DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
3000 MARINE CORPS PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, DC 20350-3000

NAVMC 3500.54C

From: Commandant of the Marine Corps
To: Distribution List

Subj: COMMAND AND CONTROL TRAINING AND READINESS MANUAL

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

Encl: (1) C2 T&R Manual

1. Purpose. Per reference (a), this Training and Readiness (T&R) Manual, contained in enclosure (1), establishes training standards, regulations, and policies regarding the training of Marine, Navy, Army, and Air Force personnel in the C2 community.

2. Cancellation. NAVMC 3500.54B w/Ch 1

3. Scope

    a. Per reference (b), commanders will conduct an internal assessment of the unit's ability to execute its mission and develop long-, mid-, and short-range training plans to sustain proficiency and correct deficiencies. Training plans will incorporate these events to standardize training and provide objective assessment of progress toward attaining combat readiness. Commanders will keep records at the unit and individual levels to record training achievements, identify training gaps and document objective assessments of readiness associated with training Marine, Navy, Army, and Air Force personnel. Commanders will use reference (c) to incorporate Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Defense training into training plans and reference (d) to integrate Operational Risk Management. References (e) and (f) provide amplifying information for effective planning and management of training within the unit.

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

4. <u>Information</u>. Commanding General (CG), Training and Education Command (TECOM) will update this T&R Manual as necessary to provide current and relevant training standards to commanders. All questions pertaining to the Marine Corps Ground T&R Program and Unit Training Management should be directed to: CG, TECOM, Marine Air Ground Task Force Training and Education Standards Division (C 465), 1019 Elliot Road, Quantico, Virginia 22134.

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

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

T. M. MURRAY
By direction

DISTRIBUTION: PCN 10031977500

LOCATOR SHEET

Subj: COMMAND AND CONTROL TRAINING AND READINESS MANUAL

Location: _____
                (Indicate location(s) of copy(ies) of this manual.)

RECORD OF CHANGES

Log completed change action as indicated.

Change Number	Date of Change	Date Entered	Signature of Person Incorporating Change

Enclosure (1)

C2 T&R MANUAL

TABLE OF CONTENTS

C2 T&R MANUAL

CHAPTER 1

OVERVIEW

C2 T&R MANUAL

CHAPTER 1

OVERVIEW

1000. INTRODUCTION

1. The T&R Program is the Corps' primary tool for planning, conducting and evaluating training and assessing training readiness. Subject matter experts (SMEs) from the operating forces developed core capability Mission Essential Task List(s) (METLs) for ground communities derived from the Marine Corps Task List (MCTL). This T&R Manual is built around these METLs and other related Marine Corps Tasks (MCT). All events contained in the Manual relate directly to these METLs and MCTs. This comprehensive T&R Program will help to ensure the Marine Corps continues to improve its combat readiness by training more efficiently and effectively. Ultimately, this will enhance the Marine Corps' ability to accomplish real-world missions.

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

3. The T&R Manual is designed for use by unit commanders to determine pre-deployment training requirements in preparation for training and for Formal Learning Centers (FLCs) and Training Detachments to create courses of instruction. This directive focuses on individual and collective tasks performed by operating forces (OPFOR) units and supervised by personnel in the performance of unit Mission Essential Tasks (METs).

1001. UNIT TRAINING

1. The training of Marines to perform as an integrated unit in combat lies at the heart of the T&R program. Unit and individual readiness are directly related. Individual training and the mastery of individual core skills serve as the building blocks for unit combat readiness. A Marine's ability to perform critical skills required in combat is essential. However, it is not necessary to have all individuals within a unit fully trained in order for that organization to accomplish its assigned tasks. Manpower shortfalls, temporary assignments, leave, or other factors outside the commander's control, often affect the ability to conduct individual training. During these periods, unit readiness is enhanced if emphasis is placed on the individual training of Marines on-hand. Subsequently, these Marines will be mission ready and capable of executing as part of a team when the full complement of personnel is available.

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

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

1002. UNIT TRAINING MANAGEMENT

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

2. UTM techniques, described in references (b) and (e), provide commanders with the requisite tools and techniques to analyze, design, develop, implement, and evaluate the training of their unit. The Marine Corps Training Principles, explained in reference (b), provide sound and proven direction and are flexible enough to accommodate the demands of local conditions. These principles are not inclusive, nor do they guarantee success. They are guides that commanders can use to manage unit-training programs. The Marine Corps training principles are:

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

3. To maintain an efficient and effective training program, leaders at every level must understand and implement UTM. Guidance for UTM and the process for establishing effective programs are contained in references (b), (e) and (f).

1003. SUSTAINMENT AND EVALUATION OF TRAINING

1. The evaluation of training is necessary to properly prepare Marines for combat. Evaluations are either formal or informal, and performed by members

of the unit (internal evaluation) or from an external command (external evaluation).

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

3. The purpose of formal and informal evaluation is to provide commanders with a process to determine a unit's/Marine's proficiency in the tasks that must be performed in combat. Informal evaluations are conducted during every training evolution. Formal evaluations are often scenario-based, focused on the unit's METs, based on collective training standards, and usually conducted during higher-level collective events. References (a) and (f) provide further guidance on the conduct of informal and formal evaluations using the Marine Corps Ground T&R Program.

1004. ORGANIZATION. The C2 T&R Manual is comprised of four chapters and one appendix. Chapter 1 is an overview of the C2 T&R Program. Chapter 2 explains the lack of METs within C2. Chapter 3 contains collective events, and Chapter 4 contains individual events. Lastly, Appendix A contains terms and definitions.

1005. T&R EVENT CODING. An event contained within a T&R Manual is an individual or collective training standard. This section explains each of the components of a T&R event. These items will be included in all of the events in each T&R Manual. Community-based T&R Manuals may have several additional components not found in unit-based T&R Manuals. The event condition, event title (behavior) and event standard should be read together as a grammatical sentence.

1. <u>Event Code</u>. The event code is an up to 4-4-4 alphanumeric character set:
    a. First up to 4 characters indicate MOS or Community (e.g., 0321, 1812 or INTL)

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

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

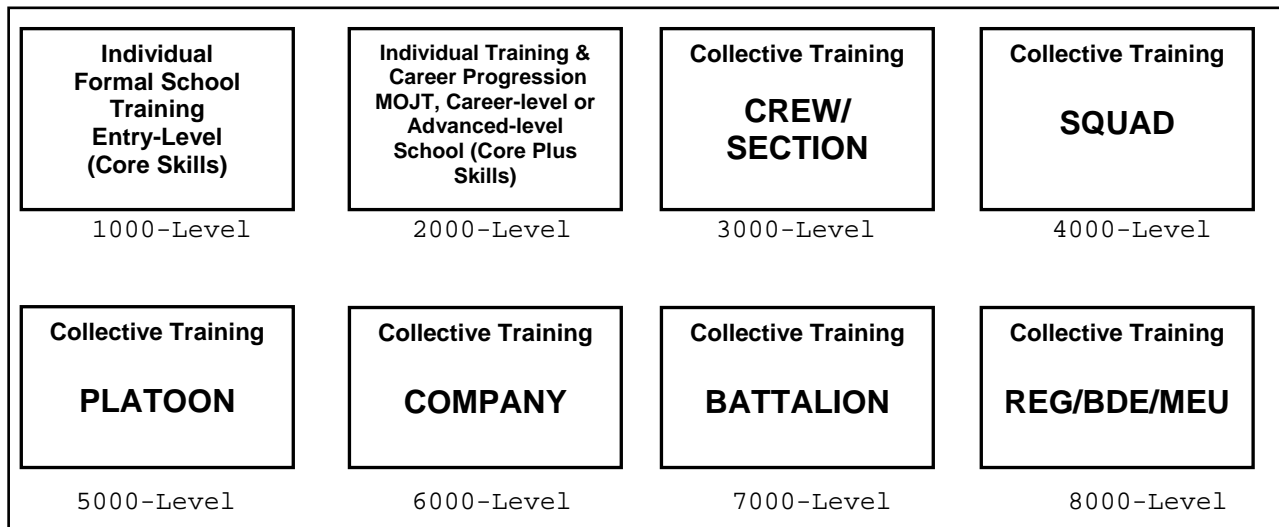| Individual Formal School Training Entry-Level (Core Skills)	Individual Training & Career Progression MOJT, Career-level or Advanced-level School (Core Plus Skills)	Collective Training CREW/ SECTION	Collective Training SQUAD
1000-Level	2000-Level	3000-Level	4000-Level
Collective Training PLATOON	Collective Training COMPANY	Collective Training BATTALION	Collective Training REG/BDE/MEU
5000-Level	6000-Level	7000-Level	8000-Level

Figure 1-1: T&R Event Levels

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

(2) Sequencing. A numerical code is assigned to each individual (1000-2000-level) or collective (3000-9000-level) training event. The first number identifies the size of the unit performing the event, as depicted in figure 1-1. The second number is available for T&R Manuals with collective events that support those in other manuals to identify the echelon of unit being supported by a particular collective event. If a collective event is *supported* by other events or is *performed in general support without regard to echelon*, then a zero "0" will be utilized as the second number. For example: 0231-TGT-3801 would refer to an event conducted by a four Marine Targeting Cell supporting a Regiment or Group, 0231-TGT-3001 would represent an event the Targeting Cell does in support of any sized unit. The event

would not be labeled 0231-TGT-8001 because that would imply that a regiment sized targeting unit was performing some task. This is not possible, since no intelligence unit organizes in a unit larger than a Battalion. EXCEPTION: Events that relate to staff planning, to the conduct of a command operations center or to staff level decision making processes will be numbered according to the level of the unit to which the staff belongs. For example: an infantry battalion staff conducting planning for an offensive attack would be labeled as INF-PLAN-7001 even though the entire battalion is not actively involved in the planning of the operation. T&R event sequence numbers that begin with "9" are reserved for Marine Air Ground Task Forces (MAGTF) Command Element (CE) events. Marine Expeditionary Units (MEU) CE events will be numbered 90XX – 93XX. Marine Expeditionary Brigade (MEB) CE events will be numbered 94XX – 96XX. Marine Expeditionary Force (MEF) CE events will be numbered 97XX – 99XX.
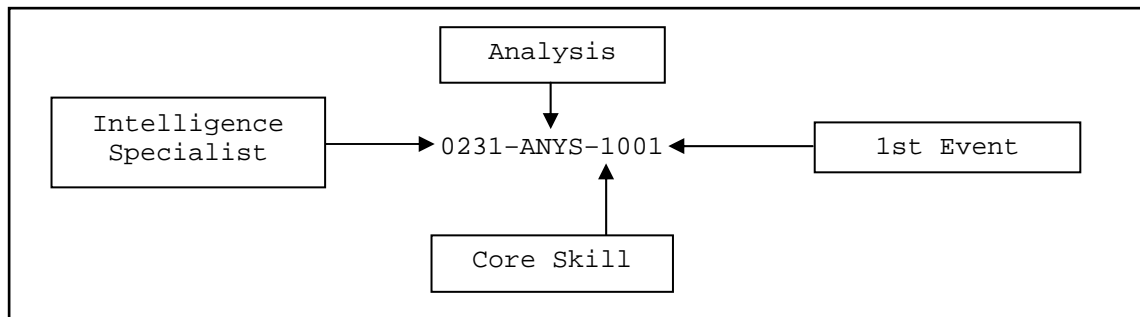

Figure 1-2: T&R Event Coding

1006. COMBAT READINESS PERCENTAGE (CRP)

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

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

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

4. Individual combat readiness is assessed as the percentage of required individual events in which a Marine is current. This translates as the percentage of training events for his/her MOS and grade that the Marine successfully completes within the directed sustainment interval. Individual

NAVMC 3500.54C
24 Jan 2014

skills are developed through a combination of 1000-level training (entry-level formal school courses), individual on-the-job training in 2000-level events, and follow-on formal school training. Skill proficiency is maintained by retraining in each event per the specified sustainment interval.

1007. CRP CALCULATION

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

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

For Example:

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

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

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

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

1008. T&R EVENT COMPOSITION

1. <u>Event Code</u>. The event code is explained in paragraph 1005.

2. <u>Title</u>. The name of the event. The event title contains one action verb and ideally, one object.

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

4. <u>Supported MET(s)</u>. List all METs that are supported by the training event in the judgment of the occupation field drafting the T&R Manual, even if those events are not listed as Measure of Effectiveness (MOEs) in a MET.

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

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

7. <u>Grade</u>. The Grade field indicates the rank at which Marines are required to complete the event.

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

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

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

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

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

    a. The event components and performance steps will be consciously written so that they may be employed as performance evaluation check lists by the operating forces.

    b. Event components may be events one individual in the unit performs, events that small groups in the unit perform, or events involving the entire unit. After the publication of this order, all component events will identify the behaviors required in plain English but also by citing the precise event number the component event refers to, unless that component event only occurs as part of the collective event where it is listed. This provision will allow for specific events to be chained together in order to provide greater granularity for units and Marines executing the events, and clarity for those charged with evaluating unit performance.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Figure 1-3: Acceptable Codes

20. Miscellaneous

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

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

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

0321-PAT-4101 Conduct Team Planning

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

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

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

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

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

RELATED ITES:
0321-PAT -1102   0321-PAT -1101   0321-COMM-1207   0321-FSPT-2301
0321-FSPT-2302   0321-FSPT-2303   0321-SURV-1403

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

Figure 1-4: Example of a T&R Event

1009. CHEMICAL BIOLOGICAL RADIOLOGICAL NUCLEAR (CBRN) TRAINING

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

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

1010. NIGHT TRAINING

1. While it is understood that all personnel and units of the operating force are capable of performing their assigned mission in "every climate and place," current doctrine emphasizes the requirement to perform assigned

missions at night and during periods of limited visibility. Basic skills are significantly more difficult when visibility is limited.

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

1011. OPERATIONAL RISK MANAGEMENT (ORM)

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

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

1012. MARINE CORPS GROUND T&R PROGRAM

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

2. DRRS measures and reports on the readiness of military forces and the supporting infrastructure to meet missions and goals assigned by the Secretary of Defense. With unit CRP based on the unit's training toward its

METs, the CRP will provide a more accurate picture of a unit's readiness. This will give fidelity to future funding requests and factor into the allocation of resources. Additionally, the Ground T&R Program will help to ensure training remains focused on mission accomplishment and that training readiness reporting is tied to units' METLs.

CHAPTER 2

MISSION ESSENTIAL TASKS MATRIX

　　The C2 T&R Manual does not contain a Mission Essential Task Matrix as there are no C2 units which report readiness in the Defense Readiness Reporting System. Although the collective and individual events contained in this manual are not directly linked to Mission Essential Tasks, they directly support the Marine Corps' ability to meet the capabilities identified in the Marine Corps Task List (MCO 3500.26).

