

JAN 30 2007

M1	Casualties	Attributed to enemy actions in rear area, depicted in percentage and total numbers.
M2	Instances	Of rear area attacks that delay, degrade, cancel, or modify an operation in AO.
M3	Instances	Of threats to force flanks, rear areas by enemy forces.
M4	Percent	Of total troops used to secure critical facilities and LOCs in AO.
M5	Instances	Of operations delayed, disrupted, cancelled, or modified.
M6	Instances	Of terrorists acts against coalition forces in AO.
M7	Instances	Of terrorists acts against US forces in AO.
M8	Percent	Of critical friendly facilities (e.g., PODs, CPs, etc.) destroyed, damaged, or rendered inoperable by sabotage or insurgents or terrorist actions.
M9	Percent	Of critical friendly facilities hardened or protected against hostile acts.
M10	Percent	Of terrorist attacks to penetrate security in AO.
M11	Percent	Of reductions in LOCs resulting from enemy attacks.

MCT 1.6.3.2.2 Control an Area

To dominate or control the physical environment whose possession or command provides either side an operational advantage, or denying it to the enemy. Denial of an operational area can be accomplished either by occupying the operationally key area itself or by limiting use or access to the area. For an area or environment to be operationally key, its dominance or control must achieve operational or strategic results or deny same to the enemy. **(JP 1, 3-0, 3-02 Series, 3-03, 3-18, MCDP 1-0, NDP 1, NWP 3-01.12, 3-20.1, 3-21.0, 6-00.1)**

M1	Percent	Of identified decisive points and enemy geographic centers of gravity within the OA, under friendly control at operational end state.
M2	Percent	Of force engaged in rear area security/local security.
M3	Days	Between enemy attacks on areas controlled by friendly forces.
M4	Number	Naval operations delayed/canceled due to enemy attack during execution.
M5	Percent	Of population under civilian government control.
M6	Percent	Of critical terrain features under control of friendly forces.
M7	Percent	Of air operations in OA delayed or canceled due to enemy actions during execution.
M8	Percent	Of forces operating within areas under control of friendly ground forces.

MCT 1.6.3.2.3 Occupy an Area

To physically position forces on the ground, thus dominating these areas and preventing the enemy from doing so. It includes occupying fighting or supporting positions, and control of specific LOCs, choke points, and key terrain. **(JP 1, 3-0, 3-02.2, MCDP 1-0, NDP 1, NWP 3-20.1, 3-20.6, 3-21.0)**

M1	Percent	Of identified decisive points and enemy geographic centers of gravity within the JOA, under friendly control at operational end state.
M2	Percent	Of force engaged in rear area security.
M3	Time	Between enemy attacks on areas controlled by friendly forces.
M4	Number	Operations delayed/canceled due to enemy attack during execution.
M5	Percent	Of population under civilian government control.
M6	Percent	Of naval operations in OA delayed/canceled due to enemy attacks during execution.
M7	Percent	Of critical terrain features under control of friendly forces.

JAN 30 2007

M8	Percent	Of air operations in OA delayed/canceled due to enemy actions during execution.
M9	Percent	Of forces operating within areas under control of friendly ground forces.
M10	Percent	Of additional battlespace dominated as a result of maneuver.
M11	Time	To move all required units, sensors, and combat systems into "AO."

MCT 1.6.3.2.4 Retain an Area

To occupy and hold a terrain feature to ensure it is free of enemy occupation or use. (JP 3-0, MCDP 1-0)

M1	Percent	Of forces required to occupy and hold terrain.
M2	Time	Required to hold terrain feature.
M3	TBD	

MCT 1.6.3.2.5 Secure an Area

To gain possession of a position or terrain feature, with or without force, and to prevent its destruction or loss by enemy action. The attacking force may or may not have to physically occupy the area. (JP 3-0, MCDP 1-0)

M1	Percent	Of forces required to secure area.
M2	Time	Area must remain secured.
M3	TBD	

MCT 1.6.3.2.6 Seize an Area

To neutralize or defeat enemy operations in a specified area delineated by the headquarters assigning the security mission. Area security is offensive or defensive in nature and focuses on the enemy, the force being protected, or a combination of the two. To deny the enemy the ability to influence friendly actions in a specific area or to deny the enemy use of an area for his own purposes. (JP 3-0, 3-18, MCDP 1-0)

M1	Casualties	Attributed to enemy actions in rear area, depicted in percentage and total numbers.
M2	Instances	Of rear area attacks that delay, degrade, cancel, or modify an operation in AO.
M3	Instances	Of threats to force flanks, rear areas by enemy forces.
M4	Percent	Of tactical units diverted to deal with rear area threat.
M5	Percent	Of total troops used to secure critical facilities and LOCs in AO.
M6	Hours	For reaction force to reach installation or facility under attack.
M7	Instances	Of operations delayed, disrupted, cancelled, or modified.
M8	Instances	Of terrorists acts against coalition forces in AO.
M9	Instances	Of terrorists acts against US forces in AO.
M10	Percent	Of hardened communications in AO supporting operation.
M11	Percent	Of communications using alternate paths in AO supporting operation.
M12	Percent	Of critical friendly facilities (e.g., PODs, CPs, etc.) destroyed, damaged, or rendered inoperable by sabotage or insurgents or terrorist actions.
M13	Percent	Of critical friendly facilities hardened or protected against hostile acts.
M14	Percent	Of terrorist attacks to penetrate security in AO.
M15	Percent	Of reductions in LOCs resulting from enemy attacks.

JAN 30 2007

MCT 1.6.3.3 Conduct Friendly Force-Oriented Tactical Tasks

To conduct friendly force-oriented tactical tasks and actions which the MAGTF commander uses to achieve operational success and fulfill the joint force commander's operational goal of defeating the enemy force. Tasks include disengage, displace, follow, exfiltrate, cover, guard, protect, and screen. **(JP 3-0, MCDP 1-0)**

M1	Time	Required to execute disengage task.
M2	Time	Required to execute screen task.
M3	Time	Required to execute displace task.
M4	TBD	

MCT 1.6.3.3.1 Disengage from an Enemy Force

Breaking contact with the enemy and moving to a point where the enemy can neither observe nor engage the unit by direct fire. **(JP 3-0, MCDP 1-0)**

M1	Hours	Between planning and execution of withdrawal.
M2	Hours	Difference between planned and actual completion of withdrawal.
M3	Percent	Of HPTs preserved by withdrawal action.
M4	Percent	Of primary friendly force or positions preserved by friendly withdrawal action.
M5	Percent	Of friendly force lost (missing or casualty) during withdrawal.
M6	Percent	Of friendly force surprised at initiation of enemy offensive action.
M7	Percent	Of force already conducted, or prepared to conduct withdrawal, at time of enemy attack.
M8	Percent	Of logistics' support activities relocated prior to commencing delay action.
M9	Percent	Of new positions with quartering party in place prior to unit arrival.
M10	Percent	Of friendly key positions or forces destroyed/damaged by enemy offensive action.
M11	Percent	Of units with marked and secured withdrawal routes.
M12	Percent	Of withdrawals planned as not under pressure that were conducted under pressure.
M13	Percent	Of withdrawal force that conducted a full rehearsal.
M14	Percent	Of withdrawal force that moves to prepared positions.
M15	Percent	Of withdrawal units for which guides were in place at time of withdrawal.
M16	Percent	That actual enemy threat differs at time of execution from projected.
M17	Hours	To designate covering force.
M18	Days	To develop deception plan to support withdrawal.
M19	Minutes	To transfer command to new location.
M20	Hours	Until force prepared to conduct withdrawal, from warning order.
M21	Hours	Between departure of reconnaissance assets and main body during withdrawal.
M22	Hours	To detect whether or not enemy was deceived as to the intentions and position of friendly main body during withdrawal.
M23	Percent	Of obstacles/obstructions on withdrawal routes cleared by engineer mobility assets before they impeded movement of main body.
M24	Percent	Of enemy units in a position to interdict withdrawal routes detected before making contact with main body.
M25	Percent	Of enemy units in a position to interdict withdrawal routes with direct fire that were engaged and destroyed prior to impeding movement of main body.
M26	Casualties	To delaying force, depicted in percentage and total numbers.

JAN 90

MCT 1.6.3.3.2 Displace

To leave one position and take another. Forces may be displaced laterally to concentrate combat power in threatened areas. (JP 3-0, MCDP 1-0)

M1	Time	Required to displace.
M2	Percent	Of force required to displace.
M3	Distance	Required to displace.
M4	TBD	

MCT 1.6.3.3.3 Follow

The order of movement of combat, combat support, and combat service support forces in a given combat operation. (JP 3-0, MCDP 1-0)

M1	Percent	Of force trained for follow task.
M2	Percent	Of force assigned follow tasking.
M3	TBD	

MCT 1.6.3.3.4 Exfiltrate an Area

The removal of personnel or units from areas under enemy control by stealth, deception, surprise, or clandestine means. (JP 3-0, 3-50.2, 3-50.21, MCDP 1-0)

M1	Time	Between warning order and execution.
M2	Number	Of casualties during operation.

MCT 1.6.4 Conduct Defensive Operations

Take action to defeat an enemy attack. Buy time, to hold a piece of key terrain, to facilitate other operations, to preoccupy the enemy in one area so friendly forces can attack him in another, or to erode enemy resources at a rapid rate while reinforcing friendly operations. (JP 3-0, MCDP 1-0)

M1	Percent	Of enemy HPTs damaged or destroyed by defensive action.
M2	Percent	Of friendly force in reserve.
M3	Percent	Of friendly force surprised at initiation of enemy offensive action.
M4	Percent	Of friendly force prepared to conduct defensive at time of enemy attack.
M5	Percent	Of friendly defensive positions destroyed or damaged because of enemy offensive action.
M6	Hours	For enemy to breach deliberate fortifications.
M7	Hours	To commit reserve to battle.
M8	Minutes	To deliver fires on preplanned targets.
M9	Hours	To initiate spoiling attack/counterattack.
M10	Hours	To prepare defensive positions.
M11	Hours	To reposition to counter enemy's main attack in AO.
M12	Hours	For friendly forces to resume offensive operations from defensive operations.
M13	Minutes	To transfer command to new command post.
M14	Hours	Until friendly force prepared to conduct defensive action, after warning order.
M15	Minutes	To confirm approach, intentions, and composition of attacking enemy force.

JAN 30 2007

M16	Minutes	To provide cueing to friendly main body reconnaissance and security elements by supporting intelligence collection and surveillance systems.
M17	Percent	Of enemy HPTs engaged/destroyed by reconnaissance assets using organic weapons and fire support systems before making contact with main body.
M18	Minutes	Between departure of friendly reserve force reconnaissance assets and main body of reserve.
M19	Number	Of enemy force casualties.
M20	Percent	Of external firepower assets available for use by exploitation force.
M21	Percent	Of external firepower assets utilized to support exploitation operations.
M22	Casualties	Of defending force, depicted in percentage and total numbers.

MCT 1.6.4.1 Conduct a Mobile Defense

To conduct a defense that orients on the destination or defeat of the enemy through a decisive attack by the striking force. The minimum force is committed to penetration while the maximum combat power is dedicated to the striking force (with a mobility greater than the enemy's), which catches the enemy as he is attempting to overcome that part of the force dedicated to defense.

(JP 3-0, MCDP 1-0)

M1	Percent	Of enemy HPTs damaged or destroyed by defensive action.
M2	Percent	Of friendly force in reserve.
M3	Percent	Of friendly force surprised at initiation of enemy offensive action.
M4	Percent	Of friendly force prepared to conduct defensive at time of enemy attack.
M5	Percent	Of friendly defensive positions destroyed or damaged because of enemy offensive action.
M6	Hours	For enemy to breach deliberate fortifications.
M7	Hours	To commit reserve to battle.
M8	Minutes	To deliver fires on preplanned targets.
M9	Hours	To initiate spoiling attack/counterattack.
M10	Hours	To prepare defensive positions.
M11	Hours	To reposition to counter enemy's main attack in AO.
M12	Hours	For friendly forces to resume offensive operations from defensive operations.
M13	Minutes	To transfer command to new command post.
M14	Hours	Until friendly force prepared to conduct defensive action, after warning order.
M15	Minutes	To confirm approach, intentions, and composition of attacking enemy force.
M16	Minutes	To provide cueing to friendly main body reconnaissance and security elements by supporting intelligence collection and surveillance systems.
M17	Percent	Of enemy HPTs engaged/destroyed by reconnaissance assets using organic weapons and fire support systems before making contact with main body.
M18	Minutes	Between departure of friendly reserve force reconnaissance assets and main body of reserve.
M19	Casualties	Of friendly force, depicted in percentage and total numbers.
M20	Casualties	Of enemy forces.
M21	Percent	Of external firepower assets available for use by exploitation force.
M22	Percent	Of external firepower assets utilized to support exploitation operations.

JAN 30 2007

MCT 1.6.4.2 Conduct Area Defense

To deny the enemy access to designated terrain or facilities for a specified time. To deploy the bulk of forces to retain ground, using a combination of defensive positions and small, mobile reserves. **(JP 3-0, 3-10.1, MCDP 1-0)**

M1	Percent	Of enemy HPTs damaged or destroyed by defensive action.
M2	Percent	Of friendly force in reserve.
M3	Percent	Of friendly force surprised at initiation of enemy offensive action.
M4	Percent	Of friendly force prepared to conduct defensive at time of enemy attack.
M5	Percent	Of friendly defensive positions destroyed or damaged because of enemy offensive action.
M6	Hours	For enemy to breach deliberate fortifications.
M7	Hours	To commit friendly reserve to battle.
M8	Minutes	To deliver fires on preplanned targets.
M9	Hours	To initiate spoiling attack/counterattack.
M10	Hours	To prepare friendly defensive positions.
M11	Hours	To reposition to counter enemy's main attack in AO.
M12	Hours	For friendly forces to resume offensive operations from defensive operations.
M13	Minutes	To transfer command to new command post.
M14	Hours	Until friendly force prepared to conduct defensive action, after warning order.
M15	Minutes	To confirm approach, intentions, and composition of attacking enemy force.
M16	Minutes	To provide cueing to friendly main body reconnaissance and security elements by supporting intelligence collection and surveillance systems.
M17	Percent	Of enemy HPTs engaged/destroyed by reconnaissance assets using organic weapons and fire support systems before making contact with main body.
M18	Minutes	Between departure of friendly reserve force reconnaissance assets and main body of reserve.
M19	Casualties	Of friendly force, depicted in percentage and total numbers.
M20	Casualties	Of enemy forces.
M21	Percent	Of external firepower assets available for use by exploitation force.
M22	Percent	Of external firepower assets utilized to support exploitation operations.

MCT 1.6.4.3 Conduct Position Defense

To conduct necessary steps to maintain position defense in which the bulk of the defending force is disposed in selected tactical positions where the decisive battle is to be fought. It denies the enemy critical terrain or facilities for a specified time. A position defense focuses on the retention of terrain by absorbing the enemy into a series of interlocked positions from which he can be destroyed, largely by fires, together with friendly maneuver. Principal reliance is placed on the ability of the forces in the defended positions to maintain their positions and to control the terrain between them. The defense uses battle positions, strong points, obstacles, and barriers to slow, canalize, and defeat the enemy attack. **(JP 3-0, MCDP 1-0)**

M1	Percent	Force required to retain critical terrain.
M2	Time	Terrain must be retained.
M3	TBD	

JAN 30 2007

MCT 1.6.4.4 Establish Battle Positions

To establish battle positions, or defensive location oriented on the most likely enemy avenue of approach from which a unit may defend or attack. It can be used to deny or delay the enemy the use of certain terrain or an avenue of approach. The size of a battle position can vary with the size of the unit assigned. For ground combat units, battle positions are usually hastily occupied but should be continuously improved. **(JP 3-0, MCDP 1-0)**

M1	Percent	Battle position occupied.
M2	Time	To occupy battle positions.
M3	Percent	Force required to establish battle position.
M4	TBD	

MCT 1.6.4.5 Establish Strong Points

To establish a strong point or fortified defensive position designed to deny the enemy certain terrain, as well as, the use of an avenue of approach. It is designed to be occupied for an extended period of time and established on critical terrain and must be held for the defense to succeed. A strong point is organized for all-around defense and should have sufficient supplies and ammunition to continue to fight even if surrounded or cut off from re-supply. **(JP 3-0, 4-0, MCDP 1-0)**

M1	Percent	Required strong points manned.
M2	Percent	Required strong points supplied.
M3	TBD	

MCT 1.6.5 Conduct Tactical Operations

To conduct movement of force to create the conditions for tactical success achieving positional or spatial advantage and to render the enemy incapable of effective resistance by shattering his moral, mental and physical cohesion. Taking action to generate and exploit advantage over the enemy as a means of accomplishing objectives as effectively as possible. The advantage may be psychological, technological, or temporal as well as spatial. **(JP 3-0, MCDP 1-0, 1-3)**

M1	Percent	Of MAGTF trained to conduct tactical operations.
M2	Percent	Of enemy effectiveness reduced.
M3	TBD	

MCT 1.6.5.1 Conduct Retrograde

To maneuver forces to the rear or away from the enemy as part of a larger scheme of maneuver to regain the initiative and defeat the enemy. To improve the current situation or prevent a worse situation from occurring. To gain time, to preserve forces, to avoid combat under undesirable conditions, or to maneuver the enemy into an unfavorable position. **(JP 3-0, MCDP 1-0)**

M1	Hours	Between planning and retrograde execution.
M2	Hours	Difference between planned and actual completion of retrograde.
M3	Percent	Of HPTs preserved by retrograde action.
M4	Percent	Of friendly force preserved by friendly retrograde action.
M5	Percent	Of friendly force lost (missing or casualty) during retrograde action.

JAN 30 2007

M6	Percent	Of friendly force surprised at initiation of enemy offensive action.
M7	Percent	Of force already conducted, or prepared to conduct, retrograde at time of enemy attack.
M8	Percent	Of logistics support activities relocated prior to commencing retrograde operations.
M9	Percent	Of new positions with quartering party in place prior to unit arrival.
M10	Percent	Of friendly key positions or forces destroyed/damaged by enemy offensive action.
M11	Percent	Of units with marked and secured withdrawal routes.
M12	Percent	Of withdrawals planned as not under pressure but were conducted under pressure.
M13	Percent	Of withdrawing force for which full rehearsal conducted.
M14	Percent	Of withdrawing force that moves to prepared positions.
M15	Percent	Of withdrawing units for which guides were in place at time of withdrawal.
M16	Percent	That actual enemy threat differs at time of execution from projected.
M17	Hours	To designate covering force.
M18	Days	To develop deception plan that supports retrograde operations.
M19	Minutes	To transfer command to new location.
M20	Hours	Until force prepared to conduct retrograde operations, from warning order.
M21	Hours	Between departure of reconnaissance assets and main body during retrograde.
M22	Hours	To detect whether or not enemy was deceived as to the intentions and position of friendly main body during retrograde.

MCT 1.6.5.1.1 Conduct a Delay

To maneuver forces that are insufficient to attack or defend or when the design of the operation dictates maneuvering the enemy into an area for subsequent counterattack. To gain time for friendly forces to reestablish the defense, to cover a defending or withdrawing unit, to protect a friendly unit's flank, and to participate in an economy-of-force effort or to slow or break up enemy momentum. **(JP 3-0, MCDP 1-0)**

M1	Hours	Between planning and delay execution.
M2	Hours	Difference between planned and actual completion of delay action.
M3	Percent	Of HPTs preserved by delay action.
M4	Percent	Of primary friendly force or positions preserved by friendly delay action.
M5	Percent	Of friendly force lost (missing or casualty) during delay action.
M6	Percent	Of friendly force surprised at initiation of enemy offensive action.
M7	Percent	Of force already conducted, or prepared to conduct delay, at time of enemy attack.
M8	Percent	Of logistics support activities relocated prior to commencing delay action.
M9	Percent	Of new positions with quartering party in place prior to unit arrival.
M10	Percent	Of friendly key positions or forces destroyed/damaged by enemy offensive action.
M11	Percent	Of units with marked and secured delaying routes.
M12	Percent	Of delay force for which full rehearsal conducted.
M13	Percent	Of delay force that moves to prepared positions.
M14	Percent	Of delay units for which guides were in place at time of withdrawal.
M15	Percent	That actual enemy threat differs at time of execution from projected.
M16	Hours	To designate covering force.
M17	Days	To develop deception plan to support delay operations.
M18	Minutes	To transfer command to new location.

JAN 30 2007

M19	Hours	Until force prepared to conduct retrograde operations, from warning order.
M20	Hours	Between departure of reconnaissance assets and main body during delay.
M21	Hours	To detect whether or not enemy was deceived as to the intentions and position of friendly main body during delay.
M22	Percent	Of obstacles/obstructions on delay routes cleared by engineer mobility assets before they impeded movement of main body.
M23	Percent	Of enemy units in a position to interdict delay routes detected before making contact with main body.
M24	Percent	Of enemy units in a position to interdict delay routes with direct fire that were engaged and destroyed prior to impeding movement of main body.
M25	Casualties	To delaying force, depicted in percentage and total numbers.

MCT 1.6.5.1.2 Conduct a Withdrawal

To conduct a withdrawal or planned operation where a force in contact disengages from an enemy force. The commander's intent is to put distance between his force and the enemy. A withdrawal is done without the enemy's knowledge or before he can prevent or disrupt it. (JP 3-0, MCDP 1-0)

M1	Time	Required to conduct withdrawal.
M2	Distance	Required to complete withdrawal.
M3	Number	Friendly casualties incurred during withdrawal.
M4	TBD	

MCT 1.6.5.1.3 Conduct a Retirement

To conduct a retirement or operation where a force out of contact moves away from the enemy. A retirement may immediately follow a withdrawal. A retiring unit is normally protected by another unit between it and the enemy. A retirement is an administrative movement wherein speed, control and security are the most important considerations. Commanders retire units to position forces for other missions, adjust the defensive scheme, prepare to assist the delays and withdrawals of other units and to deceive the enemy. (JP 3-0, MCDP 1-0)

M1	Time	Required to conduct a retirement.
M2	Percent	Force protecting retirement.
M3	Percent	Force executing retirement.
M4	TBD	

MCT 1.6.5.2 Conduct Forward Passage of Lines

To move a force forward or rearward through another force's combat positions with the intention of moving into or out of contact with the enemy. (JP 3-0, MCDP 1-0)

M1	Minutes	Passing unit stopped vicinity of passage points.
M2	Hours	In advance to complete passing, coordinating and exchanging information.
M3	Minutes	For passed unit to deliver fire support when requested.
M4	Minutes	For passing unit to assume command of sector.
M5	Instances	Of fratricide.
M6	Percent	Of passage points that received no enemy fires.
M7	Percent	Of passing unit's evacuation requirements met by passed unit.

JAN 30 2007

M8	Percent	Of passage lane reconnoitered prior to movement of main body.
M9	Minutes	Between movement of reconnaissance assets and main body through passage lane.
M10	Distance	In front of main body for reconnaissance when former is conducting passage.

MCT 1.6.5.3 Conduct Linkup

To conduct action to join two friendly forces. Linkup actions are most often conducted to complete the encirclement of an enemy force, to assist the breakout of an encircled friendly force, or to join an attacking force with a force inserted in the enemy rear area (for example, an airborne, air assault, or infiltration force). **(JP 3-0, MCDP 1-0)**

M1	Instances	Of fratricide.
M2	Hours	To complete linkup plan.
M3	Meters	Between planned and actual linkup location.
M4	Minutes	For joined force to provide guides.
M5	Minutes	For joined force to provide casualty handling assistance.
M6	Minutes	For joined force to provide fire support.

MCT 1.6.5.4 Conduct Relief in Place

To replace all or part of another unit with the incoming unit (relieving unit) usually assumes the same responsibilities and deploys initially in the same configuration as the outgoing unit. Relief in place is executed for a number of reasons, including introducing a new unit into combat, changing a unit's mission, relieving a depleted unit in contact, retaining a unit, relieving the stress of prolonged operations in adverse conditions, resting a unit after long periods in a mission-oriented protection posture (MOPP), decontaminating a unit, and avoiding excessive radiation exposure. Relief-in-place operations are termed hasty or deliberate. **(JP 3-0, MCDP 1-0)**

M1	Minutes	To relieve unit stopped vicinity of release points.
M2	Hours	In advance of relief required for coordination and exchange of plans.
M3	Minutes	Before relief begins for lanes to be marked and guides to be in place.
M4	Minutes	For relieving unit to assume command of sector after initiating relief.
M5	Minutes	For relieved unit to clear sector after onset of relief.
M6	Percent	Of relieved unit's supplies that remain in sector as requested.
M7	Percent	Of relieved unit's fire, weapon plans, and range cards passed to relieving unit.

MCT 1.6.5.5 Conduct Breakout from Encirclement

A breakout is both an offensive and a defensive operation. An encircled force normally attempts a breakout when: the breakout is ordered or is within a senior commander's intent; the encircled force does not have sufficient relative combat power to defend itself against the enemy; the encircled force does not have adequate terrain to conduct its defense; and, the encircled force cannot sustain itself for any length of time or until relieved by friendly forces. The commander must execute the breakout expeditiously to decrease the time the enemy has to strengthen his position and the more organic resources and support the encircled force has available. **(JP 3-0, MCDP 1-0)**

151 9 9 2007

M1	Time	Required to execute breakout.
M2	Percent	Force required for breakout main effort.
M3	Number	Friendly casualties incurred during breakout.
M4	TBD	

MCT 1.6.5.6 Conduct Airfield Seizure Operations

Conduct offensive operations to seize, occupy and defend an airfield for use by friendly forces as an APOD. (JP 3-0, 3-10.1, 3-18, MCDP 1-0)

M1	Minutes	Until airfield will support introduction of follow-on forces IAW operational timelines (after initial insertion).
M2	Hours	Until airfield secured from direct fire and observed indirect fire for follow-on forces (after initial insertion).
M3	Percent	Of sea-based assets available as part of overall logistical requirement needed to support operational scheme of maneuver.
M4	Hours	To seize airfield area (after initial insertion).
M5	Percent	Of forces available for follow-on missions.
M6	Percent	Of force that arrives at objective as planned.
M8	Percent	Of enemy forces caught by surprise.
M9	Casualties	Of enemy forces.
M10	Casualties	Of seizing force, depicted in percentage and total numbers.
M11	Percent	Of seizing force casualties evacuated within timeline guidance.
M12	Hours	In addition to planned, to seize airfield.
M13	Percent	Of initial force to arrive at airfield at planned TOT.
M14	Percent	Of objective secured.
M15	Percent	Of forces landed on their objectives.
M16	Percent	Of forces lost enroute to their objectives.
M17	Hours	To clear the airfield for force build-up.
M18	Percent	Of external firepower assets available for use by seizing force.
M19	Percent	Of external firepower assets utilized to support seizing force.

MCT 1.6.5.7 Conduct Combat Patrols

To utilize a detachment of ground, sea, or air forces to gather information or carry out a destructive, harassing, mopping-up, or security mission. (JP 3-0, MCDP 1-0)

M1	Hours	To prepare patrol plan.
M2	Casualties	Attributed to enemy action, depicted in percentage and total numbers.
M3	Percent	Of patrols that maintained radio contact during operation.
M4	Percent	Of patrols that covered assigned territory.
M5	Minutes	For indirect fire support once request initiated.
M6	Minutes	For extraction to be accomplished once requested.
M7	Casualties	To enemy attributed by secure area force actions.

JAN 30 2007

MCT 1.6.5.8 Conduct Riverine Operations

To conduct river crossing operations before ground combat power can be projected and sustained across a water obstacle. Like an amphibious operation, it is a centrally planned offensive operation that requires the thoughtful allocation of resources and control measures. The primary concern is the rapid buildup of combat power on the far side to continue offensive operations. (MCDP 1-0, MCWP 3-35.4)

M1	Time	Required to conduct river crossing.
M2	Percent	Resources required to conduct river crossing.
M3	Percent	Force successfully crossing river.
M4	TBD	

MCT 1.6.5.9 Conduct Battle Handover

The exchange of battlespace and missions with other friendly forces. (MCDP 1-0)

M1	Minutes	To relieve unit stopped vicinity of release points.
M2	Hours	In advance of relief required for coordination and exchange of plans.
M3	Minutes	Before relief begins for lanes to be marked and guides to be in place.
M4	Minutes	For relieving unit to assume command of sector after initiating relief.
M5	Minutes	For relieved unit to clear sector after onset of relief.
M6	Percent	Of relieved unit's supplies that remain in sector as requested.
M7	Percent	Of relieved unit's fire, weapon plans, and range cards passed to relieving unit.