C2 T&R MANUAL

CHAPTER 3

COLLECTIVE EVENTS

CHAPTER 3

COLLECTIVE EVENTS

3000. PURPOSE. Chapter 3 contains collective training events for C2.

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

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

Code	Description
C2OP	C2 Operations

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

Code	Description
OPS	Operations

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

Code	Description
8000	Regiment Level
7000	Battalion Level
6000	Company Level

3002. INDEX OF COLLECTIVE EVENTS

EVENT CODE	E-CODED	EVENT	PAGE
		8000-LEVEL	
C2OP-OPS-8101	Y	Employ command and control systems	3-3
C2OP-OPS-8102	N	Establish command and control of an operation	3-4
C2OP-OPS-8103	N	Execute command and control of an operation	3-4
C2OP-OPS-8104	N	Integrate Enabler Support	3-5
C2OP-OPS-8105	N	Conduct Force Deployment Planning & Execution (FDP&E)	3-6
C2OP-OPS-8106	N	Plan for Operations	3-6
C2OP-OPS-8107	N	Conduct Assessment	3-7
C2OP-OPS-8108	N	Integrate Joint, Interagency, Intergovernmental, Multinational (JIIM) support into operations	3-7

C2OP-OPS-8109	N	Conduct Information Management	3-8
C2OP-OPS-8110	N	Establish a command post	3-9
C2OP-OPS-8111	N	Displace a Combat Operations Center (COC)	3-9
C2OP-OPS-8112	N	Establish the Combat Operations Center (COC)	3-10
7000-LEVEL			
C2OP-OPS-7101	N	Employ command and control systems	3-10
C2OP-OPS-7102	N	Plan for Operations	3-11
C2OP-OPS-7103	N	Conduct Assessment	3-12
C2OP-OPS-7104	N	Integrate Enabler Support	3-12
C2OP-OPS-7105	N	Conduct Force Deployment Planning & Execution (FDP&E)	3-13
C2OP-OPS-7106	N	Integrate Joint, Interagency, Intergovernmental, Multinational (JIIM) support into operations	3-14
C2OP-OPS-7107	N	Conduct Information Management	3-14
C2OP-OPS-7108	N	Establish a command post	3-15
C2OP-OPS-7109	N	Displace a Combat Operations Center (COC)	3-15
C2OP-OPS-7110	N	Establish the Combat Operations Center (COC)	3-16
6000-LEVEL			
C2OP-OPS-6101	N	Plan for operations	3-17
C2OP-OPS-6102	N	Conduct assessment	3-17
C2OP-OPS-6103	N	Conduct Information Management	3-18
C2OP-OPS-6104	N	Employ command and control systems	3-19

3003. 8000-LEVEL EVENTS

C2OP-OPS-8101: Employ command and control systems

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

DESCRIPTION: The proper execution of C2 during all phases of an operation is imperative to the overall success of the mission.

CONDITION: Given an operations order, operational COC, battle staff, and functional communications architecture.

STANDARD: To maintain situational awareness of the unit and relevant organizations; and rapidly promulgate decisions and vital information.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Engineer C2 systems architecture.
2. Prepare C2 systems access requests.
3. Implement C2 systems architecture.
4. Rehearse C2 Systems interactions.
5. Maintain C2 systems architecture.
6. Maintain a Common Tactical Picture.
7. Plan C2 systems architecture.
8. Design C2 systems architecture.

REFERENCES:

1. DCOCSOP Digital COC SOP for Battalion Operations in Irregular Warfare

2. MCDP 1-0 Marine Corps Operations
3. MCO 3500.26_ Universal Naval Task List (UNTL) Version 3.0
4. MCO 3500.27_ Operational Risk Management (ORM)
5. MCWP 2-1 Intelligence Operations
6. MCWP 3-1 Ground Combat Operations
7. MCWP 6-2 MAGTF Command and Control Operations

C2OP-OPS-8102: Establish command and control of an operation

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

DESCRIPTION: The proper preparation for C2 prior to conducting MAGTF operations is imperative to the overall success of the mission.

CONDITION: Given an operations order and a battle staff.

STANDARD: To set the conditions for C2.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Establish the Combat Operations Center.
2. Establish the Command Post. (as required)
3. Install communications architecture.
4. Establish Command & Support relationships.
5. Employ Command and Control Systems.
6. Prepare for operations. (order's issuance, PCCs, PCIs, rehearsals, etc)
7. Assess Annex U methods of delivery.

REFERENCES:
1. MCDP 6 Command and Control

C2OP-OPS-8103: Execute command and control of an operation

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

DESCRIPTION: The proper execution of C2 during all phases of an operation is imperative to the overall success of the mission.

CONDITION: Given an operations order, operational COC and battle staff, a functional communications architecture.

STANDARD: To achieve desired endstates.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Employ C2 Systems.
2. Implement Tactical Control Measures.
3. Track decision points (CCIRs, Essential Elements of Friendly Information EEFI).
4. Track higher, adjacent, supporting units.
5. Provide FRAG orders to subordinate and supporting elements. (as required)
6. Provide information to Higher, Adjacent, and supporting units.

7. Monitor transitions (phases, units, etc).
8. Maintain situational awareness.
9. Prepare for follow on operations as appropriate (branches, sequels, etc).

REFERENCES:
1. DCOCSOP Digital COC SOP for Battalion Operations in Irregular Warfare
2. MCDP 1-0 Marine Corps Operations
3. MCWP 2-1 Intelligence Operations
4. MCWP 3-1 Ground Combat Operations
5. MCWP 3-2 Aviation Operations
6. MCWP 6-2 MAGTF Command and Control Operations

C2OP-OPS-8104: Integrate Enabler Support

EVALUATION-CODED: NO   **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 1 month

DESCRIPTION: The proper integration of all C2 systems, collaborative tools and processes to include Version Control, Configuration Management, Authority to Operate, Information Assurance are important to the timely decision making abilities of the commander and his staff.

CONDITION: Given an operations order with an Intel systems tab, Maneuver Systems tab, Aviation C2 Systems tab, Fires Systems tab, Logistics Systems tab, Force Protection tab, Collaborative Systems tab, Annex K, Annex U, and functional communications architecture, using current unit TO&E, communication assets and C2 systems.

STANDARD: To ensure C2 systems support the information management plan and mission.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Establish C2 Systems Integration Plan.
2. Produce Annex C, Appendix X, tab X.
3. Employ C2 Systems.

REFERENCES:
1. DCOCSOP Digital COC SOP for Battalion Operations in Irregular Warfare
2. MCDP 1-0 Marine Corps Operations
3. MCWP 2-1 Intelligence Operations
4. MCWP 3-1 Ground Combat Operations
5. MCWP 6-2 MAGTF Command and Control Operations

C2OP-OPS-8105: Conduct Force Deployment Planning & Execution (FDP&E)

EVALUATION-CODED: NO   **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 1 month

DESCRIPTION: The FDP&E process outlines the detailed planning and execution timeline, force deployment planning guidelines, logistics and force sustainment, manpower planning guidelines and Global Force Management Process.

CONDITION: Given warning order, Commander's Guidance, battle staff, Unit TO&E, functional communications architecture and integrated C2 systems.

STANDARD: To ensure the unit supports the operational plan by arriving at the correct location, properly equipped and prepared for combat operations ISO assigned tasks.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Identify command and staff responsibilities.
2. Conduct operational planning.
3. Assess relevant planning factors.
4. Determine transportation requirements.
5. Prepare Unit Manifest.
6. Prepare Unit Equipment Density Lists (EDLs).
7. Report TPFDD requirements to higher headquarters.
8. Disseminate a movement schedule.
9. Supervise embarkation/movement to staging area.
10. Conduct inspections.
11. Disseminate the plan for RSO&I.
12. Execute the force flow plan.

REFERENCES:
1. DCOCSOP Digital COC SOP for Battalion Operations in Irregular Warfare
2. MCO 3500.26_ Universal Naval Task List (UNTL) Version 3.0
3. MCO 3500.27_ Operational Risk Management (ORM)

C2OP-OPS-8106: Plan for Operations

EVALUATION-CODED: NO   **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 1 month

DESCRIPTION: The process that develops an order to direct actions and focus subordinate activities toward accomplishing the mission.

CONDITION: Given Commanders Guidance, higher headquarters operations order and battle staff.

STANDARD: To communicate the commander's intent, guidance, and decisions in a clear, useful form that is easily understood by those who must execute the order.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Conduct Problem Framing.
2. Determine planning process (Campaign, MCPP, R2P2, Hasty Planning, or other method).
3. Determine Time Available.
4. Establish timeline for planning and preparation.
5. Issue Warning Order.
6. Conduct OPT.
7. Implement Cultural Considerations into Mission Planning.
8. Create orders (OPORD, FRAGO, Decision Support Tools, etc).
9. Issue orders.
10. Implement feedback mechanisms.

11. Coordinate planning with higher, adjacent, subordinate, and supporting units.

C2OP-OPS-8107: Conduct Assessment

EVALUATION-CODED: NO   **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 1 month

DESCRIPTION: Commanders and battle staff monitor measures of effectiveness and measures of performance to achieve articulated endstates.

CONDITION: Given Commander's Guidance, operations order, battle staff, and Joint, Interagency Intergovernmental Multinational Organizations.

STANDARD: To allow the commander to assess mission effectiveness in order to support the decision-making process.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Determine IRs for collection.
2. Develop a collections plan (internal & external).
3. Develop an IR tracking method.
4. Develop IR analysis method.
5. Integrate IR analysis into the unit Battle Rhythm.
6. Compare IR to MOE & MOP.
7. Develop recommended actions and/or decisions.
8. Track actions & decisions.
9. Modify MOE, MOP and analysis tools. (as required)
10. Integrate Objectives.
11. Determine the purpose of the campaign or operation.
12. Determine objectives (Campaign, Mission, Phases, LOOs, etc.).
13. Establish Endstates.
14. Establish conditions & subconditions. (as required)
15. Develop Measures of Effectiveness.
16. Develop Measures of Performance.
17. Develop Information Requirements for MOE & MOP.

REFERENCES:
1. MCWP 5-1 Marine Corps Planning Process (MCPP)

C2OP-OPS-8108: Integrate Joint, Interagency, Intergovernmental, Multinational (JIIM) support into operations

EVALUATION-CODED: NO   **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 1 month

CONDITION: Given Higher Headquarters operations order, Commander's Guidance, Commanders Battle space Area Evaluation (CBAE), battle staff, Unit TO&E, functional communications architecture and integrated C2 systems.

STANDARD: To achieve unity of effort and bring all relevant assets to bear on the situation.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Identify capabilities limitations and shortfalls from staff assessments.
2. Identify existing JIIM organizations in your AO, AI and AoI.
3. Synchronize goals, tasks, capabilities, limitation, key leaders and Command/Support relationships.
4. Identify JIIM organizational gaps.
5. Coordinate the support of JIIM.
6. Identify security and planning requirements for JIIM.
7. Verify unity of effort/purpose.
8. Assess unity of effort/purpose.

REFERENCES:
1. MCWP 5-1 Marine Corps Planning Process (MCPP)

C2OP-OPS-8109: Conduct Information Management

EVALUATION-CODED: NO   **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 1 month

CONDITION: Given Commander's Guidance, operations order, battle staff, Unit TO&E, functional communications architecture and integrated C2 systems.

STANDARD: To facilitate the commander's decision making process.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Identify Decision Points.
2. Identify other information exchange requirements (IERS).
3. Identify people, relationships & organizations that affect information flow.
4. Execute Information protocols.
5. Process information (refine and sort).
6. Analyze necessary information (analyze, fuse and share).
7. Create quality information.
8. Collate quality information.
9. Disseminate decisions to higher, adjacent, supporting elements.
10. Modify B2C2WGs inputs, processes and outputs to support the units decision making [Boards, Bureaus, Cells, Committees, and Working Groups].
11. Store Information.
12. Conduct scheduled and unscheduled inspections of stored materials.
13. Assess the IM plan. (as required)
14. Modify the plan. (as required)
15. Establish a Common Tactical Picture (CTP).

C2OP-OPS-8110: Establish a command post

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

CONDITION: Given supporting attachments, an operations order and commander's guidance.

STANDARD: To integrate systems, personnel and processes to execute command

and control of operations.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Establish procedures to conduct movement of CP (Support Functions).
2. Establish communication with higher, adjacent and subordinate units.
3. Conduct information management.
4. Create procedures to transition control to appropriate echelons.
5. Establish displacement procedures.
6. Maintain continuity of operations.
7. Maintain command and control during displacement.
8. Establish fire support coordination center.
9. Establish systems control.
10. Organize staff sections for forward, main and rear.
11. Establish intelligence operations center.
12. Establish administration and logistics operations center.
13. Establish Combat operations center.

REFERENCES:
1. DCOCSOP Digital COC SOP for Battalion Operations in Irregular Warfare
2. MCWP 3-1 Ground Combat Operations
3. MCWP 3-16 Fire Support Coordination in the Ground Combat Element

---

C2OP-OPS-8111: Displace a Combat Operations Center (COC)

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

DESCRIPTION: This event requires the unit staff to exercise command and control of operations while displacing forward, main, and rear CPs through the area of operations, despite the challenges posed by the condition on embarkation, communications, and other functions.

CONDITION: Given supporting attachments, operations order and commander's guidance.

STANDARD: To transfer command and control of operations among various CPs while maneuvering through the area of operations.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Conduct a site survey.
2. Implement methods of embarkation/transportation.
3. Transfer authority to an alternate CP.
4. Establish CP.
5. Conduct Command Post Operations.
6. Reassume authority at the CP.
7. Establish protocol for the transfer of authority.
8. Establish protocols/procedures that mitigate the losses of communications and situational awareness.

REFERENCES:
1. MCDP 6 Command and Control

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

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

---

C2OP-OPS-8112: Establish the Combat Operations Center (COC)

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

DESCRIPTION: The COC is the location where the aggregation and dissemination of information provides the commander and staff with situational awareness which facilitates the decision making process.

CONDITION: Given an operations order, current unit TO&E and battle staff, communication assets and C2 systems.

STANDARD: To integrate systems, personnel and processes to execute command and control of operations.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Organize battle staff. (Warfighting Functions)
2. Establish a COC.
3. Establish COC watch.
4. Maintain battle rhythm.
5. Coordinate movement of forces.
6. Execute Information Management procedures.
7. Conduct battle drills.
8. Maintain communications with HAS units.
9. Maintain CTP.
10. Conduct cross boundary coordination.
11. Synchronize staff section operations.

REFERENCES:
1. DCOCSOP Digital COC SOP for Battalion Operations in Irregular Warfare
2. MCDP 1-0 Marine Corps Operations
3. MCWP 2-1 Intelligence Operations
4. MCWP 3-1 Ground Combat Operations
5. MCWP 6-2 MAGTF Command and Control Operations

3004. 7000-LEVEL EVENTS

C2OP-OPS-7101: Employ command and control systems

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

DESCRIPTION: Units must be able to employ C2 systems to support the commander and the units overall mission. When used effectively, C2 systems will enhance the units ability to execute C2 and provides the commander and staff with situational awareness.

CONDITION: Given an operations order, operational COC, battle staff, and functional communications architecture.

STANDARD: To maintain situational awareness of the unit and relevant organizations; and rapidly promulgate decisions and vital information.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Prepare C2 systems access requests.
2. Implement C2 systems architecture.
3. Rehearse C2 Systems interactions.
4. Maintain C2 systems architecture.
5. Maintain a Common Tactical Picture.
6. Plan C2 systems architecture.
7. Design C2 systems architecture.

REFERENCES:
1. DCOCSOP Digital COC SOP for Battalion Operations in Irregular Warfare
2. MCO 3500.26_ Universal Naval Task List (UNTL) Version 3.0
3. MCO 3500.27_ Operational Risk Management (ORM)
4. MCWP 1-0 Marine Corps Operations
5. MCWP 2-1 Intelligence Operations
6. MCWP 3-1 Ground Combat Operations
7. MCWP 4_1 LOGISTICS OPERATIONS
8. MCWP 5-1 Marine Corps Planning Process (MCPP)
9. MCWP 6-2 MAGTF Command and Control Operations

C2OP-OPS-7102: Plan for Operations

EVALUATION-CODED: NO   **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 1 month

DESCRIPTION: The process that develops an order to direct actions and focus subordinate activities toward accomplishing the mission.

CONDITION: Given Commander's Guidance, higher headquarters operations order and battle staff.

STANDARD: To communicate the commander's intent, guidance, and decisions in a clear, useful form that is easily understood by those who must execute the order.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Conduct Problem Framing.
2. Determine planning process (Campaign, MCPP, R2P2, Hasty Planning, or other method).
3. Determine Time Available.
4. Establish timeline for planning and preparation.
5. Issue Warning Order.
6. Conduct OPT.
7. Implement Cultural Considerations into Mission Planning.
8. Create orders (OPORD, FRAGO, Decision Support Tools, etc).
9. Issue orders.
10. Implement feedback mechanisms.
11. Coordinate planning with higher, adjacent, subordinate, and supporting units.

REFERENCES:
1. MCWP 5-1 Marine Corps Planning Process (MCPP)

C2OP-OPS-7103: Conduct Assessment

EVALUATION-CODED: NO   **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 1 month

DESCRIPTION: Commanders and battle staff monitor measures of effectiveness and measures of performance to achieve articulated endstates.

CONDITION: Given Commander's Guidance, operations order, battle staff, and Joint, Interagency Intergovernmental Multinational Organizations.

STANDARD: To allow the commander to assess mission effectiveness IOT support the decision-making process.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Determine the purpose of the campaign or operation.
2. Determine objectives (Campaign, Mission, Phases, LOOs, etc.).
3. Establish Endstates.
4. Establish conditions & subconditions. (as required)
5. Develop Measures of Effectiveness.
6. Develop Measures of Performance.
7. Develop Information Requirements for MOE & MOP.
8. Determine IRs for collection.
9. Develop a collections plan (internal & external).
10. Develop an IR tracking method.
11. Develop IR analysis method.
12. Integrate IR analysis into the unit Battle Rhythm.
13. Compare IR to MOE & MOP.
14. Develop recommended actions and/or decisions.
15. Track actions & decisions.
16. Modify MOE, MOP and analysis tools. (as required)
17. Integrate Objectives.

REFERENCES:
1. MCWP 5-1 Marine Corps Planning Process (MCPP)

C2OP-OPS-7104: Integrate Enabler Support

EVALUATION-CODED: NO   **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 1 month

DESCRIPTION: The proper integration of all C2 systems, collaborative tools and processes to include Version Control, Configuration Management, Authority to Operate, Information Assurance are important to the timely decision making abilities of the commander and his staff.

CONDITION: Given an operations order with an Intel systems tab, Maneuver Systems tab, Aviation C2 Systems tab, Fires Systems tab, Logistics Systems tab, Force Protection tab, Collaborative Systems tab, Annex K, Annex U, and

functional communications architecture, using current unit TO&E, communication assets and C2 systems.

STANDARD: To ensure C2 systems support the information management plan and mission.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Establish C2 Systems Integration Plan.
2. Produce Annex C, Appendix X, tab X.
3. Employ C2 Systems.

REFERENCES:
1. DCOCSOP Digital COC SOP for Battalion Operations in Irregular Warfare
2. MCWP 1-0 Marine Corps Operations
3. MCWP 2-1 Intelligence Operations
4. MCWP 3-1 Ground Combat Operations
5. MCWP 4_1 LOGISTICS OPERATIONS
6. MCWP 5-1 Marine Corps Planning Process (MCPP)
7. MCWP 6-2 MAGTF Command and Control Operations

C2OP-OPS-7105: Conduct Force Deployment Planning & Execution (FDP&E)

EVALUATION-CODED: NO   **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 1 month

DESCRIPTION: The FDP&E process outlines the detailed planning and execution timeline, force deployment planning guidelines, logistics and force sustainment, manpower planning guidelines and Global Force Management Process.

CONDITION: Given warning order, Commander's Guidance, battle staff, Unit TO&E, functional communications architecture and integrated C2 systems.

STANDARD: To ensure the unit supports the operational plan by arriving at the correct location, properly equipped and prepared for combat operations ISO assigned tasks.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Identify command and staff responsibilities.
2. Conduct operational planning.
3. Assess relevant planning factors.
4. Determine transportation requirements.
5. Prepare Unit Manifest.
6. Prepare Unit Equipment Density Lists (EDLs).
7. Report TPFDD requirements to higher headquarters.
8. Disseminate a movement schedule.
9. Supervise embarkation/movement to staging area.
10. Conduct inspections.
11. Disseminate the plan for RSO&I.
12. Execute the force flow plan.

REFERENCES:
1. MCWP 5-1 Marine Corps Planning Process (MCPP)

C2OP-OPS-7106: Integrate Joint, Interagency, Intergovernmental, Multinational (JIIM) support into operations

EVALUATION-CODED: NO   **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 1 month

CONDITION: Given Higher Headquarters operations order, Commander's Guidance, Commanders Battlespace Area Evaluation (CBAE), battle staff, Unit TO&E, functional communications architecture and integrated C2 systems.

STANDARD: To achieve unity of effort and bring all relevant assets to bear on the situation.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Identify capabilities limitations and shortfalls from staff assessments.
2. Identify existing JIIM organizations in your AO, AI and AoI.
3. Synchronize goals, tasks, capabilities, limitation, key leadersand Command/Support relationships.
4. Identify JIIM organizational gaps.
5. Coordinate the support of JIIM.
6. Identify security and planning requirements for JIIM.
7. Verify unity of effort/purpose.
8. Assess unity of effort/purpose.

REFERENCES:
1. MCWP 5-1 Marine Corps Planning Process (MCPP)

C2OP-OPS-7107: Conduct Information Management

EVALUATION-CODED: NO   **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 1 month

CONDITION: Given Commander's Guidance, operations order, battle staff, Unit TO&E, functional communications architecture and integrated C2 systems.

STANDARD: To facilitate the commander's decision making process.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Identify other information exchange requirements (IERS).
2. Identify people, relationships & organizations that affect information flow.
3. Execute Information protocols.
4. Process information (refine and sort).
5. Analyze necessary information (analyze, fuse and share).
6. Identify Decision Points.
7. Create quality information.
8. Collate quality information.
9. Disseminate decisions to higher, adjacent, supporting elements.
10. Modify B2C2WGs inputs, processes and outputs to support the units decision making [Boards, Bureaus, Cells, Committees, Working Groups].
11. Store Information.
12. Conduct scheduled and unscheduled inspections of stored materials.
13. Assess the IM plan. (as required)
14. Modify the plan. (as required)

15. Establish a Common Tactical Picture (CTP).

REFERENCES:
1. MCWP 5-1 Marine Corps Planning Process (MCPP)

C2OP-OPS-7108: Establish a command post

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

CONDITION: Given supporting attachments, an operations order and commander's guidance.

STANDARD: To integrate systems, personnel and processes to execute command and control of operations.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Establish communication with higher, adjacent and subordinate units.
2. Conduct information management.
3. Create procedures to transition control to appropriate echelons.
4. Maintain continuity of operations.
5. Establish fire support coordination center.
6. Establish systems control.
7. Organize staff sections for forward, main and rear.
8. Establish intelligence operations center.
9. Establish administration and logistics operations center.
10. Establish Combat operations center.

REFERENCES:
1. DCOCSOP Digital COC SOP for Battalion Operations in Irregular Warfare
2. MCWP 3-1 Ground Combat Operations
3. MCWP 3-16 Fire Support Coordination in the Ground Combat Element

---

C2OP-OPS-7109: Displace a Combat Operations Center (COC)

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

DESCRIPTION: This event requires the unit staff to exercise command and control of operations while displacing forward, main, and rear CPs through the area of operations, despite the challenges posed by the condition on embarkation, communications, and other functions.

CONDITION: Given supporting attachments, operations order and commander's guidance.

STANDARD: To transfer command and control of operations among various CPs while maneuvering through the area of operations.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Conduct a site survey.
2. Implement methods of embarkation/transportation.

3. Transfer authority to an alternate CP.
4. Establish CP.
5. Conduct Command Post Operations.
6. Reassume authority at the CP.
7. Establish protocol for the transfer of authority.
8. Establish protocols/procedures that mitigate the losses of communicationsand situational awareness.

REFERENCES:
1. MCDP 6 Command and Control

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

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

---

C2OP-OPS-7110: Establish the Combat Operations Center (COC)

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

DESCRIPTION: The COC is the location where the aggregation and dissemination of information provides the commander and staff with situational awareness which facilitates the decision making process.

CONDITION: Given an operations order, current unit TO&E and battle staff, communication assets and C2 systems.

STANDARD: To integrate systems, personnel and processes to execute command and control of operations.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Organize battle staff. (Warfighting Functions)
2. Establish a COC.
3. Establish COC watch.
4. Maintain battle rhythm.
5. Coordinate movement of forces.
6. Execute Information Management procedures.
7. Conduct battle drills.
8. Maintain communications with HAS units.
9. Maintain CTP.
10. Conduct cross boundary coordination.
11. Synchronize staff section operations.

REFERENCES:
1. DCOCSOP Digital COC SOP for Battalion Operations in Irregular Warfare
2. MCDP 1-0 Marine Corps Operations
3. MCWP 2-1 Intelligence Operations
4. MCWP 3-1 Ground Combat Operations
5. MCWP 6-2 MAGTF Command and Control Operations

3005. 6000-LEVEL EVENTS

C2OP-OPS-6101: Plan for operations

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

DESCRIPTION: The process that develops an order to direct actions and focus subordinate activities toward accomplishing the mission.

CONDITION: Given Commander's Guidance, key leaders and higher headquarters operations order.

STANDARD: To communicate the commander's intent, guidance, and decisions in a clear, useful form that is easily understood by those who must execute the order.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Conduct Problem Framing.
2. Determine planning process (MCPP, R2P2, Hasty Planning, or other method).
3. Determine Time Available.
4. Establish timeline for planning and preparation.
5. Issue Warning Order.
6. Implement Cultural Considerations into Mission Planning.
7. Create orders (OPORD, FRAGO, Decision Support Tools, etc).
8. Issue orders.
9. Implement feedback mechanisms.
10. Coordinate planning with higher, adjacent, subordinate, and supporting units.

REFERENCES:
1. MCWP 5-1 Marine Corps Planning Process (MCPP)

C2OP-OPS-6102: Conduct assessment

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

DESCRIPTION: Commanders and Key leaders monitor measures of effectiveness and measures of performance to achieve articulated endstates.

CONDITION: Given Commander's Guidance, higher headquarters operations order, and Key leaders.

STANDARD: To allow the commander to assess mission effectiveness IOT support the decision-making process.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Develop Information Requirements for MOE & MOP.
2. Determine IRs for collection.
3. Develop a collections plan (internal & external).
4. Develop an IR tracking method.
5. Determine objectives (Campaign, Mission, Phases, LOOs, etc.).
6. Establish endstates.

7. Establish conditions & subconditions, as necessary.
8. Develop Measure of Effectiveness.
9. Develop Measures of Performance.

REFERENCES:
1. MCWP 5-1 Marine Corps Planning Process (MCPP)

C2OP-OPS-6103: Conduct Information Management

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

CONDITION: Given Commander's Guidance, operations order, Key leaders, Unit TO&E, functional communications architecture and integrated C2 systems.

STANDARD: To facilitate the commander's decision making process.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Identify Decision Points.
2. Identify other information exchange requirements (IERS).
3. Identify people, relationships & organizations that affect information flow.
4. Execute Information protocols.
5. Process information (refine and sort).
6. Analyze necessary information (analyze, fuse and share).
7. Create quality information.
8. Collate quality information for CO and key leaders to make decisions IAW levels of authority.
9. Disseminate decisions to higher, adjacent, supporting elements.
10. Integrate with B2C2WGs inputs, processes and outputs to support the units decision making [Boards, Bureaus, Cells, Committees, and Working Groups].
11. Ensure decision makers have access to necessary information at the right time/place.
12. Store Information.
13. Conduct scheduled and unscheduled inspections of stored.
14. Assess the IM plan. (as required)
15. Modify the plan. (as required)
16. Establish a Common Tactical Picture (CTP).

REFERENCES:
1. MCWP 5-1 Marine Corps Planning Process (MCPP)

C2OP-OPS-6104: Employ command and control systems

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

DESCRIPTION: Units must be able to employ C2 systems to support the commander and the units overall mission. When used effectively, C2 systems enhance the units ability to execute C2 and provide the commander and staff with situational awareness.

CONDITION: Given an operations order, unit TO&E, functional communications architecture.

STANDARD: To maintain situational awareness of the unit and relevant organizations; and rapidly promulgate decisions and vital information.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Identify C2 systems requirements to higher HQ.
2. Plan C2 systems implementation.
3. Implement C2 systems.
4. Rehearse C2 Systems interactions.
5. Maintain C2 systems.
6. Maintain a Common Tactical Picture.

REFERENCES:
1. DCOCSOP Digital COC SOP for Battalion Operations in Irregular Warfare
2. MCO 3500.26_ Universal Naval Task List (UNTL) Version 3.0
3. MCO 3500.27_ Operational Risk Management (ORM)
4. MCWP 1-0 Marine Corps Operations
5. MCWP 2-1 Intelligence Operations
6. MCWP 3-1 Ground Combat Operations
7. MCWP 4_1 LOGISTICS OPERATIONS
8. MCWP 5-1 Marine Corps Planning Process (MCPP)
9. MCWP 6-2 MAGTF Command and Control Operations

CHAPTER 4

C2 INDIVIDUAL EVENTS

CHAPTER 4

C2 INDIVIDUAL EVENTS

4000. PURPOSE. This chapter details the individual events that pertain to Command and Control (C2). Each individual event provides an event title, along with the conditions events will be performed under, and the standard to which the event must be performed to be successful.

4001. EVENT CODING. Events in this T&R Manual are depicted with an up to 12-character, 3-field alphanumeric system, i.e. XXXX-XXXX-XXXX. This chapter utilizes the following methodology

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

Code	Description
C2OP	C2 Operations

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

Code	Description
ATN	Attack the Network (AtN)
COC	Combat Operations Center
GOS	Ground Operations Specialist
IM	Information Management
INST	Install Equipment and Services
IO	Information Operations
LOG	Logistics
MAIN	Maintenance Functions
OPER	Operate Equipment and Systems
OPS	Operations
PLAN	Planning
SYSO	System Operations

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

Code	Description
2000	Core Plus Skills
2100	Advanced Core Plus Skills (The second digit can be used for categorizing events that require multiple individual tasks simultaneously)

4002. INDEX OF INDIVIDUAL EVENTS

EVENT CODE	EVENT	PAGE
	**2000-LEVEL**	
C2OP-ATN-2001	Operate the Request for Support (RFS) Application	4-4
C2OP-GOS-2001	Implement Security Procedures	4-5
C2OP-IM-2001	Conduct Information Management Planning (IMP)	4-6
C2OP-INST-2001	Install C2 Software	4-6
C2OP-LOG-2001	Operate Battle Command Support Sustainment System (BCS3)	4-7
C2OP-MAIN-2001	Maintain C2 Systems	4-8
C2OP-OPER-2001	Operate Command and Control Personal Computer (C2PC)	4-8
C2OP-ATN-2002	Operate the Request for Information (RFI) Application	4-9
C2OP-GOS-2002	Assist Unit Readiness Planning Process	4-10
C2OP-IM-2002	Execute Information Management Plan	4-11
C2OP-LOG-2002	Operate Common Logistics Command and Control System (CLC2S)	4-11
C2OP-OPER-2002	Operate Command Post of the Future (CPoF)	4-12
C2OP-ATN-2003	Develop a geospatial visualization product	4-13
C2OP-GOS-2003	Support COC operations	4-13
C2OP-IM-2003	Conduct Information Management Continuing action	4-14
C2OP-LOG-2003	Operate Transportation Capacity Planning Tool (TCPT)	4-15
C2OP-MAIN-2003	Maintain the Blue Force Tracking (BFT) equipment	4-16
C2OP-OPER-2003	Operate FBCB2 Blue Force Tracking (BFT) equipment	4-17
C2OP-ATN-2004	Develop an Operational Picture	4-17
C2OP-GOS-2004	Support the Marine Corps Planning Process	4-18
C2OP-LOG-2004	Manage Transportation Capacity Planning Tools (TCPT) Unit and System Network Functions	4-19
C2OP-OPER-2004	Operate Advanced Field Artillery Tactical Data System (AFATDS)	4-19
C2OP-ATN-2005	Operate Web GeoBrowser Application	4-20
C2OP-GOS-2005	Assist in Operations administration	4-21
C2OP-OPER-2005	Operate Biometric Equipment	4-21
C2OP-ATN-2006	Operate Cell Pack Application	4-22
C2OP-OPER-2006	Operate Joint Automated Deep Operations Coordination System (JADOCS)	4-23
C2OP-OPER-2007	Employ the Effects Management Tool (EMT)	4-24
C2OP-ATN-2008	Operate Global Name Recognition (GNR) Application	4-24
C2OP-OPER-2009	Operate SharePoint as a Basic Site Manager	4-25
C2OP-OPER-2010	Manage a Tactical COP Server (TCS)	4-26
C2OP-SYSO-2010	Establish Track Reporting Services	4-27
C2OP-OPER-2011	Operate Theater Battle Management Core System (TBMCS)	4-28
C2OP-OPER-2012	Operate the Force Status and Monitoring (FSTAT) Application	4-29
C2OP-OPER-2013	Operate the Execution Status and Monitoring (ESTAT) Application	4-29
C2OP-OPER-2014	Operate the Web Air Request Processor (WARP)	4-30
C2OP-OPER-2015	Operate the Air Tasking Order/Airspace Control Tool (AAT)	4-31
C2OP-OPER-2016	Employ the Execution Management Re-planner (EMR) application	4-32
C2OP-OPER-2017	Employ the Theater Air Planner (TAP) application	4-32