MCT 1.6.5.10 Conduct Direct Action (DA) Operations

To direct subordinate forces so that they understand and contribute effectively and efficiently to the attainment of the commander's concept and intent. This task includes issuing plans and orders, to include intelligence collection plans, essential elements of information, logistics plans, and ROE. Directing includes taking or recommending action to deal with forecasted changes or deviations to accomplish the commander's intent and correcting deviations from the plan or guidance. (JP 1, 0-2, 3-0, 5-0, 5-00.2, MCDP 1-0, NDP 5, 6, NWP 5-01)

M1	Percent	Of time, tactical maneuver units receive commander's intentions for immediate future operations to support unit planning.
M2	Percent	Of time, joint force commander is positioned to allow himself to best affect the accomplishment of the operational end state for each operation.
M3	Incidents	Of subordinate commanders requesting clarification of orders.
M4	Percent	Of planning time the joint force allocates to components.
M5	Percent	Of time, orders pre-coordinated with subordinate units.
M6	Percent	Of completed planning documents (e.g., mission analysis, COA decision, synchronization matrix) passed to components as completed to allow parallel planning.
M7	Percent	Of standard procedures were followed in determining exceptions to ROE.
M8	Hours	To issue orders.
M9	Percent	Of mission objectives attained.

JAN 30 2007

MCT 1.6.5.11 Conduct Quick Reaction Force Operations

To conduct quick reaction and show of force operations designed to demonstrate U.S. resolve and involve increased visibility of deployed forces in an attempt to defuse a specific situation that, if allowed to continue, may be detrimental to U.S. interests or national objectives. This task includes generating and dispersing capable forces expeditiously to the immediate threat, or vicinity of enemy forces in designated areas. **(JP 1-0, 3-0, MCDP 1-0)**

M1	Percent	Force required for Quick Reaction Force operations.
M2	Time	Quick Reaction Force reaction time.
M3	TBD	

MCT 1.6.5.12 Conduct Demolition Operations

Conduct demolitions to hinder the mobility of enemy forces by destroying infrastructure or transportation systems. **(JP 3-15, MCWP 3-17, NDP 1, NWP 3-15 Series)**

M1	Hours	Delay in enemy force movements caused by detonation of mines/explosives.
M2	Percent	Of enemy casualties due to detonation of mines/explosives.
M3	Casualties	To noncombatants due to detonation of mines/explosives.

MCT 1.6.5.13 Conduct Anti-armor Operations

To conduct anti-armor operations wherein long-range weapons are employed in the forward areas of the main battle area and the security area. Anti-armor weapons must be carefully positioned to prevent terrain and obstacles from reducing their range. Dismounted and manpacked anti-armor weapons should be positioned in buildings and along routes where engagement distances are reduced but where surprise and ambush are ideal. **(JP 3-31, MCWP 3-15.5)**

M1	Percent	Force trained in anti-armor operations.
M2	Number	Anti-armor fire missions conducted.
M3	Number	Anti-armor aviation sorties executed.
M4	Percent	Enemy armor force degraded.
M5	TBD	

MCT 1.6.6 Conduct Military Operations Other Than War (MOOTW)

To conduct military operations other than war (MOOTW), with mission analysis, operational design and development of a clear definition, understanding and appreciation for all potential threats. Proper organization of forces is essential in the foundation of the plan, and adaptation of procedures to the mission and situation maintain effectiveness. All operations should be specific in nature with an established mission and end state. Rules of engagement should be clearly defined, fully disseminated and reviewed for continued relevance as the situation or mission changes. Unit integrity, information operations, civil-military coordination, religious ministry support and legal considerations are key issues during planning MOOTW. **(JP 3-07, MCDP 1-0)**

M1	Percent	Of force trained in MOOTW.
M2	Percent	Of force dedicated to MOOTW.
M3	TBD	

JAN 30 2007

MCT 1.6.6.1 Conduct Anti-Terrorism Operations

To conduct operations that include defensive measures used to reduce the vulnerability of individuals and property to terrorists acts, to include limited response and containment by military force. The operations take place both in the U.S. and worldwide bases, installations, embassies and consulates. (JP 3-0, 3-07.2, 3-08, 3-13, 3-54, 3-57, 3-59, MCRP 3-02E, UJTL-CJCSM 3500.04C)

M1	Time	To collect and assess meteorological and oceanographic (METOC) information.
M2	Time	To review current situation.
M3	Time	To establish security procedures for theater forces and means.
M4	Time	Time to promote regional security and interoperability.
M5	Time	Time to coordinate security assistance activities.
M6	Time	Assist in combating terrorism.
M7	Time	Conduct a show of force.
M8	Time	Assist HN in populace and resource control.
M9	Time	Determine and prioritize operational information requirements (IR).
M10	Time	Provide indications and warning for the joint operations area (JOA).
M11	Time	To conduct operational combat/military operations other than war (MOOTW) assessment.
M12	Time	To conduct attack on personnel, equipment, and installations using non-lethal means.
M13	Percent	Of provided firepower in support of operational maneuver.
M14	Percent	Of provided security assistance in the joint operations area (JOA).
M15	Time	Conduct civil military operations in the joint operations area (JOA).
M16	Percent	Provide support to DOD and other Government Agencies.
M17	Time	Communicate operational information.
M18	Time	Formulate crisis assessment.
M19	Time	Prepare operationally significant defenses.
M20	Time	Remove operationally significant hazards.
M21	Time	Provide positive identification of friendly forces within the joint operations area (JOA).
M22	Time	Establish disaster control measures.
M23	Percent	Protect systems and capabilities in the joint operations area (JOA).
M24	Percent	Provide security for operational forces and means.

MCT 1.6.6.2 Conduct Anti-Terrorism Enabling/Support Operations

To conduct anti-terrorism enabling/support operations intended to identify and reduce the risk of loss or damage of potential targets and to develop procedures to detect and deter planned terrorist actions before they take place, thereby reducing the probability of a terrorist event. The measures also encompass the reactive or tactical state of an incident, including direct contact with terrorists to end the incident with minimum loss of life and property. (JP 3-0, JP 3-07.2, MCDP 1-0, MCRP 3-02E)

M1	Percent	Force trained in AT Enabling/Support Operations.
M2	Percent	Force dedicated to AT Enabling/Support Operations.
M3	TBD	

JAN 30 2017

MCT 1.6.6.3 Conduct Counter-Terrorist (CT) Operations

To conduct offensive operations that involve measures taken to prevent, deter, and respond to terrorism. Sensitive and compartmented counterterrorism programs are addressed in relevant National Security Decision Directives, National Security Directives, contingency plans, and other relevant classified documents. (JP 3-0, 3-07.2, MCRP 3-02E, UJTL-CJCSM 3500.04C)

M1	Time	Coordinate actions to combat terrorism.
M2	Time	Conduct show of force/demonstration.
M3	Time	Establish security procedures for theater forces and means.
M4	Time	Develop headquarters or organizations for coalitions.
M5	Time	Develop multinational intelligence/information sharing structure.
M6	Time	Assist in combating terrorism.
M7	Time	Conduct unconventional warfare in the joint operations area (JOA).
M8	Time	Assist HN in populace and resource control.
M9	Time	Provide indications and warning for the joint operations area (JOA).
M10	Time	Conduct special operations interdiction of operational forces/targets.
M11	Time	Synchronize operational firepower.
M12	Time	Provide security assistance in the joint operations area (JOA).
M13	Time	Conduct civil military operations in the joint operations area (JOA).
M14	Time	Provide support to DOD and other government agencies.
M15	Time	Coordinate civil affairs in the joint operations area (JOA).
M16	Time	Communicate operational information.
M17	Time	Review current situation (project Branches).
M18	Time	Synchronize and integrate operations.
M19	Time	Provide positive identification of friendly forces within the joint operations area (JOA).
M20	Time	Employ operations security (OPSEC) in joint operations area (JOA).
M21	Time	Supervise communications security (COMSEC).

MCT 1.6.6.4 Implement Anti-Terrorism Measures

To implement anti-terrorism measures and support tasks that include training, material, advice or other assistance, including direct support and combat operations support as authorized by the National Command Authorities in response to terrorist incidents and to reduce vulnerability of individuals and property to terrorist acts. Coordination of responses with humanitarian and civil assistance programs in consideration is necessary for military operations and exercises.

(JP 1, 3-0, 3-07, 3-07.2, 3-57, MCDP 1-0, MCRP 3-02E, NPD 1, 2, NWP 3-07, NTA 6.3.3)

M1	Time	After initial warning of terrorist threat to implement anti-terrorism plans/actions.
M2	Casualties	Due to terrorist event.
M3	Number/Percent	Number of U.S. personnel having received anti-terrorism/force protection training.
M4	Incidents	Of terrorism or violence against friendly forces without warning.
M5	Time	To respond to a combat terrorist response order.
M6	Casualties	From terrorist event.
M7	Casualties	Of non-combatants due to terrorist event.
M8	Percent	Of U.S. personnel trained in terrorist counter measures.
M9	Incidents	Of terrorism or violence against units not engaged in combat.
M10	US Dollars	Of equipment damaged/destroyed due to terrorist event.

JAN 2007

MCT 1.6.6.5 Support Anti-Terrorism Operations

Combating terrorism involves defensive measures taken to reduce vulnerability of individuals and property to terrorists acts. Marine Corps forces, such as MEU(SOC), the Fleet Antiterrorism Security Team (FAST), and the Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF), perform operations supporting the MAGTF in securing base areas, communications, logistics and transportation. To perform defensive and offensive measures to reduce vulnerability of individuals and property to terrorist acts. To prevent, deter, and respond to terrorism. **(JP 1, 3-0, 3-07, 3-07.2, 3-10.1, 4-0, 6-0, MCDP 1-0, MCRP 3-02E, NDP 1, 2, NWP 3-07)**

M1	Time	After initial warning of terrorist threat to implement anti-terrorism plans/actions.
M2	Casualties	Due to terrorist event.
M3	Number/Percent	Number of U.S. personnel having received anti-terrorism/force protection training.
M4	Incidents	Of terrorism or violence against friendly forces without warning.
M5	Time	To respond to a combat terrorist response order.
M6	Casualties	From terrorist event.
M7	Casualties	Of non-combatants due to terrorist event.
M8	Percent	Of U.S. personnel trained in terrorist counter measures.
M9	Incidents	Of terrorism or violence against units not engaged in combat.
M10	US Dollars	Of equipment damaged/destroyed due to terrorist event.
M11	Percent	Force required for AT Support Operations.
M12	Number	AT Support Operations executed.

MCT 1.6.6.6 Conduct Noncombatant Evacuation Operations (NEO)

To conduct operations directed by the Department of State, the Department of Defense, or other appropriate authority whereby noncombatants are evacuated from foreign countries when their lives are endangered by war, civil unrest, or natural disaster to safe havens or to the U.S. **(JP 1, 3-0, 3-07, 3-07.5, 5-00.2, NDP 1, 6, NWP 3-07)**

M1	Percent	Of US citizens and designated foreign nationals accounted for by name during evacuation.
M2	Casualties	Of military personnel during evacuation.
M3	Casualties	Of opposing force personnel during evacuation.
M4	Number/Percent	People safely evacuated.
M5	Number	People safely evacuated each day.
M6	Days	From receipt of order to evacuate first noncombatant.
M7	Casualties	Of noncombatants during evacuation.
M8	Casualties	Of neutral party personnel during evacuation.

MCT 1.6.6.7 Conduct Humanitarian Assistance (HA) Operations

Humanitarian Assistance (HA) operations relieve or reduce the results of natural or manmade disasters or other endemic conditions such as human pain, disease, hunger, or privation in countries or regions outside the U.S. HA provided by U.S. forces is generally limited in scope and duration; it is intended to supplement or complement efforts of HN civil authorities or agencies with the primary responsibility for providing assistance. DOD provides assistance when the relief need is gravely urgent and when the humanitarian emergency dwarfs the ability of

JAN 30 2007

normal relief agencies to effectively respond. HA operation tasks include providing personnel and supplies, and to provide a mobile, flexible, rapidly responsive medical capability for acute medical and surgical care. HA is designed to supplement or complement the efforts of the host nation civil authorities or agencies that may have the primary responsibility. (JP 1, 3-0, 3-07, 3-07.6, 4-0, MCDP 1-0, NDP 1, 4, NWP 1-14M, 3-02 Series, 3-07, 4-02 Series, 4-04, NTA 6.5.1)

M1	Days	Downtime for critical service facilities.
M2	Time	To restore critical services (utilities, water, food, supplies).
M3	Days	To make facilities operational.
M4	Number	Personnel rescued.
M5	Time	To identify and mobilize forces to provide field/afloat medical facilities and temporary housing.
M6	Time	To restore vital lanes of transportation.

MCT 1.6.6.8 Conduct Peace Operations

To conduct military operations in support of diplomatic efforts to establish and maintain peace. These operations include peace enforcement and peacekeeping with the consent of all major parties to a dispute, designed to monitor and facilitate implementation of an agreement (cease fire, truce, or other such agreement) to reach a long-term political settlement. Peace operations are conducted under the provisions of the United Nations Charter. The specific United Nations resolution under which a peace operation is conducted may dictate rules of engagement, use of combat power, and type of units deployed. (JP 3-07.3, MCDP 1-0)

M1	Yes/No	ROE established.
M2	Yes/No	Liaison with UN established.
M3	TBD	

MCT 1.6.6.9 Conduct Security and Stability Operations (SASO)

To conduct security and stability operations (SASO), a combined arms offensive operation. Combined arms is the full integration of arms in such a way that to counteract one, the enemy must become more vulnerable to another. SASO arms include: maneuver, intelligence, civil action, info ops, PSYOPS, engineering, supporting arms, aviation, humanitarian ops, etc. By combining unique arms as “weapons” on several clearly defined targets, this presents the enemy with a dilemma. In order to counteract the military IO campaign, the enemy must expose himself to the population, making himself vulnerable to CA projects. Patience and clarity is critical when applying SASO arms effectively to achieve mission victory. (MCDP 1-0)

M1	Percent	Force trained in SASO.
M2	Percent	Force dedicated to SASO.
M3	TBD	

JAN 30 2007

Intelligence

MCT 2 DEVELOP INTELLIGENCE

To develop that intelligence that is required for planning and conducting tactical operations. Analyzing the enemy's capabilities, intentions, vulnerabilities, and the environment (to include weather and the application of tactical decision aids and weather effects matrices on friendly and enemy systems, and terrain) derives it. This task includes the development of counterintelligence information. (JP 2-0, 2-01, 2-01.1, 2-01.3, 2-03, 3-07.1, 3.07-4, 3-09, 3-10, MCDP 2, MCRP 2-3A, MCWP 2-1, 2-2, 2-6, 3-2, FMFMRP 3-23.2, NDP 2, NWP 2-01, NTA 2)

M1	Percent	Of targets accurately identified.
M2	Percent	Of targets accurately located.
M3	Days	In advance of collection intelligence requirements identified.
M4	Hours	Turnaround time to process new intelligence data.
M5	Hours	Warning time for significant enemy actions.
M6	Percent	Of PIRs included in collection plan.
M7	Hours	Since most current intelligence information collected.
M8	Percent	Of PIRs collected in time to meet current operational needs.