C2OP-OPER-2018	Employ the WEB Airspace De-confliction (WEBAD) application	4-33
C2OP-OPER-2019	Plan Missions using the Master Air Attack Plan Tool Kit (MAAPTK) application	4-34
C2OP-OPER-2020	Update Track information	4-34
2100-LEVEL		
C2OP-COC-2100	Perform duties as a Watch Stander in the Operations Center	4-35
C2OP-COC-2101	Perform duties as a COC Watch Officer (WO)	4-36
C2OP-LOG-2101	Operate Transportation Capacity Planning Tool (TCPT) as Mission Resource Manager	4-37
C2OP-OPER-2101	Operate SharePoint as an Advanced Site Manager	4-38
C2OP-OPS-2101	Establish the COC	4-39
C2OP-COC-2102	Perform duties as a COC Watch Chief	4-39
C2OP-OPER-2102	Operate Command Post of the Future (CPOF) as an Advanced User	4-40
C2OP-OPS-2102	Establish Identity Dominance with Identity Dominance Systems	4-41
C2OP-COC-2103	Perform duties as a Journal Clerk	4-42
C2OP-OPS-2103	Prosecute fire missions via digital means	4-43
C2OP-COC-2104	Perform duties as a Logistic Representative	4-43
C2OP-COC-2105	Perform duties as an Intel Section Representative	4-44
C2OP-COC-2106	Perform duties of a Artillery Liaison Officer	4-45
C2OP-COC-2107	Perform duties as an Operations Chief within the Operations Center	4-46
C2OP-COC-2108	Perform duties as a Fire Support Coordinator	4-47
C2OP-COC-2109	Perform duties as a Communications Watch	4-48
C2OP-COC-2110	Perform duties as an Air Officer	4-49
C2OP-COC-2111	Perform duties as a Common Tactical Picture (CTP) Manager	4-50

4003. 2000-LEVEL EVENTS

C2OP-ATN-2001: Operate the Request for Support (RFS) Application

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

DESCRIPTION: The web-based RFS Tracker has two primary functions. Its first function is to enable users to request comprehensive, all-source intelligence analysis products and support from the Counter-IED Operations Integration Center (COIC). RFS Tracker enables the user to submit a detailed request for support, monitor progress, and liaison with the analysts working their request to ensure the end product meets their specific need. Its second function is to enable the user to data-mine historical RFS Tracker products created to satisfy previous users requests.

BILLETS: Commanding Officer, Communications Officer, Company Level Intelligence Center Representative, Executive Officer, Information Management Officer, Intelligence Representative, Watch Officer/Watch Chief

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

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a SIPR workstation and access to COIC website.

STANDARD: To mine data and fill intelligence gaps based on Information Requests.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Launch the application
2. Apply filters for search results.
3. Retrieve historical RFS DATA.
4. View a RFS Product.
5. Submit a new request using the RFS application.

REFERENCES:
1. Manufacturer's Technical Instructions and Publications
2. MCIP 3-17.02 MAGTF Counter-Improvised Explosive Device Operations

---

C2OP-GOS-2001: Implement Security Procedures

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

DESCRIPTION: MCWP 3-40.2 Protect information through a vigorous security program: Information management must assure the integrity of the information and the sources/databases from which that information was derived. Corrupted or degraded information is of little value and adversely affects the quality of the decision making process.

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

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a requirement.

STANDARD: In order to protect information and operational planning.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Establish physical security procedures for the Combat Operations Center (COC).
2. Establish access control procedures for the Combat Operations Center (COC).
3. Establish information and personnel security procedures for the Combat Operations Center (COC).
4. Establish information and personnel security procedures for the garrison workspace.
5. Implement security contingency plans.
6. Implement OPSEC (Operations Security)
7. Assess Security procedures

REFERENCES:
1. MCO 3070.2 The Marine Corps Operations Security (OPSEC) Program

2. MCO 5530.14A MARINE CORPS PHYSICAL SECURITY PROGRAM MANUAL
3. MCO P5510.18A W/CH 1 Information and Personnel Security Program Manual
4. MCWP 3-40.2 Information Management
5. NAVMC DIR 5040.6H Marine Corps Readiness Inspections and Assessments
6. SECNAVINST 5510.30_ Information and Personnel Security Program
7. SECNAVINST 5510.36_ Dept of the Navy Information and Personnel Security Program Regulations

---

C2OP-IM-2001: Conduct Information Management Planning (IMP)

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

DESCRIPTION: Information Management is the collection and management of information from one or more sources and the distribution of that information to one or more audiences. IM enables commanders and staff to better formulate and analyze COA's, make decisions and execute those decisions in a timely manner.

GRADES: GYSGT, MSGT, MGYSGT, 1STLT, CAPT, MAJ, LTCOL

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given an operations order from higher, planning documents, commander's guidance and references.

STANDARD: To collect, manage and distribute information to satisfy unit's information management requirements.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Analyze mission statement.
2. Identify IM/C2 requirements.
3. Develop IM/C2 documents.
4. Liaise with Higher, Adjacent, Supporting and Subordinate Units on Annex U.
5. Coordinate IM/C2 documents
6. Draft IM/C2 documents.
7. Establish C2 systems services.
8. Present IM/C2-centric briefs.

REFERENCES:
1. C2TECOE Reference Guide Information Management Reference Guide
2. DCOCSOP Digital COC SOP for Battalion Operations in Irregular Warfare
3. MCO 3500.26_ Universal Naval Task List (UNTL) Version 3.0
4. MCO 3500.27_ Operational Risk Management (ORM)
5. MCWP 3-40.2 Information Management

C2OP-INST-2001: Install C2 Software

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

DESCRIPTION: The proper installation of C2 software is vital to the

functioning and integration of C2 systems within the COC.

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

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given C2 systems.

STANDARD: So the software is functional.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Identify C2 equipment components.
2. Install C2 components.
3. Install C2 software.
4. Configure C2 operating system.

REFERENCES:
1. Manufacturer's Technical Instructions and Publications
2. DCOCSOP Digital COC SOP for Battalion Operations in Irregular Warfare

MISCELLANEOUS:

   ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS: The Network Plus course is required before becoming an Administrator for C2 System/Network. Managers/Supervisors would need Security Plus Course designation prior to being assigned.

C2OP-LOG-2001: Operate Battle Command Support Sustainment System (BCS3)

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

DESCRIPTION: Battle Command Sustainment Support System (BCS3) is a C2 System used to track and graphically display logistical support and in-transit visibility (ITV) during all phases of MAGTF operations. The primary users of BCS3 are logistics representatives derived from any of the six functions of Combat Service Support.

BILLETS: Embark Representative, Logistics Representative, Supply Representative, Watch Officer/Watch Chief

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

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given an operational BCS3 platform and functioning network architecture.

STANDARD: To track logistics operations and graphically display logistical support.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Initiate start up procedures

2. Configure maps.
3. Create Common Operational Picture (COP) filters.
4. Create Operational (OP) Views
5. Create Callouts.
6. Create Common Operational Picture (COP) overlays.
7. Communicate with other BCS3 Systems.
8. Create proximity reports.
9. Perform repository management.
10. Implement the briefing tool.
11. Create routes.
12. Create incidents.
13. Create queries.
14. Manage the Unit Task Organization (UTO).
15. Manage information using the Logistics Reporting Tool.

REFERENCES:
1. Battle Command and Sustainment Support System (BCS3)
    https://logmod.hqmc.usmc.mil/bridge/bcs3.html
2. FMFM 4-1 Combat Service Support Operations (PCN 13900027300)

C2OP-MAIN-2001: Maintain C2 Systems

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

DESCRIPTION: Operators and Administrators must be familiar with maintaining the C2 systems within the COC.

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, 2NDLT, 1STLT, CAPT, LTCOL

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given C2 systems.

STANDARD: So that systems and components are functional.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Conduct upgrades.
2. Reconfigure C2 infrastructure.
3. Monitor C2 components.
4. Optimize network component performance.
5. Conduct backup.
6. Conduct restore.
7. Repair/Replace defective components.

REFERENCES:
1. Manufacturer's Technical Instructions and Publications

C2OP-OPER-2001: Operate Command and Control Personal Computer (C2PC)

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

DESCRIPTION: Intelligence Operations Workstation (IOW) is the equipment suite, which provides automated support to the COC via the C2 application called C2PC. An IOW is simply a laptop inside the COC, which is pre-loaded with C2PC and many other software applications. C2PC provides map overlays, friendly unit locations with status and plans of intended movement, and hostile unit locations. C2PC is linked together within the COC via a Local Area Network (LAN) allowing rapid information exchange between staff sections, and they are also linked with adjacent, subordinate, and higher headquarters via a Wide Area Network (WAN). C2PC provides an automated message generation and validation capability for the exchange of MTF messages and a capability to generate and validate Variable Message Format (VMF) messages. C2PC has multiple application extensions that allow modular systems with an interface with other capabilities such as AFATDS through the Effects Management Tool (EMT) and Blue Force Tracking (BFT).

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

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a computer with the current version of C2PC installed, a functional network and Common Tactical Picture (CTP)/Common Operational Picture (COP) architecture.

STANDARD: In order to produce timely and accurate data to satisfy operational requirements.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Install C2PC
2. Perform a role based log in.
3. Identify features of the C2PC main window.
4. Apply the toolbar functions of C2PC toolbars.
5. Apply the functions of the Communication Subsystem.
6. Configure the C2PC gateway manager.
7. Configure the C2PC Client.
8. Employ mapping products in C2PC Client
9. Apply the functions of the Routes Application Extension (AE).
10. Apply the functions of Utilize the Overlays AE.
11. Apply the functions of Utilize the Decision Support Toolbox (DSTB) AE.
12. Manipulate the Trackplot AE.
13. Use C2PC to create MS products.

REFERENCES:
1. Manufacturer's Technical Instructions and Publications
2. DCOCSOP Digital COC SOP for Battalion Operations in Irregular Warfare

---

C2OP-ATN-2002: Operate the Request for Information (RFI) Application

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

DESCRIPTION: The Request for Information Application has the capability to request reach-back support by demonstrating the ability to navigate to the COIC-A portal and mine data and fill intelligence gaps. Users can also retrieve and view previously submitted RFS and RFIs.

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

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a SIPR workstation and access to COIC-A website

STANDARD: To mine data and fill intelligence gaps based on Information Requests.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Launch the application.
2. Retrieve historical RFI DATA.
3. Sort a Request for Information (RFI)
4. Submit a new request using the RFI application.

REFERENCES:
1. Manufacturer's Technical Instructions and Publications
2. MCIP 3-17.02 MAGTF Counter-Improvised Explosive Device Operations

---

C2OP-GOS-2002: Assist Unit Readiness Planning Process

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

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

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a METL, Commander's guidance, Commander's intent, unit training plan, and references.

STANDARD: To prepare for and accomplished the units assigned missions.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Coordinate required annual training.
2. Coordinate sustainment training.
3. Coordinate formal training for individual and unit.
4. Manage unit training data.
5. Input unit training data.
6. Maintain unit training data.
7. Operate automated training support systems.

REFERENCES:
1. MCO 1553.3_ Unit Training Management (UTM) Program
2. MCO 1553.4_ Professional Military Education (PME)
3. MCO 3570.1C Range Safety

4. MCO P3500.72_ Marine Corps Ground Training and Readiness (T&R) Program
5. NAVMC DIR 5040.6H Marine Corps Readiness Inspections And Assessments

---

C2OP-IM-2002: Execute Information Management Plan

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

DESCRIPTION: Information Management is the collection and management of information from one or more sources and the distribution of that information to one or more audiences. IM enables commanders and staff to better formulate and analyze COA's, make decisions and execute those decisions in a timely manner.

GRADES: MSGT, MGYSGT, 1STLT, CAPT, MAJ, LTCOL

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a functional communications network, C2 systems, operations order, commander's guidance and references.

STANDARD: To collect, manage and distribute information to satisfy the commands information management requirements.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Disseminate IM/C2 systems documentation.
2. Implement the Annex U.
3. Operate IM/C2 systems and services.
4. Maintain IM/C2 systems and services.
5. Implement service desk support.
6. Modify IM/C2 systems and services.
7. Lead IM/C2 personnel.

REFERENCES:
1. C2TECOE Reference Guide Information Management Reference Guide
2. DCOCSOP Digital COC SOP for Battalion Operations in Irregular Warfare
3. MCDP 5 Planning
4. MCDP 6 Command and Control
5. MCWP 3-40.2 Information Management
6. MCWP 5-1 Marine Corps Planning Process (MCPP)

C2OP-3: Operate Common Logistics Command and Control System (CLC2S)

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

DESCRIPTION: The Common Logistics Command and Control System (CLC2S) is a web based application which manages and tracks the status of personnel, supplies and equipment during all phases of MAGTF Operations. CLC2S can be used by all MAGTF Elements from Company Level Operations Centers and higher. The Logistics Representatives are derived from any of the six functions of Combat Service Support.

BILLETS: Logistics Representative, Supply Representative, Watch Officer/Watch Chief, Maintenance, and Engineer Representative

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

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a functional TCTP/IP network, user account and connection to a CLC2S server.

STANDARD: In order to manage unit logistics support.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Access CLC2S Server.
2. Create a rapid request.
3. Process a rapid request.
4. Monitor a rapid request.
5. Implement the Assets Management Tool.
6. Identify reports features.

REFERENCES:
1. MCO 4105.4 Ground Weapon Systems/Equipment (WS/E) and Automated Information Systems (AIS) Life Cycle Logistics Support
2. MCO P4400.150_ Consumer Level Supply Policy Manual
3. MCO P4790.2_ MIMMS Field Procedures Manual
4. MCBUL 4081 Marine Air Ground Task Force (MAGTF) Logistics Support Systems (MLS2) Dtd 22 MAY 2012

C2OP-OPER-2002: Operate Command Post of the Future (CPoF)

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

DESCRIPTION: CPOF is a C2 software suite hosted on a computer system that provides collaboration and visualization tools to the COC Staff. Operators will be trained to create CPOF products in order to support displaying unit's operating picture.

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

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given an operational CPoF workstation, a functional CPoF architecture.

STANDARD: in order to build CPOF products to create and share situational awareness.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Establish the CPOF Client Terminal.
2. Apply the functions of the Frame Dispenser.

3. Apply the functions of the Trash Can.
4. Apply the functions of the Pasteboard.
5. Apply the functions of the Map.
6. Display Icons (units, events, geo-stickies, etc).
7. Apply the functions of the Efforts.
8. Display generic graphics (Toolbar and Graphics Palette).
9. Display operational graphics in 2D and 3D.
10. Employ the features of Stickies.
11. Apply the Tree Viewer features.

CHAINED EVENTS: C2OP-OPER-2001

REFERENCES:
1. CPOF - Command Sight V3.0 CPOF Administrators Guide COMMANDSIGHT V3
2. CPOF MAPMAN 3.x CPOF - MAPMAN 3.1.0.0 Administrators Guide Document
3. CPOF TB-11-7010-409-13 ver 3.0.2 P2 Command Post of the Future (CPOF)
4. CPOF TB-11-7010-464-13 ver QR-1 Command Post of the Future QR-1 (latest version)
5. DCOCSOP Digital COC SOP for Battalion Operations in Irregular Warfare

---

C2OP-ATN-2003: Develop a geospatial visualization product

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

DESCRIPTION: Google Earth is used as a Geospatial visualization tool and is used to support planning and Information Requirements.

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

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a SIPR workstation and access to Google Earth.

STANDARD: To support planning and Information Requirements.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Access Google Earth
2. Apply Google Earth Menu functions.
3. Apply Google Earth Toolbar functions.
4. Apply Illustrate the Search functionality PANES.
5. Apply the Places functionality PANES.
6. Apply the functionality of the Layers PANES.

REFERENCES:
1. Manufacturer's Technical Instructions and Publications

C2OP-GOS-2003: Support COC operations

EVALUATION-CODED: NO   **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 3 months

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

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given the references, commander's intent, and unit SOP.

STANDARD: In order to sustain continuous operations.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Coordinate with principal staff sections.
2. Operate command and control (C2) support systems.
3. Disseminate information within the Combat Operations Center (COC).
4. Maintain information displays.
5. Supervise COC embarkation/tactical load out.
6. Supervise COC displacement operations.
7. Implement operational reporting requirements.

REFERENCES:
1. JP 3-02, Amphib Ops Amphibious Operations
2. MCDP 1 Warfighting
3. MCDP 1-0 Marine Corps Operations
4. MCDP 6 Command and Control
5. MCO 3120.10 Marine Corps Information Operations Program
6. MCO 5214.2 Marine Corps Information Requirements (Reports) Management Program
7. MCWP 3-1 Ground Combat Operations
8. MCWP 3-16 Fire Support Coordination in the Ground Combat Element
9. MCWP 3-40.1 MAGTF Command and Control
10. MCWP 3-40.2 Information Management

C2OP-IM-2003: Conduct Information Management Continuing action

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

DESCRIPTION: Information Management is the collection and management of information from one or more sources and the distribution of that information to one or more audiences. IM enables commanders and staff to better formulate and analyze COA's, make decisions and execute those decisions in a timely manner.

GRADES: MSGT, MGYSGT, 1STLT, CAPT, MAJ, LTCOL

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a functional communications network, C2 systems, operations order, commander's guidance and references.

STANDARD: To collect, manage and distribute information to satisfy the commands information management requirements.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Coordinate IM/C2 capabilities.
2. Maintain IM/C2 Systems and Services.
3. Modify IM/C2 documents.
4. Lead IM/C2 systems-centric personnel.
5. Conduct Business Process Analysis (BPA).
6. Enforce Annex U.

REFERENCES:
1. C2TECOE Reference Guide Information Management Reference Guide
2. DCOCSOP Digital COC SOP for Battalion Operations in Irregular Warfare
3. MCDP 5 Planning
4. MCDP 6 Command and Control
5. MCWP 3-40.2 Information Management
6. MCWP 5-1 Marine Corps Planning Process (MCPP)

C2OP-LOG-2003: Operate Transportation Capacity Planning Tool (TCPT)

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

DESCRIPTION: Transportation Capacity Planning Tool (TCPT) allows MAGTF Transportation Planners to view transportation capacity in an online environment through an integrated association of Transportation Movement Request (TMR) and personnel and equipment resources, while providing decision makers with a common operational environment and real-time visibility of resources to enable faster reactions to a dynamic wartime environment.

BILLETS: Commodity Manager, Logistics Representative, Movement Coordination Representative, Engineering Representative

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

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a functional communications network, a TCPT user account and connection to a TCPT server.

STANDARD: To coordinate movement and lift requirements.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Access TCPT.
2. Identify TCPT User Roles
3. Apply the functions of the Dashboard.
4. Apply the Personnel functions.
5. Apply the Equipment functions.
6. Apply the Transportation functions.
7. Apply the Mission Tracker functions.
8. Apply the Watchlog functions.
9. Apply the functions of the Helpdesk.
10. Employ TCPT Tools.

REFERENCES:

1. MCO P4600.7_ Marine Corps Transportation Manual
2. TM 11240-15/3_ Motor Vehicle Licensing Official's Manual
3. TM 4700-15/1_ Ground Equipment Record Procedures

C2OP-MAIN-2003: Maintain the Blue Force Tracking (BFT) equipment

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

DESCRIPTION: BFT is a battle command information system designed for units performing missions at the tactical level. FBCB2-BFT displays the relevant Situational Awareness (SA) picture of the battlefield. Due to battlefield conditions and utilization of the system the FBCB2 BFT equipment may fail requiring organizational level maintenance to return equipment to an operational state.

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

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given an BFT system with faults.

STANDARD: Perform corrective maintenance steps at the organizational level to return the system to a state of operational readiness.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Apply Safety procedures.
2. Identify system components
3. Identify system faults.
4. Implement troubleshooting techniques.
5. Troubleshoot malfunctioning components.
6. Replace Parts.
7. Restore system software.
8. Navigate System Administration Menu.
9. Apply the functions of Transceiver Management Tools.
10. Restore system to operational state.
11. Apply the function of Mission Data Loader.
12. Maintain current map data sets.

REFERENCES:
1. TB 11-7010-326-10 BFT FBCB2 Operator's Pocket Guide (Draft) 17 February 2004 - outdated
2. TB 11-7010-326-10-3 TECHNICAL BULLETIN FBCB2/BFT OPERATOR'S POCKET GUIDE FORForce XXI Battle Command Brigade-and-Below Blue Force Tracking (FBCB2/BFT) Computer Set, Digital AN/UYK-128(V)
3. TM 11180A-OI/4 TECHNICAL MANUAL/OPERATOR AND FIELD MAINTENANCE MANUAL INCLUDING REPAIR PARTS AND SPECIAL TOOLS LIST FORFORCE XXI BATTLE COMMAND BRIGADE-AND-BELOW (FBCB2)-BLUEFORCE TRACKING (BFT) TACTICAL OPERATIONS CENTER (TOC) SYSTEM
4. TM 11180A-OR TECHNICAL MANUAL/OPERATORS MANUAL FORFORCE XXI BATTLE COMMAND BRIGADE-AND-BELOW (FBCB2)-BLUE FORCE TRACKING COMPUTER SET, DIGITALAN/UYK-128(V) AN/UYK-128(V)1(NSN: 7010-01-475-5277) (EIC:K2S)AN/UYK-128(V)3 (NSN: 7010-01-513-8459) (EIC:K2U) DISTRIBUTION

5. TM 11180A-OR   Technical Manual Operator's Manual for Force XXI Battle
    Command Brigade-and-Below (FBCB2)-Blue Force Tracking (BFT) Computer Set,
    Digital AN/UYK-128(V) AN/UYK-128(V)1 (NSN: 7010-01-475-5277) (EIC: K2S)
    AN/UYK-128(V)3 (NSN: 7010-01-513-8459) (EIC: K2U)

C2OP-OPER-2003: Operate FBCB2 Blue Force Tracking (BFT) equipment

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

DESCRIPTION: BFT is a battle command information system designed for units
performing missions at the tactical level. FBCB2-BFT displays the relevant
Situational Awareness (SA) picture of the battlefield. BFT displays location
of the user, other friendly forces, observed enemy locations, and all known
battlefield obstacles. Additionally, BFT allows users to communicate. BFT is
employed by the battalion COC, company COC, convoys and/or patrols traversing
throughout the battalion area of operations.

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

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a functional FBCB2 BFT system with functional network.

STANDARD: To maintain situational awareness of units in support of the
mission.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Prepare FBCB2 BFT for use.
2. Configure system for use.
3. Manage map views.
4. Manage user folders.
5. Manage messages.
6. Process messages.
7. Process overlays.
8. Manage filters.
9. Create navigation route.
10. Apply the functions of the application tools.
11. Employ security features.
12. Secure BFT system.

REFERENCES:
1. Manufacturer's Operating Instructions
2. Manufacturer's Technical Instructions and Publications
3. DCOCSOP Digital COC SOP for Battalion Operations in Irregular Warfare

---

C2OP-ATN-2004: Develop an Operational Picture

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

DESCRIPTION: The User Defined Operational Picture (UDOP) enhances situational awareness, and allows the user to filter and display data from multiple tools and links to view a COIC Products.

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

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a SIPR workstation and access to User Defined Operational Picture (UDOP) application

STANDARD: To display data to support Information Requirements.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Access the UDOP website.
2. Navigate through the COCOM, JIEDDO, Community and Quick links folders.
3. Operate the Multi-Intelligence Core Feed Generator.
4. Operate Data Tracker application.
5. Access Blue Force Situational Awareness (BFSA) Feeds/Information.
6. Display data on a Geospatial tool.

REFERENCES:
1. Manufacturer's Technical Instructions and Publications
2. MCIP 3-17.02 MAGTF Counter-Improvised Explosive Device Operations

---

C2OP-GOS-2004: Support the Marine Corps Planning Process

EVALUATION-CODED: NO   **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 3 months

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

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given the references, commander's intent, and unit SOP.

STANDARD: In order to facilitate command and control.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Coordinate with principal staff sections.
2. Collect, format, and distribute products during the Marine Corps Planning Process (MCPP).
3. Disseminate information within the Combat Operations Center (COC).
4. Assist in the coordination of information management.

REFERENCES:
1. MCDP 1 Warfighting
2. MCDP 6 Command and Control
3. MCO 3120.10 Marine Corps Information Operations Program
4. MCO 5720.50 Management, Operation, and Support of the Department Of Defense Information Training Program

5. MCWP 3-1 Ground Combat Operations
6. MCWP 3-16 Fire Support Coordination in the Ground Combat Element
7. MCWP 3-40.1 MAGTF Command and Control
8. MCWP 3-40.2 Information Management

C2OP-LOG-2004: Manage Transportation Capacity Planning Tools (TCPT) Unit and System Network Functions

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

DESCRIPTION: Transportation Capacity Planning Tool (TCPT) allows MAGTF Transportation Planners to view transportation capacity in an online environment through a integrated association of Transportation Movement Request (TMR) and personnel and equipment resources, while providing decision makers with a common operational environment and real-time visibility of resources to enable faster reactions to a dynamic wartime environment.

BILLETS: Commodity Manager, Logistics Representative

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

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a functional TCP/IP network, a TCPT user account and connection to a TCPT server and permissions.

STANDARD: To plan and resource unit movement and lift requirements.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Establish TCPT User Permissions.
2. Execute unit administration functions.
3. Execute system administration functions.

REFERENCES:
1. Manufacturer's Technical Instructions and Publications
2. MCO P4600.7_ Marine Corps Transportation Manual
3. TM 11240-15/3_ Motor Vehicle Licensing Official's Manual
4. TM 4700-15/1_ Ground Equipment Record Procedures

C2OP-OPER-2004: Operate Advanced Field Artillery Tactical Data System (AFATDS)

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

DESCRIPTION: AFATDS provides an automated capability for fire planning, tactical fire direction, and fire support coordination at the firing battery, fire direction center (FDC), and fire support coordination center (FSCC). AFATDS assists the commander in improving tactical planning and control of supporting arms operations. AFATDS provides an automated capability to

integrate supporting arms assets into maneuver plans, provide battlefield information, target analysis, and unit status, while coordinating target damage assessment and sensor operations. The AFATDS workstation receives, transmits, edits, displays and processes fire support requests and stores data to facilitate artillery fire support direction and coordination. A full range of fire support, maneuver control, coordination measures, and geometry are displayed for support coordination at the workstation. AFATDS operates within the existing and planned communication architecture and assists the commander with automated message delivery for coordination of supporting arms fires.

GRADES: LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, WO-1, CWO-2, CWO-3, 2NDLT, 1STLT, CAPT, MAJ

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a functional AFATDS workstation and a functional network.

STANDARD: To provide timely and accurate fire support.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Load AFATDS.
2. Initialize AFATDS.
3. Activate the workstation.
4. Display the "Current Situation".
5. Build a planned communications configuration.
6. Edit the database.
7. Conduct Mission Processing.
8. Conduct Fire Planning.
9. Troubleshoot AFATDS.
10. Perform proper shut down procedures.

REFERENCES:
1. DCOCSOP Digital COC SOP for Battalion Operations in Irregular Warfare
2. MCWP 3-16 Fire Support Coordination in the Ground Combat Element
3. TB 11-7025-297-10 AFATDS Operators Notebook
4. TM 11-7025-279-10-1 AFATDS Users Manual

C2OP-ATN-2005: Operate Web GeoBrowser Application

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

DESCRIPTION: Web GeoBrowser is a data mining tool with the ability to display, correlate, and export shape files for use on geospatial tools.

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

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a SIPR workstation and access to Web GeoBrowser application

STANDARD: In order to data-mine Multi Intelligence Core (MIC) data spatially

and temporarily to support Information Requests.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Login to the Web GeoBrowser
2. Apply the function of the Web GeoBrowser Menu bar.
3. Apply the functions of the Web GeoBrowser Tool bar.
4. Export layers to Shapefiles.

REFERENCES:
1. Manufacturer's Technical Instructions and Publications
2. MCIP 3-17.02 MAGTF Counter-Improvised Explosive Device Operations

---

C2OP-GOS-2005: Assist in Operations administration

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

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

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given the references and unit SOP.

STANDARD: In order to provide training, reporting, and historical data.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Draft a naval message.
2. Draft a letter of instruction (LOI).
3. Maintain an operational journal.
4. Manage filing system.
5. Identify time-phase force deployment data (TPFDD) elements.
6. Manage publication library, directives, and correspondence.
7. Manage historical data.
8. Manage the readiness inspections and assessments programs for the S-3.
9. Draft unit reports.

REFERENCES:
1. MCO 3000.13_ Marine Corps Readiness Reporting Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)
2. MCO 3000.18_ Marine Corps Force Deployment Planning and Execution (FDP&E) Manual
3. MCO 3000_2J Submission Requirements For The Commanders' Operational Situation Report (SITREP)
4. MCO 3504.2 Operations Event/Incident (OREP) Reporting
5. MCO 5216.20_ HQMC Supplement to the Department of the Navy (DON) Correspondence Manual
6. MCO 5750.1H Manual for the Marine Corps Historical Program
7. NAVMC DIR 5040.6H Marine Corps Readiness Inspections And Assessments
8. SECNAVINST 5415 Correspondence Manual

C2OP-OPER-2005: Operate Biometric Equipment

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

DESCRIPTION: Biometrics provides a means of identifying individuals via fingerprints, iris scan, and photo identification (ID) which enables the creation of individual records. The system includes clients, servers, handheld biometrics devices and associated peripherals (fingerprint scanner, an iris scanner, a digital camera, and an ID card printer). Units use Biometric systems to establish Identity Dominance in order to identify, track and locate persons of interest on the Battlefield.

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

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given functional Biometrics equipment and associated peripherals.

STANDARD: In order to support the established force protection measures within an AO.

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

REFERENCES:
1. BAT IAW Biometric Automated Tool Set User Guide
2. DCOCSOP Digital COC SOP for Battalion Operations in Irregular Warfare
3. Identity Operations USMC Identity Operations Strategy 2020
4. SEEK Users Guide IAW Secure Electronic Enrollment Kit (SEEK) Users Guide

---

C2OP-ATN-2006: Operate Cell Pack Application

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

DESCRIPTION: Cell Pack application is used to data mine CELEX database, provide first order association and display the results in a HTML format. First Order Association is defined as a relationship between related phone numbers.

GRADES: MSGT

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a SIPR workstation and access to the Cell Pack application.

STANDARD: To identify telephonic first order associations.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Launch application.
2. Apply Search Parameters.
3. Review a report.
4. Analyze reported data.