MCT 2.1 Plan and Direct Intelligence Operations

To assist tactical commanders in determining and prioritizing their intelligence requirements (IR), to enable them to plan and direct intelligence, counterintelligence, and reconnaissance operations to satisfy these requirements. This task includes identifying, validating, and prioritizing IRs; planning and integrating collection, production, and dissemination efforts; issuing the necessary orders, requests, and tasking to the appropriate intelligence organizations; and conducting continuous supervision to ensure effective and responsive intelligence support to current and future operations. (JP 2-0, 2-01, 2-01.1, 2-01.3, MCDP 2, MCWP 2-1, 2-2, NDP 2, NWP 2-01, NTA 2.1)

M1	Days	To disseminate initial and subsequent PIRs to all units.
M2	Hours	Between updates of PIRs by Plans Cell.
M3	Days	In advance of collection, intelligence requirements identified.
M4	Percent	Of PIRs identified during execution, not previously identified.
M5	Hours	After collection, priority intelligence requirements (PIR) disseminated to subordinate units.
M6	Days	Between updates of the PIR collection status.
M7	Percent	Of total PIRs identified during execution (Execution plus Crisis Action Planning).

MCT 2.1.1 Conduct Intelligence Functions

To conduct the six functions of intelligence operations. The intelligence functions are conducted to provide intelligence in support of the decision making process of commanders down to the small-unit level. All six functions are carried out continually during the planning, decision, execution, and assessment (PDE&A) cycle at all levels throughout the force. Particular functions may be stressed more during one phase of the cycle. Different units may emphasize one or two functions over the others based on individual missions. The six functions are: support to

JAN 30 2007

commander's estimate; situation development; indications and warning; support to force protection; support to targeting; and, support to combat assessment. (JP 2-0, 2-01, 2-01.1, 2-01.3, 2-03, MCDP 2, MCRP 3-2A, MCWP 2-1, 2-3, 2-4, 2-6, 2-21, 2-22, 2-26, 3-35.7)

M1	Y/N	Commander requires intelligence to estimate enemy situation?
M2	Y/N	Commander has provided guidance and direction to intelligence personnel?
M3	TBD	

MCT 2.1.1.1 Support the Commander's Estimate

Intelligence supports the formulation and subsequent modification of the commander's estimate of the situation by providing as accurate an image of the battlespace and the threat as possible. One of the principal tools used in this function is intelligence preparation of the battlespace (IPB), which is a systematic, continuous process of analyzing the threat and the environment in a specific geographic area. This knowledge affords the commander an understanding of the battlespace and the opportunity to exploit enemy critical vulnerabilities. (JP 2-0, 2-01, 2-01.1, 2-01.3, 2-03, MCDP 2, MCRP 2-3A, MCWP 2-1, 2-3)

M1	Y/N	IPB preparation organized.
M2	Days	In advance commander requires IPB to support his estimate.
M3	TBD	

MCT 2.1.1.2 Develop the Situation

Situation development provides continuing knowledge of unfolding events to help update the estimate of the situation. It is a dynamic process that assesses the current situation and confirms or denies the adoption of specific courses of action (COAs) by the enemy, and helps to refine our understanding of the battlespace thereby reducing uncertainty and risk. Situation development occurs during execution and provides the basis for adapting plans or exploiting opportunities. (JP 2-0, 2-01, 2-01.1, 2-01.3, 2-03, MCWP 2-1, 2-3)

M1	Percentage	Personnel assigned to assess current situation.
M2	Time	Required by commander for SITREP.
M3	Time	Required by commander for confirmation or denial of predicted enemy COA.
M4	Time	Required for development of new enemy COA.
M5	TBD	

MCT 2.1.1.3 Provide Indications and Warnings

Indications and warning (I&W) serve a protective purpose, providing early warning of potential hostile action. They help prevent surprise and reduce risk from enemy actions that run counter to planning assumptions. (JP 2-0, 2-01, 2-01.1, 2-01.3, 2-03, MCWP 2-1, 2-3, 2-4)

JAN 30 2007

M1	Days	Prior to operation for useful information.
M2	Y/N	Priority intelligence requirements identified by commander.
M3	Y/N	Named Area of Interest identified.
M4	Percentage	Of indicators necessary to reassess enemy COA identified.
M5	TBD	

MCT 2.1.1.4 Support Force Protection

Force protection is the set of comprehensive security measures, collection activities, and operations that are undertaken to guard the force against the effects of enemy action. Intelligence supports force protection by identifying, locating, and countering foreign intelligence collection, sabotage, subversion, and terrorism capabilities. Support to force protection requires detailed and accurate assessments of threat force capabilities and intentions and facilitates efforts to deny the enemy the opportunity to take offensive action against our forces. (JP 2-0, 2-01, 2-01.1, 2-01.3, 2-03, 3-0, MCWP 2-1, 2-2, 2-3, 2-4, 2-6)

M1	Days	Prior to operation that commander required threat force capability report.
M2	Time	Prior to report that information still considered useful.
M3	TBD	

MCT 2.1.1.5 Support Targeting

Intelligence supports targeting by identifying target systems, critical nodes, and high-value and high-payoff targets, as well as, by providing the intelligence required to most effectively engage these targets. (JP 2-0, 2-01, 2-01.1, 2-01.3, 2-03, 3-0, 3-09, 3-60, MCRP 3-16A, 3-16D, MCWP 2-1, 2-3, 2-22, 3-35.7)

M1	Y/N	Targets assigned relative value.
M2	Number	Sorties available for tasking.
M3	Percentage	Targets available for striking.
M4	Percentage	Prioritized targets collected upon.
M5	Percentage	Prioritized targets with impact points identified.

MCT 2.1.1.6 Support Combat Assessment

Combat assessment is the process used to determine the overall effectiveness of military operations and identify requirements for future actions. Intelligence supports the entire combat assessment process and is directly responsible for battle damage assessment (BDA), which is one of the principal components of combat assessment. BDA is the timely and accurate estimate of the damage resulting from the application of military force. BDA estimates physical damage to a particular target, functional damage to that target and the capability of the entire target system to continue its operations. (JP 2-0, 2-01, 2-01.1, 2-01.3, 2-03, 3-0, MCWP 2-1, 2-2, 2-3, 2-4, 2-21)

M1	Percentage	Struck targets assigned collection assets.
M2	Time	Battle damage imagery analyzed.
M3	Time	Combat assessment (CA) report forwarded to commander.
M4	Time	Re-attack recommendation forwarded.
M5	TBD	

JAN 20 2007

MCT 2.1.1.6.1 Evaluate Information

To appraise information for pertinence, reliability, and accuracy. (JP 2-0, 2-01, 2-01.1, 2-01.3, 2-03, MCDP 2, MCWP 2-1, 2-3, NDP 2, NWP 2-01, NTA 2.4.1)

M1	Percent	Of produced intelligence judged to be <i>timely</i> by users.
M2	Percent	Of produced intelligence judged to be <i>accurate</i> in light of event.
M3	Percent	Of produced intelligence judged to be <i>useable</i> by users.
M4	Percent	Of produced intelligence judged to be <i>complete</i> , based upon requests for clarification or expansion.
M5	Percent	Of produced intelligence judged to be <i>relevant</i> to the military situation.

MCT 2.1.2 Conduct Intelligence Support

To conduct intelligence support functions and operations which provide information for the planning and conduct of tactical actions. The Marine Corps must draw on both strategic and operational intelligence resources and, in certain circumstances, be prepared to conduct intelligence operations at the operational and even strategic level. Intelligence reduces uncertainty and supports the decision making process by describing the battlespace, identifying key factors in the battlespace that can influence operations, defining and evaluating threat capabilities, identifying the enemy's COG and critical vulnerabilities, and assessing enemy intentions. (JP 2-0, 2-01, 2-01.1, 2-01.3, 2-03, MCDP 2, MCRP 2-3A, MCWP 2-1, 2-2, 2-3, 2-4)

M1	Y/N	Available intelligence resources identified.
M2	Y/N	Commander's intent explicit.
M3	TBD	

MCT 2.1.2.1 Conduct Intelligence Preparation of the Battlespace Products

To determine and analyze the nature and characteristics of the area of operations, area of interest, and gaps in currently available intelligence. To determine the types and scale of operations that are supportable and the impact of significant regional features and hazards, and to evaluate the physical and civil (political, cultural, and economic) environments of the battlespace in order to identify the impact of environment on both friendly and enemy forces. The assessment includes an evaluation of the impact of significant regional characteristics such as the political, economic, industrial, geographic, demographic, topographic, hydrographic, and climatic characteristics. It also includes an impact evaluation of the population's cultural, educational, medical, linguistic, historical, and psychological characteristics. To identify the enemy's objectives and prioritized assessment of the most likely and dangerous courses of action available to him. (JP 2-0, 2-01, 2-01.1, 2-01.3, 2-03, MCDP 2, MCRP 2-3A, MCWP 2-1, 2-2, 2-3, 2-21, 2-22, 2-23, NDP 2, NWP 2-01, 3-59.1, NTA 2.4.4.2, NTA 2.4.4.3, NTA 2.4.4.5)

M1	Percent	Of enemy branches and sequels correctly identified during planning.
M2	Percent	Of processed intelligence data is integrated within the targeting cycle.
M3	Percent	Of forecasted significant enemy actions, were false alarms.
M4	Percent	Of enemy targets or vulnerabilities identified within targeting cycle.

M5	Percent	Of force identified target categories do not produce a desired result on an enemy decisive point or operational or tactical center of gravity.
M6	Percent	Of force attacks on enemy vulnerabilities have the projected affect.
M7	Percent	Of enemy targets correctly identified.
M8	Percent	Of forecasted significant enemy actions relative to the social, political, economic, cultural, and medical environments that were valid.
M9	Percent	Of enemy vulnerabilities due to aforementioned environments that were identified within the intelligence cycle.
M10	Percent	Of enemy targets or vulnerabilities correctly identified.
M11	Percent	Of new processed intelligence data on enemy targets or vulnerabilities that were integrated into updating COA.
M12	Instances	Of civil disturbances not anticipated that required task force intervention or disrupting operations.
M13	Instances	When weather or terrain restricted or prevented mission execution.
M14	Instances	When ROE negatively impacted mission execution.
M15	Percent	Of enemy branches and sequels were correctly identified during planning.
M16	Percent	Of new processed intelligence data integrated to update COA.
M17	Percent	Of forecasted significant enemy actions were false alarms.
M18	Y/N	Assess effects of attacks on enemy COA.

MCT 2.1.2.2 Determine and Prioritize Intelligence Requirements (IR)

To identify and prioritize those items of information that must be collected and processed to develop the intelligence required to fill a gap in the command’s knowledge and understanding of the battlespace or enemy forces. (JP 2-0, 2-01, 2-01.1, 2-01.3, 2-03, MCDP 2, MCWP 2-1, 2-2, NDP 2, NWP 2-01, NTA 2.1.2)

M1	Percent	Of Information Requirements (IRs) related to a current PIR.
M2	Percent	Of subordinate command PIRs have IRs to support them.
M3	Days	To create usable IRs to support newly designated PIRs.
M4	Percent	Of PIRs have multiple information requests.

MCT 2.1.2.3 Determine and Prioritize Priority Intelligence Requirements (PIR)

To assist tactical commanders in determining their priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) and remaining IRs. PIRs are those IRs associated with a commander’s decision that will affect the overall success of the mission. IRs may be assessed, validated, and prioritized from the perspective of the six critical intelligence functions: support to the commander’s estimate; develop the situation; provide indications and warning; support force protection; support targeting; and support combat assessment. (JP 2-0, 2-01, 2-01.1, 2-01.3, 2-03, MCDP 2, MCWP 2-1, 2-2, NDP 2, NWP 2-01, NTA 2.1.1)

M1	Number	Open PIRs at any one time.
M2	Percent	Of PIRs are addressed in the intelligence update.
M3	Days	In advance of collection, intelligence requirements identified.
M4	Time	Before next phase of a campaign, PIRs validated or updated.
M5	Percent	Of PIRs identified after collection begins.
M61	Percent	Of PIRs address SOF requirements, (if required).

JAN 30 2007

M7	Hours	To disseminate results of collection efforts satisfying PIRs.
M8	Hours	Is the average age of intelligence data on high priority PIRs.
M9	Percent	Of PIRs are addressed in the intelligence update.
M10	Days	Since last update of PIRs (average age).
M11	Percent	Of PIRs not validated.
M12	Percent	Of PIRs covered by a Collection Plan.
M13	Hours	To disseminate initial and subsequent PIRs to all units.
M14	Time	To prioritize requirements.
M15	Percent	Of validated PIRs have collection effort.