REFERENCES:
1. Manufacturer's Technical Instructions and Publications

C2OP-OPER-2006: Operate Joint Automated Deep Operations Coordination System (JADOCS)

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

DESCRIPTION: The Joint Automated Deep Operations Coordination System (JADOCS) provides the warfighter with a timely, accurate, detailed battlespace view for planning, coordination, and execution of targets. It is a joint mission management software application that provides a suite of tools and interfaces for horizontal and vertical integration across battlespace functional areas.

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

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a functional JADOCS system and functional communications architecture.

STANDARD: In order to provide a timely, accurate and detailed battlespace view for planning and collaboration of fires.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Manipulate user preferences within JADOCS
2. Configure JADOCS View Options.
3. Manage JADOCS Overlays.
4. Apply the functions of Tools within JADOCS.
5. Employ Map functions.
6. Communicate using Chat function.
7. Manage databases.
8. Identify JADOCS Managers.
9. Monitor Mission Status.
10. Manage Target Data Card.
11. Apply the functions of the Artillery Manager.
12. Apply the functions of Air Support Manager.

13. Display engagement zones.
14. Manipulate Counterfire COP.
15. Transmit TGT.
16. Employ ATO Manager.
17. Track Close Air Support Missions.

CHAINED EVENTS: C2OP-OPER-2002

REFERENCES:
1. DCOCSOP Digital COC SOP for Battalion Operations in Irregular Warfare
2. JADOCS ver 1.0.3.5 Build Joint Automated Deep Operations Coordination System

---

C2OP-OPER-2007: Employ the Effects Management Tool (EMT)

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

DESCRIPTION: EMT provides an injector for C2PC, which provides track data enabling increased situational awareness to the commander and his staff.

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

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a computer loaded with the current version of C2PC with AFATDS compatible version of EMT, a functional network and Common Tactical Picture (CTP) architecture, an operational AFATDS machine.

STANDARD: To view the Fires Common Operational Picture.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Configure EMT version for use. (Uninstall and load).
2. Create EMT user within AFATDS.
3. Establish communications connection.
4. Set user preferences.
5. Apply the functions of the display and menu components.
6. Transmit Overlay to AFATDS.
7. Create AFATDS geometry.
8. Publish AFATDS geometry as an overlay.
9. Conduct target management.
10. Initiate a fire mission.

REFERENCES:
1. Manufacturer's Technical Instructions and Publications
2. DCOCSOP Digital COC SOP for Battalion Operations in Irregular Warfare

---

C2OP-ATN-2008: Operate Global Name Recognition (GNR) Application

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

DESCRIPTION: Global Name Recognition application allows the user to complete a name search within multiple databases, perform name analysis, and identify name variances.

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

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a SIPR workstation and access to Global Name Recognition application.

STANDARD: In order to gather information related to a named person of interest (NPIs).

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Launch Global Name Recognition application
2. Establish Search parameters.
3. Generate a report related to a named person of interest (NPIs)

REFERENCES:
1. Manufacturer's Technical Instructions and Publications
2. MCIP 3-17.02 MAGTF Counter-Improvised Explosive Device Operations

---

C2OP-OPER-2009: Operate SharePoint as a Basic Site Manager

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

DESCRIPTION: All operational and garrison billets can organize lists and libraries in a web based collaborative environment to optimize Information Management.

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

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a SharePoint site with appropriate permissions and a functional communications network.

STANDARD: To organize and display information pertinent command's information management requirements.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Manage document libraries.
2. Manage lists.
3. Manage pictures.
4. Manage web parts.
5. Develop a site structure.
6. Create Slide Libraries
7. Establish permissions.

REFERENCES:
1. ISBN-10: 0321421744/ISBN-13: 978-0321421746 Essential SharePoint 2007

C2OP-OPER-2010: Manage a Tactical COP Server (TCS)

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

DESCRIPTION: The Tactical COP Server (TCS) facilitates connectivity and
dissemination of command and control data between all levels of commands via a
Wide Area Network (WAN). The TCS is located at regiment and higher echelon
command levels to access the Common Operational Picture (COP).
Interoperability of the TCS includes the capability to exchange data with
Command and Control Personal Computer (C2PC), and the Global Command and
Control System (GCCS) facilitating Blue Force Situational Awareness (BFSA).
Track reporting procedures are referenced in CJCS 3151.01B; specific track
reporting procedures are outlined in OPLANS/OPORDERS. The TCS is used at
regiment and higher echelons to enable USMC units to report track information
IAW CJCS 3151.01B and current OPLANS/OPORDERS.

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

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given an TCS with current hardware and software, a functional
network, network topology, and Common Tactical Picture (CTP)/Common
Operational Picture (COP) architecture.

STANDARD: In order to facilitate and maintain stable network communications
ensuring Command and Control (C2) tactical information dissemination in
support of unit operations.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Inspect server hardware.
2. Install current software
3. Input basic UNIX commands.
4. Manage the System Accounts.
5. Modify File System contents.
6. Set System time.
7. Configure communication channels
8. Configure ICSF functions.
9. Configure the CST functions
10. Navigate the Chart window.
11. Manipulate message functions
12. Install updates/patches.
13. Employ the GO-Global application.
14. Configure C2PC Gateway for communication.
15. Manage chat server capabilities.
16. Perform troubleshooting methods

REFERENCES:
1. C4I User Manual Integrated Command, Control, Communications, Computers,
    and Intelligence (C4I) System Framework (ICSF) user manual. Arlington

County, VA: Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA)
2. CJCSI 3151.01A Global Command and Control System Common Operational Picture Reporting Requirements
3. CJCSI 6731.01B Global Command and Control System - Joint Security Policy
4. GCCS-J COP Handbook Global Command and Control System-Joint (GCCS-J) Common Operational Picture (COP) handbook for GCCS-J 4.1.1 (115419), Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA). (2008, August 18)
5. IOS V1 NET 4.2.0.7 Intelligence and Operations Server V1 New Equipment Training 4.2.0.7 Operator Guide, 2010
6. Joint Publication 1-02 Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms

---

C2OP-SYSO-2010: Establish Track Reporting Services

EVALUATION-CODED: NO   **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 4 months

DESCRIPTION: The Tactical COP Server (TCS) facilitates connectivity and dissemination of command and control data between all levels of commands via a Wide Area Network (WAN). The TCS is located at regiment and higher echelon command levels to access the Common Operational Picture (COP). Interoperability of the TCS includes the capability to exchange data with Joint Tactical COP Workstation (JTCW), and the Global Command and Control System (GCCS) facilitating Blue Force Situational Awareness (BFSA). Establishing the TCS services includes installing software, configuring network settings, maintaining system accounts, configuring Integrated Command, Control, Communications, Computers and Information (C4I) Systems Framework (ICSF), and preparing equipment.

BILLETS: Common Operational Picture (COP) Manager, Common Tactical Picture (CTP) Operator, Information Management Officer, Operations Chief

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

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a TCS with current hardware and software, a functional network, network topology, and current Operations Order.

STANDARD: To communicate track information.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Power-on server hardware.
2. Install current software.
3. Perform post-installation procedures.
4. Employ Application Configuration Tool(ACT)
5. Manage Server components with WEBMIN.
6. Configure ICSF functions.
7. Configure the CST functions
8. Configure the AFW/Chart Services.
9. Manage message functions
10. Install updates/patches.

11. Configure JTCW for communication.
12. Employ the GO-Global application.
13. Maintain operational condition of the TCS.

REFERENCES:
1. C4I User Manual Integrated Command, Control, Communications, Computers, and Intelligence (C4I) System Framework (ICSF) user manual. Arlington County, VA: Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA)
2. CJCSI 3151.01A Global Command and Control System Common Operational Picture Reporting Requirements
3. CJCSI 6731.01B Global Command and Control System – Joint Security Policy
4. GCCS-J COP Handbook Global Command and Control System-Joint (GCCS-J) Common Operational Picture (COP) handbook for GCCS-J 4.1.1 (115419), Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA). (2008, August 18)
5. IOS V1 NET 4.2.0.7 Intelligence and Operations Server V1 New Equipment Training 4.2.0.7 Operator Guide, 2010
6. Joint Publication 1-02 Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms

---

C2OP-OPER-2011: Operate Theater Battle Management Core System (TBMCS)

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

DESCRIPTION: The Theater Battle Management Core Systems (TBMCS) provides Joint and Service Combat Air Forces with automated Command, Control, Communications, Computer, and Intelligence systems to plan and execute theater-level air campaigns. TBMCS is the theater air module of the Global Command and Control System (GCCS) and includes the Force and Unit Contingency Theater Automated Planning System (CTAPS), Combat Intelligence System (CIS), Wing Command and Control System (WCCS), and the Air Support Operations Center (ASOC) top-level applications. Elements of TBMCS are planned for every theater air command and control and air weapons system from the Joint Forces Air Component Commander to the executing aircraft squadron. The mission of TBMCS at the force level is to provide the Joint and Combined Air Component Commander with the automated tools necessary to effectively and efficiently plan, monitor, and execute the air campaign. This includes planning and issuing the Air Tasking and Air Control Orders that ensure the Theater Commander's intent is supported through the application of airpower using the latest intelligence. TBMCS capabilities should also ensure that air operations are de-conflicted. The mission of TBMCS at the unit level is to provide the Wing and Base Commanders and their battle staffs with timely and accurate information for effective decision making. TBMCS is also supposed to provide the secure, automated, deployable, and distributed Wing-Level Command and Control System with connectivity to force-level TBMCS systems.

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

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given an operational SIPR networked TBMCS Client workstation and appropriate TBMCS user permissions.

STANDARD: To provide the Commanders and their battle staffs with timely and accurate information for effective decision making.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Access CAOC Central Web (CCWeb).
2. Launch applications on CCWEB.
3. Employ mapping applications associated with TBMCS.
4. Employ the Alert Application associated with TBMCS.

REFERENCES:
1. CCS-TRTBM-A017-WEBADSUM-04 WEB Air De-confliction
2. PRE/POST-SSP2/VUP4-TBMCS-EMRSUM Execution Management Re-planner
3. PRE/POST-SSP2/VUP4-TBMCS-TAPSUM Theater Air Planner

C2OP-OPER-2012: Operate the Force Status and Monitoring (FSTAT) Application

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

DESCRIPTION: FSTAT allows the user to report and modify Friendly Order of Battle (FRoB) status using six products: ADA Unit Status, Aircraft Unit Status, Base Status, Surface C2 Unit Status, Missile Unit Status and Fire Unit Status. These products provide queuing of data updates enabling the user to operate through intermittent communication outages. They provide links into the OPAGEs that provide more data on the selected item.

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given an operational secured networked functional PC (TBMCS Client) workstation, desk top procedures/SOP and appropriate TBMCS user permissions.

STANDARD: To monitor and update the Friendly Order of Battle Status (FRoB)

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Launch FSTAT
2. Select appropriate force status.
3. Apply user defined filters.
4. Establish user defined views
5. Launch an O-Page in FSTAT.
6. Manage FRoB information in FSTAT.
7. Plot current information to Map Product.

REFERENCES:
1. Manufacturer's Technical Instructions and Publications

C2OP-OPER-2013: Operate the Execution Status and Monitoring (ESTAT) Application

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

DESCRIPTION: ESTAT allows update and/or review of data on any Air Battle Plan (ABP) in the Air Operations Database (AODB) and allows work in either a tabular or graphical GANTT style display interchangeably. The user can open multiple, independently configurable, filterable, sort able and nameable displays of the retrieved data. Updates made in one display are automatically shown in all ESTAT displays for that retrieved data. ESTAT allows the user to plot air and missile routes on the web-based map. ESTAT users can create, edit and delete Wide Area Geographic (WAG) activities.

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

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given an operational secured networked functional PC (TBMCS Client) workstation, desk top procedures/SOP and appropriate TBMCS user permissions.

STANDARD: To monitor and update the Air Battle Plan (ABP) in the Air Operations Database (AODB) to provide the Commanders and their battle staffs with timely and accurate information for effective decision making.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Launch ESTAT.
2. Establish user defined views.
3. Establish user defined filters.
4. Plot current information on map products.
5. Update mission information.
6. Manage information in ESTAT.
7. Open an O-page in ESTAT.

REFERENCES:
1. ESTATSUM Execution Status and Monitoring (ESTAT)
2. MCO 1510.101

C2OP-OPER-2014: Operate the Web Air Request Processor (WARP)

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

DESCRIPTION: The WARP application interfaces between a web browser and the Air Operations Database (AODB). The user can submit, view, and edit Joint Tactical Air Strike Requests/Joint Tactical Air Requests, Assault Support Requests and Casualty Evacuations (JTASR/JTAR/ASRs/CASEVAC) using WARP. The user can view and send Tactical Air Control Party (TACP) Free Text messages, as well as view TACP Status messages. The user can also assign missions to requests and issue scramble orders from WARP. The WARP application interfaces with various maps through the MAPAPI and Map Manager (MAPMGR) segments. JTASRs/JTARs, ASRs, CASEVAC and TACP units can be displayed on a map display.

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

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given an operational SIPR networked functional PC (TBMCS Client) workstation, desk top procedures/SOP and appropriate TBMCS user permissions.

STANDARD: To manage preplanned and immediate JTASR/JTARs, ASRs and CASEVACs in accordance with priority of fires and scheme of maneuver to support MAGTF operational requirements.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Initiate WARP.
2. Establish user defined views.
3. Plot current information on appropriate map products.
4. Execute the functions of the control panel.
5. Open O-Page in WARP
6. Process requests.

REFERENCES:
1. Manufacturer's Technical Instructions and Publications

C2OP-OPER-2015: Operate the Air Tasking Order/Airspace Control Tool (AAT)

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

DESCRIPTION: Air Tasking Order/Airspace Control Order Tool (AAT) allows the viewing of ATO messages from Theater Air Planner (TAP) and Execution Management Replanner (EMR), and ACO messages from Web Based Airspace Deconfliction (WEBAD). These messages can be viewed in United States Message Text Format (USMTF) versions 1998 and 2000 and also in a table or text forms. The tables can be sorted, and the messages can be filtered to allow viewing of selected information in the messages. Air Tasking Order/Airspace Control Order Tool (AAT) allows the user to validate, disseminate, delete, export and print messages. The user may also copy a message to the clipboard and print the contents of the clipboard.

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given an operational secured networked functional PC (TBMCS Client) workstation, desk top procedures/SOP, sample ATO/ACOs and appropriate TBMCS user permissions.

STANDARD: Access, view and filter ATOs and ACOs to select appropriate aircraft and airspace control measures (ACM) views to determine active aircraft and ACMs in the Area of Responsibility (AOR).

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Launch AAT.
2. Access ATO/ACO data.
3. Establish user defined views.
4. Filter ATO/ACO information by category.

REFERENCES:

1. AATWINDOWSUM Air Tasking Order/Airspace Control Order Tool (AAT) Window Browser

---

C2OP-OPER-2016: Employ the Execution Management Re-planner (EMR) application

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

DESCRIPTION: EMR is an integrated, force level re-planning system which supports personnel within the force level structure of the Theater Air Control System (TACS), Marine Air Command and Control System (MACCS), or equivalent for an air capable component of the Joint Task Force (JTF), a Joint Air Operations Center (JAOC), or equivalent combined force operations center. EMR supports planners in the development and execution of Air Battle Plans (ABPs) which achieve the objective of the commander's overall strategy for an air campaign or operation.

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

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given access to Execution Management Re-planner, an executed Air Tasking Order (ATO) and required permissions

STANDARD: Accurately replan missions to meet the commanders stated strategy of the air campaign.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Access EMR application.
2. Open executing ABP and set mode.
3. Perform mission re-planning.
4. Re-plan missions.
5. Review re-planned missions for accuracy.
6. Properly exit the application.

REFERENCES:
1. PRE/POST-SSP2/VUP4-TBMCS-EMRSUM Execution Management Re-planner

---

C2OP-OPER-2017: Employ the Theater Air Planner (TAP) application

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

DESCRIPTION: TAP is an integrated, force-level air battle planning system that supports personnel within the force-level structure of the Theater Air Control System (TACS), Marine Air Command and Control System (MACCS), or equivalent for an air-capable component of a Joint Task Force (JTF), a Joint Air Operations Center (JAOC), or equivalent combined force operations center. It supports planners in the development of Air Battle Plans (ABPs). These ABPs achieve the overall strategy objectives of the commander for an air campaign or operation. TAP supports the air operations planning for the

commander of any air capable component of a JTF, or for the Joint Forces Air Component Commander (JFACC) of a JTF.

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given an operational secured network, access to the TAP application and appropriate permissions.

STANDARD: Edit an Air Battle Plan shell to plan air operations for a 24 hour cycle and publish the Air Tasking Order (ATO) through TAP.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Log into TAP using HOBLINK.
2. Access appropriate component Air Battle Plan (ABP).
3. Set TAP Application to appropriate mode.
4. Manage Friendly Order of Battle (FrOB) data.
5. Plan missions.
6. Review ABP/Mission for accuracy.
7. Save ABP.
8. Reconcile Joint Forces Air Component Commander (JFACC) ABP.
9. Publish ATO.
10. Properly exit the TAP application.

REFERENCES:
1. PRE/POST-SSP2/VUP4-TBMCS-TAPSUM Theater Air Planner

C2OP-OPER-2018: Employ the WEB Airspace De-confliction (WEBAD) application

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

DESCRIPTION: WEBAD is used to construct and manage four-dimensional airspaces (latitude, longitude, altitude, and time) and determine if conflicts exist between airspaces. A conflict exists if two airspaces occupy the same three-dimensional point in space at the same time.

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

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given WEBAD, designated airspace and appropriate permissions.

STANDARD: De-conflict airspace for scheduled missions.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Access the WEBAD program
2. Use map programs with WEBAD.
3. Manage Airspace Control Order (ACO).
4. Correct Airspace Conflictions using WEBAD
5. Release ACO for planning purposes
6. Import ACMs into WEBAD
7. Export ACMs from WEBAD.

REFERENCES:
1. CCS-TRTBM-A017-WEBMAPSUM-04 WEB Airspace De-confliction Software User's Manual

---

C2OP-OPER-2019: Plan Missions using the Master Air Attack Plan Tool Kit (MAAPTK) application.

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

DESCRIPTION: The MAAPTK application provides near real time battlespace information that enables planners to generate battle plans that are accurate and appropriate to developing situations. Planners can view key information on tables, timelines, maps, graphs, and grids so that they can quickly understand the essential elements of a situation, and they can create the appropriate missions and packages using simple drag-and drop operations. Because the MAAPTK software minimizes the need for MAAP personnel to plot resource information manually on paper, it significantly streamlines the MAAP and Air Tasking Order (ATO) production process. In addition, the MAAPTK enables planners to create PowerPoint presentations that provide an overview of packages/missions.

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

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given MAAPTK and appropriate permissions

STANDARD: For import into Theater Air Planner (TAP).

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Access the MAAPTK application.
2. Establish project windows (user preferences)in the application.
3. Save customized project settings
4. Enter planning data into the application
5. Review MAAP data for accuracy
6. Process data for final approval

REFERENCES:
1. ISS-MTK12-SUM-01 Master Air Attack Plan Toolkit

C2OP-OPER-2020: Update Track information

EVALUATION-CODED: NO   **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 4 months

DESCRIPTION: The Tactical COP Server (TCS) facilitates connectivity and dissemination of command and control data between all levels of commands via a Wide Area Network (WAN). The TCS is located at regiment and higher echelon command levels to access the Common Operational Picture (COP). Interoperability of the TCS includes the capability to exchange data with

Joint Tactical COP Workstation (JTCW), and the Global Command and Control System (GCCS) facilitating Blue Force Situational Awareness (BFSA). Track reporting procedures are referenced in CJCS 3151.01B; specific track reporting procedures are outlined in OPLANS/OPORDERS. The TCS is used at regiment and higher echelons to enable USMC units to report track information IAW CJCS 3151.01B and current OPLANS/OPORDERS.

BILLETS: Common Operational Picture (COP) Manager, Common Tactical Picture (CTP) Operator, Information Management Officer, Operations Chief

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

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a TCS with current hardware and software, a functional network, network topology, and current Operations Order.

STANDARD: In the prescribed sequence.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Access AFW Chart
2. Navigate AFW Chart World Vector Shoreline Display
3. Review track attributes
4. Add, modify, and delete tracks.
5. Archive/Restore Track Database
6. Employ AFW/Chart Communication Tab functions

REFERENCES:
1. C4I User Manual Integrated Command, Control, Communications, Computers, and Intelligence (C4I) System Framework (ICSF) user manual. Arlington County, VA: Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA)
2. CJCSI 3151.01A Global Command and Control System Common Operational Picture Reporting Requirements
3. CJCSI 6731.01B Global Command and Control System - Joint Security Policy
4. GCCS-J COP Handbook Global Command and Control System-Joint (GCCS-J) Common Operational Picture (COP) handbook for GCCS-J 4.1.1 (115419), Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA). (2008, August 18)
5. IOS V1 NET 4.2.0.7 Intelligence and Operations Server V1 New Equipment Training 4.2.0.7 Operator Guide, 2010
6. Joint Publication 1-02 Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms

---

4004. 2100-LEVEL EVENTS

C2OP-COC-2100: Perform duties as a Watch Stander in the Operations Center

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

DESCRIPTION: Although Watch Standers in the Operations Center have specific responsibilities within their assigned billet, they all have common tasks which must be performed in order to conduct continuous operations. The

primary responsibility of all Watch Standers within the Operations Center is to maintain situational awareness of the current operation and provide constant feedback to the Watch Officer/Watch Chief. This is a continuous cycle which when executed by a proficient COC staff facilitates the six functions of the COC. The six functions of the COC are to Receive, Distribute, and Analyze Information, Make Recommendations to the Commander, Integrate Resources and Synchronize Resources. This task attempts to capture the tasks which are common to all Watch Standers. The term Operations Center is generic to capture the various types of Operations Centers (COC, ALOC, TOC) and represent all levels such as Company, Battalion, Regiment, etc

GRADES: PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, CWO-2, CWO-3, 2NDLT, 1STLT, CAPT, MAJ

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given an operational COC and battle staff, functional communications architecture, current unit TO&E, and C2 systems.

STANDARD: To ensure proper response to developing events.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Collect information.
2. Sort Information.
3. Store information.
4. Analyze information.
5. Fuse information.
6. Share information.
7. Maintain status boards
8. Support Common Tactical Picture (CTP) maintenance.
9. Employ C2 Systems (C2PC, CPoF, BFT, etc...)
10. Implement collaborative tools (Chat, Email, Shared Drive)
11. Process reports.
12. Monitor communication systems.
13. Implement decision support tools (CCIR, Cmdrs Intent, Matrices, etc...)
14. Conduct transition/shift change brief.
15. Coordinate with representatives of other War Fighting Functions within the COC.

REFERENCES:
1. MCDP 6 Command and Control
2. MCWP 3-40.1 MAGTF Command and Control
3. MCWP 3-40.2 Information Management

C2OP-COC-2101: Perform duties as a COC Watch Officer (WO)

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

DESCRIPTION: The Watch Officer is the commander's representative and is responsible for the smooth and efficient functioning of the Combat Operations Center (COC) and for the rapid dissemination of information to and from the COC. WO is responsible for coordinating and ensuring proper response to

developing events within the COC. In the absence of key leaders the WO is responsible for the execution of the commander's intent and facilitates battle management. The Watch Chief assists the Watch Officer in the performance of his duties.

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

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given an operational COC.

STANDARD: In order to conduct continuous operations to support the commander's decision making requirements.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Monitor C2 information.
2. Maintain Common Tactical Picture.
3. Maintain overlays.
4. Monitor status boards.
5. Monitor communication systems.
6. Collect information.
7. Sort information.
8. Store information.
9. Analyze information.
10. Fuse information.
11. Share information.
12. Implement decision support tools (CCIR, Cmdrs Intent, Matrices, etc...)
13. Direct the actions of the COC and staff.
14. Conduct battle drills.
15. Coordinate actions with Higher, Adjacent, Subordinate and Supporting units.
16. Prioritize actions to sequential or simultaneous events.
17. Supervise watch standers.
18. Conduct turnover brief.

REFERENCES:
1. DCOCSOP Digital COC SOP for Battalion Operations in Irregular Warfare
2. MCDP 1-0 Marine Corps Operations
3. MCDP 6 Command and Control
4. MCRP 5-12C Marine Corps Supplement to the Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms
5. MCWP 3-40.2 Information Management
6. MCWP 6-2 MAGTF Command and Control Operations
7. MEF C2 Systems Integration Plan Marine Expeditionary Force Command and Control Systems Integration Plan Mar 2006

C2OP-LOG-2101: Operate Transportation Capacity Planning Tool (TCPT) as a Resource and Mission Manager

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

DESCRIPTION: Resource Mission Manager is the individual designated

permissions within the unit to assign assets and resources to a mission (Dispatcher). Transportation Capacity Planning Tool (TCPT) allows MAGTF Transportation Planners to view transportation capacity in an online environment through an integrated association of Transportation Movement Request (TMR) and personnel and equipment resources, while providing decision makers with a common operational environment and real-time visibility of resources to enable faster reactions to a dynamic wartime environment.

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

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a functional communications network, a TCPT user account with appropriate permissions and connection to a TCPT server.

STANDARD: To coordinate, support, and provide movement requirements.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Manage Personnel Functions.
2. Manage Equipment Functions.
3. Perform Transportation Functions.
4. Perform Mission Tracker Functions.
5. Manage Ground Transportation Requests.

REFERENCES:
1. MCO P4600.7_ Marine Corps Transportation Manual
2. TM 11240-15/3_ Motor Vehicle Licensing Official's Manual
3. TM 4700-15/1_ Ground Equipment Record Procedures

C2OP-OPER-2101: Operate SharePoint as an Advanced Site Manager

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

DESCRIPTION: Advanced SharePoint Site Managers will be able to deliver custom content through graphical dashboards. Advance Site Managers will also optimize Information Management through the use of automation and advanced content manipulation.

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

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a SharePoint site with appropriate permissions and a functional communications network.

STANDARD: To deliver custom content through graphical dashboards and optimize Information Management through the use of automation and advanced content manipulation.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Enable User Interface Automation
2. Create content types.
3. Create web part pages/libraries.
4. Deploy advanced Web Parts.
5. Create Key Performance Indicators (KPIs).
6. Manage Permissions and Access. (Custom Permission Levels)
7. Implement advanced calculated columns.
8. Manage Form Library.
9. Implement Workflows.

REFERENCES:
1. ISBN-10: / ISBN-13: 978-0321421746 Essential SharePoint 2007

C2OP-OPS-2101: Establish the COC

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

DESCRIPTION: The Operations Chief is responsible for supervision of setting up the COC and ensuring the COC is fully functioning for the Commander. Typically the Operations Chief will coordinate with G6/S6/IMO for establishing connectivity within the COC and building the network architecture.

GRADES: SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, MGYSGT

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given the units TO&E, communications architecture, C2 systems, and commander's guidance.

STANDARD: To ensure the COC functions properly to effect Command and Control.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Identify COC components.
2. Set up COC trailers.
3. Emplace COC tent.
4. Perform trailer maintenance.
5. Perform interior set up of COC equipment.
6. Establish Antenna farm.
7. Establish connectivity.
8. Operate COC visual display equipment.
9. Conduct parallel operation procedures.
10. Troubleshoot common problems.
11. Prepare for Displacement. (as required)

REFERENCES:
1. Manufacturer's Technical Instructions and Publications
2. DCOCSOP Digital COC SOP for Battalion Operations in Irregular Warfare

---

C2OP-COC-2102: Perform duties as a COC Watch Chief

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

DESCRIPTION: The Watch Chief is responsible for the management of personnel, security and general efficiency of the battle rhythm within the COC. The Watch Chief assists the Watch Officer in the performance of duties, and should be able to assume the Watch Officers position if required or directed.

GRADES: SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, MGYSGT

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given an operational COC and battle staff, functional communications architecture, current unit TO&E, and C2 systems.

STANDARD: To ensure proper response to developing events.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Control COC access.
2. Maintain order within the COC.
3. Monitor C2 information.
4. Supervise the collection of information.
5. Validate quality of information on COC boards (Status and Tracking boards).
6. Supervise watch standers.
7. Perform all duties of the Watch Officer, as required or directed.

PREREQUISITE EVENTS:
C2OP-OPER-2001   C2OP-OPER-2002   C2OP-OPER-2003

REFERENCES:
1. DCOCSOP Digital COC SOP for Battalion Operations in Irregular Warfare
2. MCDP 1-0 Marine Corps Operations
3. MCDP 6 Command and Control
4. MCRP 5-12C Marine Corps Supplement to the Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms
5. MCWP 3-40.2 Information Management
6. MCWP 6-2 MAGTF Command and Control Operations
7. MEF C2 Systems Integration Plan Marine Expeditionary Force Command and Control Systems Integration Plan Mar 2006

C2OP-OPER-2102: Operate Command Post of the Future (CPOF) as an Advanced User

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

DESCRIPTION: CPOF is a capability hosted on a computer system that provides collaboration and visualization tools to the COC Staff. The CPOF advanced user will expand on skills learned as a basic CPOF operator to enable using CPOF for analysis, battle-tracking, and the efficient and concise creation, display and sharing of situational awareness in a collaborative environment; these skills are useful in COC operations and staff planning functions.

GRADES: CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, WO-1, CWO-2, 2NDLT, 1STLT, CAPT

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given an operational CPOF workstation and, a functional CPOF architecture.

STANDARD: To support dissemination of C2 data across the CPOF network.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Organize data within a CPOF Chart.
2. Organize data within a CPOF Table.
3. Build a schedule.
4. Synchronize the schedule to the map.
5. Structure pasteboards.
6. Share CPOF products.
7. Manipulate privileges.
8. Disseminate system reports.
9. Access data via CPOF Web Server.

REFERENCES:
1. CPOF BC 10.x.x Command Sight User's Manual V3.0 Command Sight reference manual
2. CPOF BC 10.x.x CPOF – C2PC Installation and Administration Guide for Interoperability with DataBridge Version P100
3. CPOF BC 10.x.x CPOF – DataBridge/C2PC Installation and Administration Guide Version P100
4. CPOF BC 10.x.x CPOF Installation Guide BC 10.x.x
5. CPOF BC 10.x.x CPOF Web BC10.x.x Software Version Description (SVD)
6. CPOF BC10.x.x CPOF Users Guide BC 10.x.x
7. CPOF MAPMAN 3.x CPOF – MAPMAN 3.1.0.0 Administrators Guide Document

---

C2OP-OPS-2102: Establish Identity Dominance with Identity Dominance Systems

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

DESCRIPTION: The capability to establish identity dominance in an area of operations requires that the MAGTF commander be able to collect, match, store, and share biometric data. Identity Dominance System satisfies operational requirements as stated by the commander's guidance, current SOPs, and references. BAT provides a means of identifying individuals via fingerprints, iris scan, and photo identification (ID) which enables the creation of individual records. The system includes a laptop with the BAT software, a fingerprint scanner, an iris scanner, a digital camera, and an ID card printer. ID badges can be provided to residents of a city or other identified geographic area. Local residents can be easily identified by friendly forces at entry control points with the use of identification badges. The Marine can access an individual's information such birth date, occupation, place of residence, and any documentation addressing affiliation with anyone involved in terrorist activities. Although BAT may not reside directly in the COC, all COC staff members must be aware of its capabilities.

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given current Identity Dominance System with peripherals and associated handheld device(s) and an assigned area of operations.

STANDARD: In order to provide the means to identify persons encountered in a battle space.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Conduct Maintenance on Dossiers.
2. Conduct enrollments.
3. Conduct Queries.
4. Conduct data mining of information.
5. Maintain a Watchlist (edit/update).
6. Perform preventive maintenance on IDS equipment.
7. Troubleshoot equipment failure.