MCT 2.1.2.4 Plan, Direct, and Supervise the Red Cell

The Red Cell is the commander’s tool which ensures that enemy capabilities and courses of action (COAs) are thoroughly considered during the development of friendly courses of action. The Red Cell consists of individuals of varied operational backgrounds and specialties that provide operational experience with enemy tactics, weapons, and doctrine to the friendly COAs during the COA war game, and models the likely reactions of a thinking enemy consequently strengthening the operational planning teams (OPTs) COAs. While the OPT conducts mission analysis and COA development, the Red Cell conducts detailed analysis of the enemy in preparation for the war game, and supports the planning efforts of the commander, the staff and the OPT. It ensures the enemy’s capabilities/ limitations are realistically considered with respect to proposed friendly COAs, and assist the commander in visualizing the flow of operations, to plan against the full range of enemy capabilities, and provide a thinking and unbiased enemy during the war game. (JP 2-0, 2-01, 2-01.1, 2-01.3, 2-03, 3-0, MCWP 2-1, 2-3, 5-1, MSTP Pamphlet 2-0.1)

M1	Number	Commander’s required enemy courses of action.
M2	Y/N	Red Cell established.
M3	Number	Intelligence analysts required.
M4	Time	Reaction to friendly moves.
M5	TBD	

MCT 2.1.2.5 Conduct Area/Country Studies

To obtain information on the social environment (such as characteristics of the populations), on the political environment (such as the degree to which the people of a country have achieved a sense of national identity), and the economic environment (such as the degree of industrialization of the economy). Information collected includes that on public administration and on facilities and utilities suitable for HNS functions. (JP 2-0, 2-01, 2-01.3, 2-03, MCWP 2-1, 2-3)

M1	Date	Cut off of relevant political and economic data.
M2	Length	Report of political and economic data.
M3	Percentage	Of population which will support Marine Corps action.
M4	TBD	

JAN 30 2007

MCT 2.1.2.6 Coordinate Geodesy, Imagery and Services (GI&S) Support

Plan and coordinate geodesy, imagery and service (GI&S) support requirements with the theater and joint force commanders on behalf of the entire MEF. Correlate digital and hard copy mapping, charting and geodesy production interoperability requirements. Develop, coordinate and validate recommendations on mapping, charting and geodesy product specifications and standardization agreements. (JP 2-0, 2-01, 2-01.3, 2-03, MCWP 2-26)

M1	Number	Mapping, charting and geodesy products required.
M2	Date	Cut off of relevant geodesy, imagery and services data.
M3	Date	Mapping, charting and geodesy agreements finalized before operation begins.
M4	TBD	

MCT 2.1.2.7 Conduct Climatic/Meteorological Analysis

To conduct climatic and meteorological analysis of current weather and terrain on the battlespace. Aviation operations must be supported by accurate weather forecasts and observations. Tasking includes the development of climatological studies and analysis, the evaluation and dissemination of current and forecasted weather data to staff and subordinate units, and the updating of the IPB process with current weather data, and the determination of the type and extent of weather support required. Analysis of the terrain (natural and man-made, including obstacles such as mines and NBC contamination), and the likely impacts of these conditions and associated risks on both the enemy and friendly forces in the AO, and information on sources of natural resources, road and traffic data, area battle damage, and medical intelligence information including endemic disease information. (JP 2-0, 2-01, 2-01.3, 2-03, 3-59, MCWP 3-35.7, FMFRP 0-50, NDP 1, 2, 6, NWP 3, 3-02 Series)

M1	Hours	Force delayed due to incorrect climatological/meteorological projections.
M2	Hours	To complete analysis.
M3	Percent	Of climatological/meteorological projections were accurate.

MCT 2.1.2.8 Coordinate and Conduct Hydrographic Surveys

Coordinate and conduct pre-landing surveys of planned beaches/landing sites/ports to determine ability to support amphibious operations. Conduct surveys of rivers to support river crossings and other riverine operations. Coordinate the use of both organic reconnaissance forces as well as MEF and joint assets. (JP 2-0, 2-01, 2-01.3, 2-03, 3-59, MCWP 3-35.7, NDP 1, 2, NWP 1-14M, 3-02 Series, 3-02.1, 3-05)

M1	Time	Force is delayed due to inadequate hydrographic surveys.
M2	Percent	Of hydrographic surveys performed meet operational requirements.
M3	Number	Personal injuries/casualties occur during hydrographic surveys.
M4	Percent	Of personal injuries/casualties during hydrographic surveys attributable to faulty equipment.

JAN 30 2007

MCT 2.1.2.9 Allocate Intelligence Resources

To assign adequate resources to tactical intelligence organizations to permit accomplishment of assigned intelligence tasks. To design and establish the structure necessary to provide intelligence and counterintelligence support throughout the operation. This task includes task organization of intelligence, counterintelligence, and reconnaissance units; and identification of critical and additional personnel and equipment requirements. It also includes identifying and readying intelligence liaison teams; planning and establishing communications and information systems (CIS) connectivity with other services, joint, theater, national, and multinational intelligence organizations and assets; identifying and obtaining unique intelligence logistics support; and identifying and obtaining specialized capabilities (e.g., linguists). (JP 2-0, 2-01, 2-01.3, 2-03, 3-0, 3-08, 3-16, 4-0, 5-0, 6-0, MCDP 2, MCWP 2-1, 2-2, NDP 2, NWP 2-01, NTA 2.1.6)

M1	Hours	After arrival, command receives a report of organic collection assets from subordinates.
M2	Hours	After designation as a task force commander, reports initial organic collection assets to joint force commander, components, and the national intelligence agencies.
M3	Hours	After PIR satisfied, collection asset is re-tasked.
M4	Percent	Of requests for collection or production validated by force collection manager.
M5	Hours	To request support from national or allied nations when organic assets not available.
M6	Percent	Of time no collection assets available.

MCT 2.1.3 Plan and Coordinate for the Collection of Tactical Intelligence

The primary focus of Marine Corps intelligence operations is generating tactical intelligence. Planning and coordination of tactical intelligence enables the commander to sufficiently suppress or defeat the enemy's intelligence collection, terrorism and sabotage efforts and allows the force to conduct its mission with the element of surprise and with minimal losses. Use any and all measures to deny and disrupt the enemy's intelligence gathering capabilities. (JP 2-0, 2-01, 2-01.3, 2-03, 3-0, 5-0, MCDP 2, MCWP 2-1, 2-2, 2-6, 2-21, 2-23, 2-25, NDP 2, NWP 2-01)

M1	Number	Of operations being supervised.
M2	Number	Of personnel involved in the operations.

MCT 2.1.3.1 Plan the Use of Imagery Intelligence

To plan and gather imagery intelligence (IMINT) data and information. IMINT data is derived from the exploitation of collection by visual photography, infrared sensors, lasers, electro-optics, and radar sensors such as synthetic aperture radar wherein images of objects are reproduced optically or electronically on film, electronic display devices or other media. (JP 2-0, 2-01, 2-01.1, 2-01.3, 2-03, 3-0, 3-08, 3-09, 3-60, MCWP 2-1, 2-2, 2-21)

M1	Number	Images processed per day.
M2	Date	Imagery collection plan finalized before operation.
M3	TBD	

JAN 30 2007

MCT 2.1.3.2 Plan the Use of Signals Intelligence

Plan and coordinate SIGINT support from national, theater, JTF, and other component assets. Develop and coordinate with the JFC and theater on SIGINT policy, doctrine, and procedures. Promulgate, implement, and monitor intelligence policies for SIGINT Operational Tasking Authority (SOTA). (JP 2-0, 2-01, 2-01.3, 2-03, 3-13, 3-13.1, MCWP 2-1, 2-2, 2-22, NWP 3-13.1)

M1	Time	To rapidly reprogram warfighter sensors and seekers within the electromagnetic spectrum.
M2	Time	From receipt of data to classification to dissemination of tactical information.
M3	Percent	Of tactical Indication and Warnings that are properly classified and disseminated.
M4	Units	Number of unresolved emitter ambiguities in the tactical picture.

MCT 2.1.3.2.1 Conduct Communications Intelligence Support

To conduct communications intelligence data and information gathering to satisfy identified requirements. Knowledge is then provided to the commander as an intelligence product that is used in making decisions. SIGINT (signals intelligence) is intelligence information derived from the interception, processing, and analysis of foreign communications, non-communications electric emissions, and instrumentation signals. SIGINT provides timely and accurate data on enemy forces that may include details on enemy composition, identification, and location in support of particular MAGTF elements during different phases of an operation. Intelligence communications should focus quickly on transportation infrastructure in the AO, including capabilities and limitations of major seaports, airfields and surface lines of communication. Tasks should include directing and conducting planning operations and establishing communications and information systems (CIS) connectivity with other services, joint, theater, national, and multinational intelligence organizations and assets. Identifying and readying intelligence liaison teams, obtaining unique intelligence logistics support and identifying and obtaining specialized capabilities (e.g., linguists). (JP 2-0, 2-01, 2-01.3, 2-03, 3-0, 6-0, MCDP 1-0, MCWP 2-1, 2-22, NTA 2.1.6)

M1	Hours	After arrival, command receives a report of organic collection assets from subordinates.
M2	Hours	After designation as a task force commander, reports initial organic collection assets to joint force commander, components, and the national intelligence agencies.
M3	Hours	After PIR satisfied, collection asset is re-tasked.
M4	Percent	Of requests for collection or production validated by force collection manager.
M5	Hours	To request support from national or allied nations when organic assets not available.
M6	Percent	Of time no collection assets available.

MCT 2.1.3.2.2 Conduct Electronics Intelligence Support

Processing and exploitation of electronics intelligence data includes converting electronic data into a standardized report that can be analyzed by a system operator. Electronic Support (ES) is that division of Electronic Warfare (EW) involving actions tasked by, or under direct control of,

JAN 30 2007

an operational commander, to search for, process, intercept, identify, and locate sources of intentional or unintentional radiated electromagnetic energy for the purpose of immediate threat recognition, targeting, planning and conduct of future operations. ES provides and processes information required for decisions involving electronic warfare operations and other tactical actions such as threat avoidance, targeting, and homing. ES data can be used to produce signals intelligence, provide targeting for electronic or destructive attack, and produce measurement and signature intelligence. (JP 2-0, 2-01, 2-01.3, 2-03, 3-0, 3-51, MCWP 2-22, 3-40.4)

M1	Number	Tracks acceptable for targeting.
M2	Size	Maximum CEP acceptable for targeting.
M3	Percentage	Possible signature error for assessment of the threat.
M4	TBD	

MCT 2.1.3.3 Conduct Human Intelligence Activities

To conduct human intelligence (HUMINT) gathering operations which cover a wide range of activities, including reconnaissance patrols, aircrew reports and debriefs, debriefing refugees, and interrogations of enemy prisoners of war. Principal dedicated HUMINT resources are ground reconnaissance units; the counterintelligence (CI) and interrogator-translator assets of the MEF CI/HUMINT company; and national, theater, and other Service HUMINT elements. Intelligence operations must aggressively employ Marines as HUMINT sources by teaching them the importance of observing and reporting. (JP 2-0, 2-01, 2-01.1, 2-01.3, 2-03, MCWP 2-1, 2-2, 2-6)

M1	Percentage	HUMINT T&R CRP complete.
M2	Number	Trained HUMINT Marines available for operations.
M3	Number	HUMINT operations conducted.
M4	TBD	

MCT 2.1.3.4 Conduct Measurement and Signature Intelligence Activities

To conduct measurement and signature intelligence (MASINT) information gathering activities by utilizing technical instruments such as radars, passive electro-optical sensors, radiation detectors, and remote ground sensors. Although the primary tactical application of these devices is to collect sensor data, which is generally provided directly to operations centers for immediate decision making, the data collected can also provide significant intelligence information on enemy movements and activities. Key MAGTF MASINT capabilities are remote ground sensors, weapons locating radars, and air surveillance radars which maintain surveillance over large portions of the battlespace. (JP 2-0, 2-01, 2-01.1, 2-01.3, 2-03, MCWP 2-1, 2-22)

M1	Number	Tracks acceptable for targeting.
M2	Size	Maximum CEP acceptable for targeting.
M3	Percentage	Possible signature error for assessment of the threat.
M4	TBD	

JAN 20 2017

MCT 2.1.3.5 Conduct Open-Source Intelligence Activities

To conduct open-source intelligence (OSINT) activities which is of potential value, and that is available to the general public. OSINT sources includes books, magazines, newspapers, maps, commercial electronic networks and database, and radio and television broadcasts and should be carefully evaluated to determine the accuracy and reliability of the information provided. OSINT involves no classified information at origin and national and theater intelligence production centers have access to a range of OSINT sources. MAGTF intelligence agencies can receive OSINT through these centers in addition to collecting information from open sources available in the AO. OSINT is a valuable source of geographic, political, economic, sociological, and cultural information, particularly in security, humanitarian assistance or peace operations. (JP 2-0, 2-01, 2-01.1, 2-01.3, 2-03, MCWP 2-1, 2-3)

M1	Percentage	OSINT in Intelligence reports.
M2	Percentage	OSINT dedicated workstations in Intelligence Center.
M3	Percentage	Personnel dedicated to OSINT.
M4	TBD	

MCT 2.1.3.6 Conduct Counterintelligence Activities

To conduct counterintelligence (CI) activities which are concerned with identifying and counteracting the threat posed by foreign intelligence capabilities, and by organizations or individuals engaged in espionage, sabotage, subversion or terrorism. The principal objective of CI is to assist with protecting DOD personnel, family members, resources, facilities, and critical infrastructure. CI provides critical intelligence support to command force protection efforts by helping identify potential threats, threat capabilities, and planned intentions to friendly operations while helping deceive the adversary as to friendly capabilities, vulnerabilities, and intentions. To identify, locate, and help counter the enemy's intelligence, espionage, sabotage, subversion, and terrorist related activities, capabilities, and intentions in order to deny the enemy the opportunity to take actions against friendly forces. (JP 2-0, 2-01, 2-01.1, 2-01.3, 2-03, MCWP 2-1, 2-6)

M1	Percent	Of friendly forces operating under Information Superiority Operation umbrella.
M2	Time	Between inception of hostilities and establishment of Information Superiority.
M3	Percentage	Counterintelligence T&R counter-reconnaissance planning complete.
M4	Number	Trained CI Marines available for operations.
M5	Number	CI operations conducted.

MCT 2.1.4 Conduct Counter-Reconnaissance Activities

To protect the MAGTF and its area, activity, or installation against hostile observation or acts. Counter-reconnaissance requires coordination with intelligence warfighting functions. (JP 2-0, 2-01, 2-01.3, 2-03, 3-0, 3-10, 3-10.1, MCRP 2-25A, NDP 1, 2, 6, NWP 2-01, 3-05)

M1	Number/Percent	Of components receiving a counter-reconnaissance plan prior to execution.
M2	Number/Percent	Of priority intelligence requirements assigned to counter-reconnaissance assets.
M3	Percent	Of operations delayed, disrupted, canceled, or modified due to compromise of friendly intentions.

JAN 30 2007

M4	Percent	Of time, friendly reconnaissance assets dedicated to disrupting enemy reconnaissance.
M5	Percent	Of operations, enemy takes no action to counter impending friendly action.
M6	Percent	Of operations, judged to be not compromised based upon EPW interrogations or captured documents.
M7	Percentage	Of counterintelligence T&R counter-reconnaissance planning complete.
M8	Number	Trained CI Marines available for operations.
M9	Number	Counterintelligence operations conducted.

MCT 2.2 Collect Data and Intelligence

To collect and gather combat data and intelligence data to satisfy the identified requirements. To obtain information on the enemy's disposition of forces, composition of forces, strengths, recent and present significant activities, capabilities, and weaknesses or peculiarities. To collect information on the physical, military, and civil characteristics of the assigned area of operations. (JP 2-0, 2-01, 2-01.1, 2-01.3, 2-03, MCDP 2, MCWP 2-1, 2-2, NDP 2, NWP 2-01)

M1	Percent	Of targets accurately identified.
M2	Percent	Of targets accurately located.
M3	Percent	Of PIRs that have at least one source yielding intelligence information.
M4	Hours	After PIR satisfied, collection asset is re-tasked.
M5	Percent	Of the time, operational decisions supported by information not covered by collection plan.
M6	Percent	Of PIRs having more than one source of intelligence information.
M7	Hours	Since most current intelligence information collected.
M8	Percent	Of PIRs collected in time to meet current operational needs.
M9	Number	Images exploited.
M10	Time	To exploit images received.

MCT 2.2.1 Conduct Tactical Reconnaissance

To obtain by visual observation, or other detection methods, information about the activities and resources of an enemy or potential enemy or about the meteorological, hydrographic, or geographic characteristics of a particular tactical AO. (JP 2-0, 2-01, 2-01.1, 2-01.3, 2-03, 3-0, 3-59, MCDP 2, MCWP 2-1, 2-2, MCRP 2-25A, 3-14.1A, FM 17-95, 34-1, 34-2, 71-100, 100-15)

M1	Hours	From receipt of tasking for unit reconnaissance assets to be in place.
M2	Percent	Of collection requirements fulfilled by appropriate assets.
M3	Percent	Of time able to respond to collection requirements.
M4	Hours	To respond to emergent tasking/s.
M5	Percent	Of tactical level collection requirements satisfied by relying upon existing collection mission/s on non-interference basis.
M6	Hours	To provide AO collected data to JFC or national analysts.
M7	Hours	To redirect reconnaissance assets to meet new collection requirement.
M8	Hours	To redirect reconnaissance assets to meet overriding JFC requirement.
M9	Percent	Of routes and assemble areas reconnoitered before occupation by main body.
M10	Percent	Of obstacles on movement routs identified before they can impede or halt movement of main body.
M11	Time	To identify bypass around obstacles blocking the concentration of tactical forces.

JAN 30 2007

M12	Hours	To conduct reconnaissance before movement of main body.
M13	Percent	Of enemy forces and obstacles in security zone identified by reconnaissance.
M14	Percent	Of enemy reconnaissance assets destroyed before making contact with friendly main body.
M15	Percent	Of obstacles astride the route identified by reconnaissance prior to arrival of main body.
M16	Time	To identify bypass of obstacles that will impede, delay, or halt the movement of the main body.
M17	Minutes	Of warning provided to main body by reconnaissance or security elements.
M18	Time	To identify assailable flank and HPTs within enemy maneuver formation.
M19	Percent	Of enemy forces and obstacles identified before main body makes contact with enemy security zone.
M20	Percent	Of enemy forces and obstacles identified before main body makes contact with enemy main defensive belt.
M21	Percent	Of enemy forces in main defensive belt identified by reconnaissance before main body attacks.
M22	Time	To reconnoiter objective/s.
M23	Percent	Of enemy forces on objective/s identified by reconnaissance before task is executed.

MCT 2.2.1.1 Conduct Route Reconnaissance

Confirm historical line-of-communications data through on-site reconnaissance to determine critical routes and roads, key terrain impacting on planned/contingency operations. Route reconnaissance includes bridges, roads, fords, ferries, tunnels, airfields and other transportation related features. (JP 2-0, 3-0, MCRP 2-25A, 3-14.1A, MCWP 2-2, NDP 1, 2, NWP 2-01, 3-02 Series, 3-05, FMFM 3-24, 5-10)

M1	Time	Force delayed due to inadequate reconnaissance.
M2	Y/N	Route/road confirmed.
M3	Time	To complete reconnaissance.
M4	Time	Force delayed due to late reconnaissance.
M5	Number	Teams required.
M6	Number	Teams compromised/captured.

MCT 2.2.1.2 Conduct Area Reconnaissance

To conduct a form of reconnaissance that is a directed effort to obtain detailed information concerning the terrain or enemy activity within a prescribed area, such as a town, ridgeline, woods, or other feature critical to operations. (JP 2-0, 3-0, MCDP 2, MCRP 2-25A, 3-14.1A, MCWP 2-1, 2-2, FM 17-95, 34-1, 34-2, 71-100, 100-15)

M1	Hours	From receipt of tasking to unit reconnaissance assets being in place.
M2	Percent	Of collection requirements fulfilled by appropriate assets.
M3	Percent	Of time able to respond to collection requirements.
M4	Hours	To respond to emergent tasking.
M5	Percent	Of tactical level collection requirements satisfied by piggybacking on existing collection mission on non-interference basis.
M6	Hours	To provide AO collected data to JFC or national analysts.
M7	Hours	To redirect reconnaissance assets to meet new collection requirement.

JAN 30 2007

M8	Hours	To redirect reconnaissance assets to meet overriding JFC requirements.
M9	Percent	Of routes and assembly areas reconnoitered before occupation by main body.
M10	Percent	Of obstacles on movement routes identified before they can impede or halt movement of main body.
M11	Time	To identify bypass around obstacles blocking the concentration of tactical forces.
M12	Hours	To conduct reconnaissance before movement of main body.
M13	Percent	Of enemy forces and obstacles in security zone identified by reconnaissance.
M14	Percent	Of enemy reconnaissance assets destroyed before making contact with friendly main body.
M15	Percent	Of obstacles astride the route identified by reconnaissance prior to arrival of main body.
M16	Time	To identify bypass of obstacles that will impede, delay, or halt the movement of the main body.
M17	Minutes	Of warning provided to main body by reconnaissance or security elements.
M18	Time	To identify assailable flank and HPTs within enemy maneuver formation.
M19	Percent	Of enemy forces and obstacles identified before main body makes contact with enemy security zone.
M20	Percent	Of enemy forces and obstacles identified before main body makes contact with enemy main defensive belt.
M21	Percent	Of enemy forces in main defensive belt identified by reconnaissance before main body attacks.
M22	Time	To reconnoiter objective/s.
M23	Percent	Of enemy forces on objective/s identified by reconnaissance before task is executed.

MCT 2.2.1.3 Conduct Zone Reconnaissance

To conduct a directed effort to obtain detailed information concerning all routes, obstacles (to include chemical or radiological contamination), terrain, and enemy forces within a zone defined by boundaries. A zone reconnaissance normally is assigned when the enemy situation is vague or when information concerning cross-country traffic ability is desired. (JP 2-0, 3-0, MCDP 2, MCRP 2-25A, 3-14, MCWP 2-1, 2-2, FM 17-95, 34-1, 34-2, 71-100, 100-15)

M1	Hours	From receipt of tasking to unit reconnaissance assets being in place.
M2	Percent	Of collection requirements fulfilled by appropriate assets.
M3	Percent	Of time able to respond to collection requirements.
M4	Hours	To respond to emergent tasking.
M5	Percent	Of tactical level collection requirements satisfied by piggybacking on existing collection mission on non-interference basis.
M6	Hours	To provide AO collected data to JFC or national analysts.
M7	Hours	To redirect reconnaissance assets to meet new collection requirement.
M8	Hours	To redirect reconnaissance assets to meet overriding JFC requirements.
M9	Percent	Of routes and assembly areas reconnoitered before occupation by main body.
M10	Percent	Of obstacles on movement routes identified before they can impede or halt movement of main body.
M11	Time	To identify bypass around obstacles blocking the concentration of tactical forces.
M12	Hours	To conduct reconnaissance before movement of main body.
M13	Percent	Of enemy forces and obstacles in security zone identified by reconnaissance.
M14	Percent	Of enemy reconnaissance assets destroyed before making contact with friendly main body.

MAR 09 2017

M15	Percent	Of obstacles astride the route identified by reconnaissance prior to arrival of main body.
M16	Time	To identify bypass of obstacles that will impede, delay, or halt the movement of the main body.
M17	Minutes	Of warning provided to main body by reconnaissance or security elements.
M18	Time	To identify assailable flank and HPTs within enemy maneuver formation.
M19	Percent	Of enemy forces and obstacles identified before main body makes contact with enemy security zone.
M20	Percent	Of enemy forces and obstacles identified before main body makes contact with enemy main defensive belt.
M21	Percent	Of enemy forces in main defensive belt identified by reconnaissance before main body attacks.
M22	Time	To reconnoiter objective/s.
M23	Percent	Of enemy forces objective/s identified by reconnaissance before task is executed.

MCT 2.2.1.4 Conduct Force-Oriented Reconnaissance

To perform a reconnaissance operation designed to discover or test the enemy's strength or to obtain other information. (JP 2-0, 3-0, MCDP 2, MCRP 2-25A, 3-14.1A, MCWP 2-1, 2-2, FM 17-95, 34-1, 34-2, 71-100, 100-15)

M1	Hours	From receipt of tasking to unit reconnaissance assets being in place.
M2	Percent	Of collection requirements fulfilled by appropriate assets.
M3	Percent	Of time able to respond to collection requirements.
M4	Hours	To respond to emergent tasking.
M5	Percent	Of tactical level collection requirements satisfied by piggybacking on existing collection mission on non-interference basis.
M6	Hours	To provide AO collected data to JFC or national analysts.
M7	Hours	To redirect reconnaissance assets to meet new collection requirement.
M8	Hours	To redirect reconnaissance assets to meet overriding JFC requirements.
M9	Percent	Of enemy forces and obstacles identified before main body makes contact with enemy security zone.
M10	Percent	Of enemy forces and obstacles identified before main body makes contact with enemy main defensive belt.
M11	Percent	Of enemy forces in main defensive belt identified by reconnaissance before main body attacks.
M12	Time	To reconnoiter objective(s).
M13	Percent	Of enemy forces on objective/s identified by reconnaissance before task is executed.
M14	Percent	Of obstacles/obstructions on withdrawal/delay routes detected before they impede movement of main body.

MCT 2.2.2 Conduct Engineer Reconnaissance

Collect information on the physical characteristics of the operating environment necessary to plan and conduct construction, mobility and lodgment operations. Engineer reconnaissance concerns soil properties, drainage, materials type and availability, local climatic concerns, local building practices, local infrastructure standards and design and other construction unique data. (JP 2-0, 3-0, MCRP 3-14.1A, 3-17A, 3-17B, FMFM 3-21, 3-24, 5-10, NDP 1, 2, NWP 2-01, 3-55 Series, 3-05)

JAN 9 0 2007

M1	Time	Force delayed due to inadequate reconnaissance/ surveillance.
M2	Y/N	Team location(s) correct?
M3	Number	Teams compromised/captured.
M4	Percent	Of reports are erroneous.
M5	Number	Teams required.

MCT 2.2.2.1 Conduct Route and Road Reconnaissance

Confirm historical line-of-communications data through on-site reconnaissance to determine critical routes and roads, key terrain impacting on planned/contingency operations. Route reconnaissance includes bridges, roads, fords, ferries, tunnels, airfields and other transportation related features. **(JP 2-0, 3-0, MCRP 3-14.1A, FMFM 3-24, 5-10, NDP 1, 2, NWP 2-01, 3-02 Series, 3-05)**

M1	Time	Force delayed due to inadequate reconnaissance.
M2	Y/N	Route/road confirmed?
M3	Time	To complete reconnaissance.
M4	Time	Force delayed due to late reconnaissance.
M5	Number	Teams required.
M6	Number	Teams compromised/captured.

MCT 2.2.2.2 Conduct Urban Reconnaissance

To conduct a directed effort to obtain detailed information unique to urban terrain to include building structural properties, utilities layouts, communications layouts, sewer and tunnel locations and urban topography. **(JP 2-0, 3-0, MCWP 3-35.3, MCRP 3-14.1A, FMFM 3-21, 3-24, 5-10, NDP 1, 2, NWP 2-01, 3-55 Series, 3-05)**

M1	Time	Force delayed due to inadequate reconnaissance/ surveillance.
M2	Y/N	Team location(s) correct.
M3	Number	Teams compromised/captured.
M4	Percent	Of reports are erroneous.
M5	Number	Teams required.

MCT 2.2.3 Conduct Terrain Reconnaissance

Terrain reconnaissance is a specialized effort to obtain detailed information of a specified route and all terrain from which the enemy could influence movement along that route. Reconnaissance is focused along a specific line of communication, such as a road, railway or waterway to provide new or updated information on route conditions and activities. **(JP 2-0, 3-0, MCDP 1-0, MCRP 2-25A, 3-14.1A)**

M1	Date	Cut off of useful information on route activities.
M2	Time	Observation of route activities.
M3	Number	Different type media used to make reconnaissance.
M4	TBD	

JAN 9 2007

MCT 2.2.4 Implant and/or Recover Sensors and Beacons

To conduct intelligence gathering operations involving the implantation and recovery of sensors and beacons. Precise emplacement of sensors and relays is crucial to ensure that sensor surveillance will be established at the proper locations and that communications line-of-sight will be maintained between the sensors and the monitoring sites. Detailed coordination between the sensor planning agency and the units conducting implant operations facilitates proper execution of the sensor surveillance plan. The employment of remote sensors must be linked to both the anticipated enemy activity as indicated by the results of the intelligence preparation of the battlespace (IPB) analysis and the concept of operations. (JP 2-0, 2-01.3, 3-0, MCRP 2-24B)

M1	Number	Sensors implanted.
M2	Time	Sensors in place.
M3	Time	Sensors recovered.
M4	TBD	

MCT 2.2.5 Conduct Aviation Intelligence Collection Activities

Air reconnaissance supports the MAGTF intelligence warfighting function providing critical intelligence that supports the operational planning process. The MAGTF commander uses air reconnaissance to gain intelligence that is vital to the shaping of the battlespace, assists him in understanding the tactical situation, alerts him to new opportunities, and allows him to assess the effects of MAGTF operations on the threat. Intelligence gathered during air reconnaissance missions provides the MAGTF commander with a rapid means of acquiring visual, imagery, and electronic information on enemy activity and installation and the terrain. The Marine Corps relies on a mix of organic, theater, and national air reconnaissance sources to support its intelligence, planning, deployment and operational phases when executing air reconnaissance.