C2OP-COC-2103: Perform duties as a Journal Clerk

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

DESCRIPTION: The mission of the journal clerk is to capture, organize, document, and maintain information, message traffic, and significant events (SIGEVENT) activity flowing through the COC. He assists the WO in maintaining digital log books and ensures that any yellow canaries taken by radio operators are converted to digital means using specified collaborative tools.

GRADES: PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given an operational COC, functional communications architecture, current unit TO&E, and C2 systems.

STANDARD: To capture, organize, document, and maintain information, message traffic, and significant events (SIGEVENT).

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Record reports into the journal file.
2. Record events in the journal file.
3. Record incidents into the journal file.
4. Record messages into the journal file.
5. Record decisions and actions taken.
6. Monitor assigned collaborative tools. (tactical chat rooms, Portals, Wikis, etc.)

PREREQUISITE EVENTS: C2OP-OPER-2009

REFERENCES:
1. DCOCSOP Digital COC SOP for Battalion Operations in Irregular Warfare
2. MCDP 6 Command and Control
3. MCRP 5-12C Marine Corps Supplement to the Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms
4. MCWP 3-40.1 MAGTF Command and Control

5. MCWP 3-40.2 Information Management
6. MCWP 6-2 MAGTF Command and Control Operations

C2OP-OPS-2103: Prosecute fire missions via digital means

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

DESCRIPTION: Digital Fire support systems (AFATDS, JADOCS, THDLS, EMT) are used to prosecute fire missions by the personnel in the FSCC/TACC. These systems, some of which reside with the Combat Operations Center are vital to the fire mission process.

GRADES: CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, 1STLT, CAPT, MAJ

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given operational digital fire systems and Appendix 19, Tab G of an Operations Order.

STANDARD: To have effects on target.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Establish digital communications between systems (AFATDS, JADOCS, EMT, THDLS, TBMCS).
2. Validate AFATDS Database IAW Appendix 19, Tab G.
3. Conduct fire mission processing.

REFERENCES:
1. MCWP 3-16 Fire Support Coordination in the Ground Combat Element
2. MCWP 3-42.1 Fire Support in MAGTF Operations
3. MSTP Pamphlet 3-0.3 MSTP MAGTF Fires Reference Guide
4. Tri-MEF Tri-MEF/MARFORRES Digital SOP May 2010

C2OP-COC-2104: Perform duties as a Logistic Representative

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

DESCRIPTION: The Logistics Representative typically resides inside the COC and maintains LOG stats, Unit Movement Control Center (UMCC) boards (in close coordination with the S-3), and performs as a liaison between the Combat Operations Center and the S-4 or Logistics Section within the ALOG. The S-4 section may utilize logistics-specific C2 systems within the COC.

GRADES: LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, 1STLT, CAPT

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given an operational COC, functional communications architecture, current unit TO&E, and C2 systems.

STANDARD: To synchronize combat service support in support of operations.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Monitor Essential Elements of Friendly Information (EEFIs).
2. Maintain logistics status.
3. Monitor convoy movement.
4. Process logistics request from subordinate units.
5. Request logistics support from higher.

PREREQUISITE EVENTS:
C2OP-OPER-2001   C2OP-OPER-2002   C2OP-OPER-2003
C2OP-OPER-2003

REFERENCES:
1. Battle Command and Sustainment Support System (BCS3)
    https://logmod.hqmc.usmc.mil/bridge/bcs3.html
2. DCOCSOP Digital COC SOP for Battalion Operations in Irregular Warfare
3. MCDP 4 Logistics
4. MCDP 6 Command and Control
5. MCRP 5-12C Marine Corps Supplement to the Department of Defense Dictionary
    of Military and Associated Terms

MISCELLANEOUS:

  ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS: This event captures the specific tasks
  associated with a Logistics representative inside the COC. This event also
  supports other individual events within the Logistics T&R Manual,
  specifically 0431-LOGR-1502.

C2OP-COC-2105: Perform duties as an Intel Section Representative

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

DESCRIPTION: The Intel Section Representative resides in the Combat
Operations Center and collects, analyzes, evaluates, and interprets
intelligence and continually updates the enemy situation. This information is
provided to enhance current and future operations planning. Additionally,
they implement and execute the intelligence cycle as directed by the S-2
Officer in support of the battalion's scheme of maneuver. The S-2 section
must identify the enemy's most probable and most dangerous COAs, and act as
the CTP Manager for enemy tracks created by the battalion and its subordinate
units.

GRADES: PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, 1STLT, CAPT

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given an operational COC, functional communications architecture,
current unit TO&E, an Operations Order's Annex B, and C2 systems.

STANDARD: To execute the intelligence cycle within the COC in support of
operations.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Monitor current intelligence reports.
2. Report current intelligence status (Enemy, Terrain and Weather).
3. Report current weather that may impact current operations.
4. Monitor collection assets.
5. Monitor collection activities.
6. Monitor current significant actions/events (SIGACTS/ SIGEVENTS).
7. Track Indications and Warnings (I&W) of Priority Intelligence Requirements and Intelligence Requirements (PIR/IR).
8. Provide hasty assessments to Watch Officer/Watch Chief.

PREREQUISITE EVENTS:
C2OP-OPER-2001   C2OP-OPER-2002

REFERENCES:
1. DCOCSOP Digital COC SOP for Battalion Operations in Irregular Warfare
2. MCDP 2 Intelligence
3. MCDP 6 Command and Control
4. MCWP 2-1 Intelligence Operations
5. MCWP 6-2 MAGTF Command and Control Operations

MISCELLANEOUS:

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS: This event captures the specific tasks associated with the Intel Section's representative inside the COC (Reg, Bn, Company). Specific individual Intel T&R events related to this event are 0202-GCE-2502, 0241-ANYS-1002. See the Intel T&R Manual for further events.

C2OP-COC-2106: Perform duties of a Artillery Liaison Officer

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

DESCRIPTION: The Artillery LNO coordinates artillery support with the FSC, S-3, and the commander.

GRADES: SSGT, GYSGT, 1STLT, CAPT, MAJ

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given an operational COC, functional communications architecture, current unit TO&E, Appendix 19 of Annex C to Operations Order, supporting fires, and C2 systems.

STANDARD: To ensure timely process of fires and coordination with maneuver commander's requirements.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Monitor the artillery conduct of fire (COF) net.
2. Provide clearance on requests for fire.
3. Monitor the artillery battalion and regiment fire direction net.
4. Pass requirements for fire support to the appropriate FDC for action.

5. Maintain situational awareness of current operational status of fire support assets.
6. Maintain situational awareness of logistical status of fire support assets.
7. Keep the FSC informed.
8. Keep the S-2 Representative advised of all target information received through artillery nets.

PREREQUISITE EVENTS: C2OP-OPER-2007

REFERENCES:
1. DCOCSOP Digital COC SOP for Battalion Operations in Irregular Warfare
2. MCDP 6 Command and Control
3. MCRP 5-12C Marine Corps Supplement to the Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms
4. MCWP 3-16 Fire Support Coordination in the Ground Combat Element
5. MCWP 3-16A Targeting Process
6. MEF C2 Systems Integration Plan Marine Expeditionary Force Command and Control Systems Integration Plan Mar 2006

C2OP-COC-2107: Perform Duties as an Operations Chief within the Operations Center

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

DESCRIPTION: The Operations Chief is in charge of the establishment and daily functions of the Operations Center. The Ops Chief supervises the updating of the operations maps, operations journal and Common Tactical Picture while ensuring timely, accurate, and complete reports and message routing within the Operations Center. They will publish an Operations Center watch schedule. The operations chief will assist in the preparations of Frag Orders and overlays for dissemination throughout the command.

GRADES: GYSGT, MSGT, MGYSGT

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given an Operations Center (COC, ALOC), functional communications architecture, current unit TO&E, supporting fires, and C2 systems.

STANDARD: To ensure daily operations within the Operations Center is maintained.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Supervise the establishment/displacement of the Operations Center (COC, ALOC).
2. Supervise the actions of all personnel within the Operations Center (COC, ALOC).
3. Supervise the use of C2 systems/collaborative tools.
4. Supervise the management of classified information.
5. Supervise preparation of the operational journal file.
6. Establish the watch rotation.

7. Assemble operations orders.
8. Distribute operations orders.
9. Supervise the preparation of reports and messages.
10. Supervise the distribution of reports and messages.
11. Supervise the preparation of briefs.
12. Coordinate establishment of Operations Center security with the Camp Commandant.

REFERENCES:
1. DCOCSOP Digital COC SOP for Battalion Operations in Irregular Warfare

MISCELLANEOUS:

  ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS: This event incorporates the specific tasks associated with the Operations Chief's responsibilities in regard to the Combat Operations Center. For other Operations Chief task see the Infantry T&R Manual for GCE and Logistics T&R for LCE. Also, each individual community (AAV, TANK, etc...) May have specific T&R Events related the Operations Chief.

C2OP-COC-2108: Perform duties as a Fire Support Coordinator

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

DESCRIPTION: The FSC is responsible for the overall operation, organization, and functioning of the Fire Support Coordination Center (FSCC) within the COC. He translates the concept of fire support into a specific fire support plan and then supervises its execution by the supporting agencies.

GRADES: CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given an operational COC and battle staff, functional communications architecture, using current unit T/E, Appendix 19 of Annex C to Operations Order, communication assets and relevant C2 systems.

STANDARD: To ensure timely process of fires and coordination with maneuver commander's requirements.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Supervise the FSCC.
2. Coordinate fire support for the battalion.
3. Monitor fire support and conduct of fire nets.
4. Conduct fire support actions.
5. Maintain situational awareness charts and maps.
6. Maintain records of fire support and COC activities.
7. Provide guidance on automated information systems relevant to fires.
8. Prepare the fire support plan.
9. Recommend FSCMs to the commander.

PREREQUISITE EVENTS:

C2OP-OPER-2007   C2OP-OPS-2103

REFERENCES:
1. DCOCSOP Digital COC SOP for Battalion Operations in Irregular Warfare
2. MCDP 6 Command and Control
3. MCWP 3-16 Fire Support Coordination in the Ground Combat Element
4. MCWP 3-16A Targeting Process
5. MCWP 3-42.1 Fire Support in MAGTF Operations
6. MSTP Pamphlet 3-0.3 MSTP MAGTF Fires Reference Guide
7. Tri-MEF Tri-MEF/MARFORRES Digital SOP, May 2010

MISCELLANEOUS:

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS: This event captures the specific tasks associated with the Fires Section within the COC. The Artillery T&R Manual has other events which are related to the Fires Section within the COC. Specifically, 0861-FSCC-2030, 0861-TGT-2060, 0861-FSC2-2005.

C2OP-COC-2109: Perform Duties as a Communications Watch

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

DESCRIPTION: The communications representative (S6) typically resides in the SYSCON, which is collocated with the COC. They work together with the MAGTF G-6 to ensure the communications architecture will support the unit's operational needs. Single Channel Radio (SCR) nets will vary with each operation. The S-6 will enable connectivity to support resident C2 systems, but is not responsible for maintaining and operating the C2 systems themselves. It is a paramount priority that the S-3, IMO, and S-6 conduct proper planning prior to the operation. The S-6 must continue to communicate with the S-3 and IMO throughout the duration of the operation.

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

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given an operational COC, functional communications architecture, current unit TO&E, and C2 systems.

STANDARD: In order to ensure the communications architecture supports the operational requirements.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Monitor communications architecture.
2. Maintain radio nets.
3. Maintain Switching.
4. Supervise Communication Watch standers.
5. Maintain NIPRnet, SIPRnet and COWAN.
6. Maintain tactical telephone services.
7. Coordinate with Operations Chief/IM Staff to enable C2 systems and collaborative tools.
8. Coordinate outages with technical control facilities. (TECHCONFAC)

9. Develop a communications plan that supports the displacement of the COC.
10. Report communication status.

REFERENCES:
1. DCOCSOP Digital COC SOP for Battalion Operations in Irregular Warfare
2. MCDP 1-0 Marine Corps Operations

C2OP-COC-2110: Perform duties as an Air Officer

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

DESCRIPTION: The Air Officer provides coordination between the command and supporting aviation agencies. The Air Officer works in the FSCC to assist with planning and de-conflicting functions related to air support for the Command. The Air Officer also advises the commander on aviation capabilities and limitations and prepares requests for air support.

GRADES: CAPT, MAJ

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given an operational COC, functional communications architecture, current unit TO&E, and C2 systems.

STANDARD: To facilitate the six functions of Marine aviation for the supported commander.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Coordinate JTAR/ASR between the unit and supporting aviation agencies.
2. Coordinate MEDEVAC/CASEVAC airlift support. (as required)
3. Coordinate air activities with other members of the FSCC (de-conflict airspace and fires, Airspace Control Measure, etc...)
4. Process JTAR/ASR.
5. Monitor the ATO/ACO.

PREREQUISITE EVENTS:
C2OP-OPER-2001   C2OP-OPER-2002   C2OP-OPER-2011
C2OP-OPER-2012   C2OP-OPER-2013   C2OP-OPER-2014
C2OP-OPER-2015

REFERENCES:
1. DCOCSOP Digital COC SOP for Battalion Operations in Irregular Warfare
2. MCWP 3-2 Aviation Operations

MISCELLANEOUS:

  ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS: This event captures tasks associated with the Air Officers responsibilities inside the COC (Reg, Bn). Review the Aviation T&R Manual for other related task.

C2OP-COC-2111: Perform duties as a Common Tactical Picture (CTP) Manager

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

DESCRIPTION: A Common Tactical Picture (CTP) is defined as an accurate and complete display of relevant tactical data that integrates tactical information from all available sources. Although all members of the COC are responsible for managing their portion of the CTP, the CTP Manager is responsible for the accurate and complete display of relevant tactical data within the COC in support of decision making.

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given an operational COC, functional communications architecture and C2 systems.

STANDARD: To produce an accurate CTP that reflects a comprehensive and integrated view of unit battlespace.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Configure the CTP workstation.
2. Construct a CTP.
3. Manage Routes.
4. Manage overlays.
5. Manage tracks.
6. Manage relevant situational awareness displays.
7. Develop situational awareness products (PPT, Slides, etc...)
8. Collaborate with Higher, Adjacent, Subordinate and Supporting CTP Managers.
9. Collaborate with COC Staff members on CTP inputs/outputs.

REFERENCES:
1. C2PC Users Guide Command and Control Personal Computer (C2PC) Users Guide (current version)
2. DCOCSOP Digital COC SOP for Battalion Operations in Irregular Warfare
3. FM 101-5-1 (MCRP 5-2a) Operational Terms and Graphics
4. JDI CTP Data Management Joint Data Integration (JDI) Common Tactical Picture (CTP) Management Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures dated April 2011
5. MCWP 3-40.2 Information Management

APPENDIX A

TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Core Plus Skills. Core plus skills are those advanced skills that are environment, mission, rank, or billet specific. 2000-level training is designed to make Marines proficient in core skills in a specific billet or at

a specified rank at the Combat Ready level. 3000-8000-level training produces combat leaders and fully qualified section members at the Combat Qualified level. Marines trained at the Combat Qualified level are those the commanding officer feels are capable of accomplishing unit-level missions and of directing the actions of subordinates. Many core plus tasks are learned via MOJT, while others form the base for curriculum in career level MOS courses taught by the formal school.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Exercise Commander (EC). The Commanding General, Marine Expeditionary Force or his appointee will fill this role, unless authority is delegated to the respective commander of the Division, Wing, or FSSG.

Responsibilities and functions of the EC include: 1) designate unit(s) to be evaluated, 2) may designate an exercise director, 3) prescribe exercise objectives and T&R events to be evaluated, 4) coordinate with commands or agencies external to the Marine Corps and adjacent Marine Corps commands, when required.

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

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

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

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

Operational Readiness (DOD, NATO). OR is the capability of a unit/formation, ship, weapon system, or equipment to perform the missions

or functions for which it is organized or designed. May be used in a general sense or to express a level or degree of readiness.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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