(JP 2-0, 2-01, 2-01.1, 2-01.3, 2-03, 3-0, MCWP 2-2, 3-26)

M1	Percentage	Platforms available for collection tasking.
M2	Time	Reports forwarded from aviation intelligence collection activities.
M3	TBD	

MCT 2.2.5.1 Conduct Aviation Electronic Warfare

To gather electronic intelligence data and information from technical instruments such as radars, passive electro-optical sensors, radiation detectors, and remote ground sensors. Electronic warfare is any military action involving the use of electromagnetic and directed energy to control the electromagnetic spectrum or the attack of the enemy. The G-6/S-6 assists in prioritization of the defensive information operations effort, oversees the COMSEC (communications security) program, supports the installation and maintenance of information systems, and assists the EWO (electronic warfare officer) in deconflicting EW (electronic warfare) jamming operations.

(JP 2-0, 2-01, 2-01.1, 2-01.3, 2-03, 3-0, 3-51, MCWP 2-1, 3-40.6)

M1	Percentage	Platforms available for collection tasking.
M2	Time	Reports forwarded from aviation intelligence collection activities.
M3	TBD	

JAN 30 2007

MCT 2.2.5.2 Conduct Air Reconnaissance

Air reconnaissance provides information for the formulation of plans and policies at the national and international level. Tactical air reconnaissance obtains specific information about terrain, weather, and the enemy. MEFs normally conduct tactical air reconnaissance using a variety of aircraft (manned and un-manned) as well as national assets. The following units provide air reconnaissance to the MEF: VMFA(AW) - multisensor reconnaissance, VMAQ - electronic reconnaissance, UAV squadron - multisensor reconnaissance, All aviation units - visual reconnaissance. **(JP 2-0, 3-0, MCDP 2, MCWP 2-1, 2-2, 3-26, NDP 2, NWP 2-01)**

M1	Days	From receipt of tasking, unit reconnaissance/surveillance assets in place.
M2	Percent	Of collection requirements fulfilled by reconnaissance/surveillance assets.
M3	Percent	Of time able to respond to collection requirements.
M4	Hours	To respond to emergent tasking.
M5	Percent	Operational availability of tactical aircraft reconnaissance systems.
M6	Time	To exploit single tasked image collected after aircraft on deck.

MCT 2.2.5.2.1 Conduct Visual Reconnaissance

Visual reconnaissance acquires current information on enemy activities, resources, installations; the weather; and the physical characteristics of a given area. A visual reconnaissance mission is flown in response to a specific request, but all aircrews must be aware of the need to report information when assigned other types of missions, and is used to support the delivery of offensive fires and may supplement operational information concerning friendly forces.

(JP 2-0, 3-0, MCWP 3-26)

M1	Percentage	Aircrew trained in visual reconnaissance.
M2	Time	Report of visual reconnaissance forwarded.
M3	TBD	

MCT 2.2.5.2.2 Conduct Multisensor Imagery Reconnaissance

Imagery reconnaissance detects and pinpoints the location of enemy installations and facilities and concentrations of enemy forces. It also supports terrain analysis. Imagery is recorded from sensors (e.g., cameras, radar, infrared devices) and other collateral equipment in or on the aircraft. It is either optical or non-optical. The Marine Corps relies on mix of tactical, theater, and national air reconnaissance assets to support its imagery collection requirements in planning and executing MAGTF operations. **(JP 2-0, 3-0, MCWP 2-21, 3-26)**

M1	Percentage	Platforms available for collection tasking.
M2	Time	Reports forwarded from aviation intelligence collection activities.
M3	TBD	

MCT 2.2.5.2.3 Conduct Electronic Reconnaissance

Electronic reconnaissance detects, identifies, and evaluates enemy electromagnetic radiation. If the enemy uses electronic means of fire control, navigation, communications, or air surveillance, electronic interception equipment can recover enemy signals and determine signal direction,

JAN 30 2007

source, and characteristics. By analyzing the enemy's electronic emissions (i.e., communications and radar), analysts update the electronic order of battle (EOB), update technical intelligence, and identify the enemy's critical nodes (e.g., command posts, force concentrations, and high-threat weapons systems). (JP 2-0, 3-0, 3-51, 6-0, MCWP 3-26, 3-40.6)

M1	Percentage	Platforms available for collection tasking.
M2	Time	Reports forwarded from aviation intelligence collection activities.
M3	TBD	

MCT 2.2.6 Collect Battle Damage Assessment (BDA)

Collect data and information in support of and to provide timely and accurate estimate of the damage resulting from the application of military force. Develop BDA reports (Phase I: physical damage to a particular target; Phase II: estimate of functional damage to that target; and Phase III: analysis of the capability of the entire targeted system to continue operations). (JP 2-0, 2-01, 2-01.1, 2-01.3, 2-03, 3-0, MCDP 2, MCWP 2-1, 2-2, 2-3, 2-4, 2-21, NDP 2, NWP 2-01)

M1	Hours	To access and evaluate target imagery or signals.
M2	Minutes	To assess and evaluate HPT imagery or signals.
M3	Y/N	Include all sources to determine BDA.
M4	Hours	To prepare and disseminate BDA reports.
M5	Hours	To update targeting based on BDA reports.
M6	Minutes	To provide BDA voice report.

MCT 2.2.7 Collect Combat and Intelligence Data

Gather combat data to satisfy battalion requirements. Obtain information on the enemy's disposition of forces, strength, and recent and present significant activities. (JP 2-0, 2-01, 2-01.1, 2-01.3, 2-03, 3-0, MCDP 2, MCWP 2-1, 3-33.7, NDP 2, NWP 2-01)

M1	Percent	Of targets accurately identified.
M2	Percent	Of targets accurately located.
M3	Percent	Of PIRs have at least one source that yielded intelligence information.
M4	Hours	After PIR satisfied, collection asset is re-tasked.
M5	Percent	Of the time, operational decisions supported by information not covered by collection plan.
M6	Percent	Of PIRs have more than one source that yielded intelligence information.
M7	Hours	Since most current intelligence information collected.
M8	Percent	Of PIRs collected in time to meet current operational needs.
M9	Number	Images exploited.
M10	Time	To exploit images received.

JAN 3 1997

MCT 2.2.8 Collect Medical Intelligence Data

To gather medical intelligence data and information to provide critical knowledge and understanding about the enemy and the environment to help the commander plan and make decisions. Medical intelligence includes more than just information on disease and other environmental hazards. Raw data must be analyzed and properly acted on to prevent an adverse operational impact. Medical intelligence from all sources, internal and external to the MAGTF, must be assimilated for the commander to have a complete picture of the medical threat. Data includes information on environmental health, demographics, living conditions, water supply, waste disposal, insects, disease, and vector issues of military importance, as well as, evaluation of local food sanitation and sight and hearing conservation programs. (JP 2-0, 2-01, 2-01.1, 2-01.3, 2-03, 3-0, MCWP 4-11.1)

M1	Percentage	OSINT used in reporting.
M2	Y/N	Commander's guidance on data he considers useful.
M3	Y/N	Personnel trained to evaluate medical intelligence data.
M4	TBD	

MCT 2.2.9 Conduct Reconnaissance and Surveillance

Employ reconnaissance and surveillance assets to obtain, by various detection methods, information about the current activities of an enemy or potential enemy or tactical area of operations. Conduct surveillance to systematically observe the area of operations by visual, aural, electronic, photographic, or other means. (JP 2-0, 3-0, MCDP 2, MCWP 2-1, 3-14.1A, NDP 2, NWP 2-01)

M1	Days	From receipt of tasking, unit reconnaissance/surveillance assets in place.
M2	Percent	Of collection requirements fulfilled by reconnaissance/surveillance assets.
M3	Percent	Of time able to respond to collection requirements.
M4	Hours	To respond to emergent tasking.
M5	Percent	Operational availability of tactical aircraft reconnaissance systems.
M6	Time	To exploit single tasked image collected after aircraft on deck.

MCT 2.2.10 Collect Tactical Intelligence on Ordnance and Munitions

To obtain, by various detection methods, information regarding an enemy or potential enemy's ordnance and munitions which could be utilized against friendly forces. Includes the use of visual, electronic, aural, photographic or any other means available. (JP 2-0, 2-01, 2-01.1, 2-01.3, 2-03, 3-0, MCDP 2, MCWP 2-1, NDP 2, NWP 2-01, NTA 2.2.3.6)

M1	Days	From receipt of tasking, unit reconnaissance/surveillance assets in place.
M2	Percent	Of collection requirements fulfilled by reconnaissance/surveillance assets.
M3	Percent	Of time able to respond to collection requirements.
M4	Hours	To respond to emergent tasking.

JAN 8 2007

MCT 2.3 Process and Exploit Collected Information/Intelligence

To convert collected data and previously produced intelligence into information forms suitable for the production of intelligence. (JP 2-0, 2-01, 2-01.1, 2-01.3, 2-03, 3-0, MCDP 2, MCWP 2-1, 2-3, NDP 2, NWP 2-01, NTA 2.3)

M1	Hours	Turnaround to process new intelligence data.
M2	Percent	Of raw information correctly prepared for production phase.
M3	Number	Images exploited per day.
M4	Time	To exploit images received.

MCT 2.3.1 Conduct Technical Processing and Exploitation

To perform activities such as imagery development and interpretation, document translation, electronic data conversion into standardized formats, and decryption of encoded material.

(JP 2-0, 2-01, 2-01.1, 2-01.3, 2-03, 3-0, MCDP 2, MCWP 2-1, 2-3, NDP 2, NWP 2-01, NTA 2.3.1)

M1	Minutes	To read wet film after recovery of aircraft or other photo system.
M2	Percent	Of collected information is unprocessed at end of 24 hours.
M3	Percent	Of collected information (which can be processed) is processed.
M4	Minutes	To provide a voice or electronic mail report of information to intelligence analysts in the production phase.
M5	Hours	To provide a hard copy formal report of information obtained in processing to intelligence analysts in the production phase.
M6	Percent	Of collected material can be processed locally.

MCT 2.3.2 Correlate Information

To associate and combine data on a single subject to improve the reliability or credibility of the information. This task includes collating information (identifying and grouping related items of information for critical comparison). (JP 2-0, 2-01, 2-01.1, 2-01.3, 2-03, 3-0, MCDP 2, MCWP 2-1, 2-3, NDP 2, NWP 2-01, NTA 2.3.2)

M1	Number	Data points assembled by analysts on a single subject.
M2	Number	Separate sources available to (and used by) analysts to increase credibility of information.
M3	Percent	Of reported information, graded as having high reliability based upon variety of associated and combined data.
M4	Percent	Of reported information, graded as being credible based upon number of pieces of data, which can be combined and associated.
M5	Percent	Of time, intelligence products updated with available information not previously correlated.
M6	Percent	Of packages returned by Joint Force's all source analyst for additional items of information.
M7	Percent	Of intelligence products do not provide insight into the implications of a subject, due to inadequate correlation of information.

JAN 30 2007

MCT 2.3.3 Conduct Counter-Proliferation Support Operations

To conduct the full range of operations necessary to counter weapons of mass destruction once acquired by state and non-state actors. The Department of Defense (DOD) has special responsibility for counter-proliferation. DOD responsibilities feature offensive and defense military operations to deter enemy usage of NBC weapons; to damage, disable, or destroy enemy weapons if so directed; and, should all such efforts fail, protect U.S./allied territories and forces against NBC effects. (JP 2-0, 2-01, 2-01.1, 2-01.3, 2-03, 3-0, 3-11, 3-40, MCWP 2-1, 2-2, 2-3, 2-4, UJTL-CJCSM 3500.4C)

M1	Hours	To collect information on strategic situation worldwide.
M2	Hours	To provide command and control of deploying units.
M3	Hours	To determine and prioritize priority intelligence requirements (PIR).
M4	Hours	To prepare theatre strategic collection plan.
M5	Hours	To determine enemy's theater strategic capabilities and intentions.
M6	Hours	To provide theater strategic intelligence.
M7	Hours	To conduct theater combat assessment.
M8	Hours	To determine number and location of sustaining bases.
M9	Hours	To conduct strategic estimates.
M10	Hours	To plan and provide for external media support and operations.
M11	Hours	Establish and coordinate protection of theater installations, facilities and systems.
M12	Hours	Protect theater information systems.
M13	Hours	Promote regional security and interoperability.
M14	Hours	Coordinate civil affairs in theater.
M15	Hours	Integrate efforts to counter weapons and technology proliferation in theater.
M16	Hours	Establish passive NBC Defense in Theater.
M17	Hours	Directly support theater strategic surveillance and reconnaissance requirements.
M18	Hours	Identify operational issues and threats.
M19	Hours	Provide current intelligence for the joint operations area (JOA).
M20	Hours	Provide for health services in the joint operations area (JOA).
M21	Hours	Manage flow of casualties in the joint operations area (JOA).
M22	Time	Manage contracts and contract personnel.
M23	Time	Provide security assistance in the joint operations area (JOA).
M24	Time	Prepare plans and orders.
M25	Time	Provide rules for use of force.
M26	Time	Develop a joint force command and control structure.
M27	Hours	Develop joint force liaison structure.
M28	Hours	Deploy joint force headquarters advance element.
M29	Hours	Manage media relations in the joint operations area (JOA).
M30	Time	Coordinate Active NBC Defense in joint operations area (JOA).
M31	Time	Conduct Joint Rear Area Security Operations.

MCT 2.4 Produce Intelligence

To convert processed and exploited information and previously developed intelligence into tailored, mission-focused intelligence that satisfies all supported commanders' intelligence requirements through evaluation, integration, interpretation, analysis, and synthesis. (JP 2-0, 2-01, 2-01.1, 2-01.3, 2-03, 3-0, MCDP 2, MCWP 2-1, 2-3, NDP 2, NWP 2-01, NTA 2.4)

JAN 30 2007

M1	Number	Reports required per day.
M2	Time	Cut off of relevant information.
M3	Y/N	Commander's intent specified.
M4	Y/N	Commander's COA identified.
M5	TBA	

MCT 2.4.1 Integrate Information

To integrate new data and information with other relevant information and intelligence to assist in the formation of logical estimates of enemy capabilities, limitations, and courses of action.

(JP 2-0, 2-01, 2-01.1, 2-01.3, 2-03, 3-0, MCDP 2, MCWP 2-1, 2-3, NDP 2, NWP 2-01, NTA 2.4.2)

M1	Hours	Between updates of enemy order of battle.
M2	Hours	Between updates of friendly force status.
M3	Hours	To reassess new threat information.
M4	Hours	Since last assessment of threat information completed.
M5	Days	Since last assessment of information on operational area completed.
M6	Percent	Of mapping and terrain database is accurate.
M7	Minutes	After observation of a significant event, information disseminated.
M8	Hours	After activation, information on APOD/SPOD capacity in operational area available to planners.
M9	Minutes	To reassess new information on tactical area.
M10	Percent	Of operations delayed, disrupted, cancelled, or modified due to unforeseen information about the tactical area.
M11	Number	Civil disturbances not anticipated requiring task force intervention or disrupting operations.

MCT 2.4.2 Interpret Information

To determine the significance of information and its effects on the current intelligence estimate; to form logical conclusions regarding the situation, and to support the commander's decision making process. (JP 2-0, 2-01, 2-01.1, 2-01.3, 2-03, 3-0, MCDP 2, MCWP 2-1, 2-3, NDP 2, NWP 2-01, NTA 2.4.3)

M1	Percent	Of enemy branches and sequels correctly identified during planning.
M2	Time	To process new intelligence data and integrate within the targeting cycle.
M3	Percent	Of forecasted significant enemy actions, that were false alarms.
M4	Percent	Of enemy targets or vulnerabilities identified within targeting cycle.
M5	Percent	Of force identified target categories that do not produce a designed result on an enemy decisive point or operational or tactical center of gravity.
M6	Percent	Of force attacks on enemy vulnerabilities have projected affect.
M7	Percent	Of enemy targets correctly identified.

MCT 2.4.3 Analyze and Synthesize Information

To assess, synthesize and fuse new information and existing intelligence from all sources to develop timely, accurate mission-focused intelligence estimates in order to provide meaningful knowledge pertinent to the supported commanders' current and future planning and decision

JAN 30 2007

making needs, and to determine the significance of information in relation to the current situation. (JP 2-0, 2-01, 2-01.1, 2-01.3, 2-03, 3-0, MCDP 2, MCWP 2-1, 2-3, NDP 2, NWP 2-01, NTA 2.4.4)

M1	Percent	Of enemy branches and sequels correctly identified during planning.
M2	Time	To process new intelligence data and integrate within the targeting cycle.
M3	Percent	Of forecasted significant enemy actions, were false alarms.
M4	Percent	Of enemy targets or vulnerabilities identified within targeting cycle.
M5	Percent	Of force identified target categories that do not produce a designed result on an enemy decisive point or operational or tactical center of gravity.
M6	Percent	Of force attacks on enemy vulnerabilities have projected affect.
M7	Percent	Of enemy targets correctly identified.
M8	Time	To derive mensurated aim point (DMPI) after initial receipt of imagery.

MCT 2.4.4 Evaluate the Threat

To evaluate and assess threat (or potential threat) forces, military and non-military capabilities, limitations, centers of gravity, and critical vulnerabilities. To identify the threat or potential threat's capabilities to include where, when, and with what strength. To assess the enemy in terms of mobilization potential, order of battle (ground, air, maritime, electronic), tactical organization (including allied forces) and dispositions, doctrine, military capabilities, command and control, personalities including history of key leaders' performance, communications and information systems, current activities and operating patterns, and decisionmaking processes.

(JP 2-0, 2-01, 2-01.1, 2-01.3, 2-03, 3-0, MCDP 2, MCWP 2-1, 2-3, NDP 2, NWP 2-01, NTA 2.4.4.4)

M1	Percent	Of enemy branches and sequels were correctly identified during planning.
M2	Percent	Of new processed intelligence data integrated within targeting cycle.
M3	Percent	Of forecasted significant enemy actions were false alarms.
M4	Percent	Of enemy targets or vulnerabilities identified within targeting cycle.
M5	Percent	Of identified targets did not produce a desired result on an enemy decisive point or operational or tactical center of gravity.
M6	Percent	Of attacks on enemy vulnerabilities have projected effect.
M7	Percent	Of enemy targets correctly identified.
M8	Y/N	Assess enemy's ability to tactically employ its military power.
M9	Percent	Of enemy's C2 structure correctly identified.

MCT 2.4.4.1 Determine Lethality of Threat Weapon System

Determination and analysis of the lethality of a threat weapon system may be beyond the capabilities of a small unit intelligence section and more appropriately performed at the theater or Service level where access to information and ability to task collection resources are greater. A joint force commander's (JFC) Scientific and Technical (S&T) intelligence operations provides information of foreign developments in basic and applied sciences and technologies with warfare

JAN 30 2007

potential. It includes characteristics, capabilities, vulnerabilities, and limitation of all weapon systems, subsystems, and associated material and also addresses overall weapon systems and equipment effectiveness. This task would include collection of enemy threat weapons, ordnance and explosive devices for field evaluation or exploitation. (JP 2-0, 2-01, 2-01.1, 2-01.3, 2-03, 3-0, MCDP 2, MCWP 2-2, 2-3, NDP 2, NWP 2-01)

M1	Days	From receipt of tasking, unit reconnaissance/surveillance assets in place.
M2	Percent	Of collection requirements fulfilled by reconnaissance/surveillance assets.
M3	Percent	Of time able to respond to collection requirements.
M4	Hours	To respond to emergent tasking.

MCT 2.4.5 Prepare Intelligence Products

To analyze the environment and the enemy's capabilities and produce the requisite products as an aid to decision making. Intelligence products facilitate the commander's understanding of the battlespace and identify potential opportunities to exploit enemy vulnerabilities. (JP 2-0, 2-01, 2-01.1, 2-01.3, 2-03, 3-0, MCDP 2, MCWP 2-1, 2-3, 2-4, NDP 2, NWP 2-01, NTA 2.4.5)

M1	Hours	To prepare intelligence information in a format suitable for dissemination.
M2	Percent	Of time, intelligence products updated with recently received information.
M3	Hours	To prepare organic collection asset plan.
M4	Percent	Of intelligence products do not provide insight into implications of a subject.
M5	Hours	To prepare reconnaissance reports.
M6	Time	To prepare RECCEXREP after receipt of tactical reconnaissance information.
M7	Time	To prepare IIR after specified event.

MCT 2.4.5.1 Brief Intelligence Products

Higher headquarters intelligence and IPB products are reviewed and refined by the staff. New intelligence and IPB products, to include enemy COAs, are prepared by the staff to support COG and mission analysis. (JP 2-0, 2-01, 2-01.1, 2-01.3, 2-03, 3-0, MCWP 2-4, FMFRP 0-50, NDP 1, 2, NWP 3-02 Series, 5-01)

M1	Time	Force delayed due to inadequate analysis.
M2	Time	To produce analysis.
M3	Percent	Of processed data useful for analysis.
M4	Y/N	Did analysis support operational maneuver?
M5	Number	Decisive points determined by analysis.

MCT 2.4.5.2 Develop Intelligence Portion of the Operations Order (OPLAN/CONPLAN)

To develop intelligence information by identifying advantages, limitations, strength, critical vulnerabilities, factors of the battlespace and threat, when shaping the planning and execution of operations. Intelligence drives operations and shapes the plan providing the knowledge that facilitates execution, or changes in the situation that require plan modification. The Marine Corps' warfighting philosophy depends on timely, accurate intelligence for successful operations. (JP 2-0, 2-01, 2-01.1, 2-01.3, 2-03, 3-0, MCWP 2-1, 2-4, 5-1)

JAN 30 2007

M1	Time	Cut off of relevant information.
M2	Time	Report due.
M3	TBD	

MCT 2.5 Disseminate and Integrate Intelligence

Provide tactical intelligence, in a timely way, in an appropriate form, and by any suitable means, to the commander, higher, adjacent, and subordinate commands. Ensure that the intelligence is understood and considered by the commanders. (JP 2-0, 2-01, 2-01.1, 2-01.3, 2-03, 3-0, MCDP 2, MCWP 2-1, 2-4, NDP 2, NWP 2-01)

M1	Percent	Of time, intelligence disseminated late to units.
M2	Hours	To pass prepared intelligence to the force.
M3	Minutes	To disseminate updates upon receipt of new intelligence.
M4	Minutes	After observation of activity, a report is disseminated.
M5	Hours	To disseminate intelligence updates upon completion of assessment.
M6	Time	To post image to home page or transmit via SIPRNET.
M7	Time	To update database after receipt of new strike information.

MCT 2.5.1 Determine Form for Disseminating Intelligence

To select from the various type of oral, text and graphics intelligence forms-diagrams, imagery, overlays, standardized single- or all-source intelligence reports, briefings, hard and electronic formats, etc.-that best satisfy the supported commander's time requirements and ease of use requirements. (JP 2-0, 2-01, 2-01.1, 2-01.3, 2-03, 3-0, MCDP 2, MCWP 2-1, 2-4, 3-40.2, NDP 2, 6, NWP 2-01, 6-01.1, NTA 2.5.1)

M1	Time	Required to make determination.
M2	Time	Required to disseminate intelligence.

MCT 2.5.2 Establish Secure and Rapid Dissemination Means

To establish flexible and responsive procedures (both *supply-push* and *demand-pull*) and create and maintain both automated and manual communications and information systems for the delivery of intelligence to all supported commanders for both routine and time-sensitive situations. (JP 2-0, 2-01, 2-01.1, 2-01.3, 2-03, 3-0, MCDP 2, MCWP 2-1, 2-24, 3-40.2, NDP 2, 6, NWP 2-01, NTA 2.5.2)

M1	Incidents	When intelligence messages stressed communication paths.
M2	Incidents	Of critical intelligence systems not installed on time.
M3	Incidents	Of critical intelligence information not received on time.
M4	Percent	Of time the primary intelligence dissemination system is working correctly.

MCT 2.6 Evaluate Intelligence Operations

To determine the effectiveness of intelligence operations and to make any necessary changes to improve future intelligence operations. The primary task is to determine if disseminated intelligence satisfied all supported commanders' intelligence requirements on time. Additionally, the evaluation provides early identification of new IRs identified by either observed

JAN 30 2007

changes in the situation or clarification of the situation provided through on-going intelligence. Finally, it provides guidance and feedback regarding the effectiveness of intelligence operations to support future planning and decision making needs. (JP 2-0, 2-01, 2-01.1, 2.01.3, 2-03, 3-0, MCDP 2, MCWP 2-1, 2-4, 3-40.2, NDP 2, NWP 2-01, NTA 2.6)

M1	Percent	Of intelligence offices have self-inspection program.
M2	Percent	Of intelligence production programs include a customer survey.
M3	Percent	Of customer complaints result in change within intelligence organizations.
M4	Time	Age of comments passed to intelligence organizations/personnel by inspectors.
M5	Percent	Of comments critical of performance represent repeat comments.
M6	Percent	Of evaluator's recommendations specifically directed to individual responsible for implementing suggested changes.
M7	Percent	Of evaluator recommendations for improvement still not implemented at end of 90 days.

JAN 30 2007

Fires

MCT 3 EMPLOY FIREPOWER

To apply firepower against air, ground, and sea targets. The collective and coordinated use of target acquisition data, direct and indirect fire weapons, armed aircraft of all types, and other lethal and non-lethal means against air, ground, and sea targets. This task includes artillery, mortar, and other non-line-of-sight fires, naval gunfire, close air support, and electronic attack. It includes strike, air/surface/undersea warfare, naval surface fire support, counter air, and interdiction. (JP 1, 0-2, 2-0, 2-01, 2-01.1, 2-01.3, 2-03, 3-0, 3-01, 3-01.1, 3-01.4, 3-01.5, 3-02, 3-03, 3-05, 3-05.2, 3-06, 3-07.1, 3-07.2, 3-08, 3-09, 3-09.1, 3-09.3, 3-10.1, 3-18, 3-30, 3-31, 3-51, 3-52, 3-53, 3-60, 5-0, 5-00.1, 5-00.2, MCDP 1-0, CJCSM 3122.01/02C/03A (JOPES), NDP 1, NWP 3 Series, NTA 3)

M1	Time	To gather target intelligence.
M2	Time	To prepare fire coordination plan.
M3	Time	To emplace and employ firepower assets.
M4	TBD	

MCT 3.1 Conduct Targeting (Using D3A in Concert with Joint Targeting Cycle)

To conduct joint force targeting operations, the process of selecting and prioritizing targets and matching the appropriate response to them taking into account operational requirements and capabilities, using Decide, Detect, Deliver and Assess (D3A). The six phases of the joint targeting cycle focuses targeting options on the joint force objectives for combat operations, while diminishing the likelihood of undesirable consequences. The phases are: (1) Commander's objectives, guidance and intent; (2) Target development, validation, nomination, and prioritization; (3) Capabilities analysis; (4) Commander's decision and force assignment; (5) Mission planning and force execution; and (6) Combat assessment. Identify and select operational level targets that might impact the MARFOR's ability to support the JFC's campaign and conduct major operations. The MARFOR requests support from joint and other components to address requirements beyond the capabilities of the MSC's organic fire support. (JP 1, 0-2, 2-0, 2-01, 2-01.1, 2-01.3, 2-03, 3-0, 3-01, 3-01.1, 3-01.4, 3-01.5, 3-02, 3-03, 3-05, 3-05.2, 3-06, 3-07.1, 3-07.2, 3-08, 3-09, 3-09.1, 3-09.3, 3-10.1, 3-18, 3-30, 3-31, 3-51, 3-52, 3-53, 3-60, 5-0, 5-00.1, 5-00.2, MCRP 3-16A, MCWP 3-16, 3-24, 3-26, CJCSM 3122.01/02C/03A (JOPES), NDP 1, 2, NWP 3 Series)

M1	Percent	Of desired results achieved by expected conclusion of a given phase or time line.
M2	Percent	Of selected targets have accurate coordinates available.
M3	Percent	Of targets susceptible to non-lethal kill allocated to non-lethal attack systems.
M4	Time	To identify target as High Priority Targets (HPT).
M5	Hours	After receipt of Orders to identify HPT.
M6	Hours	After receipt of Orders to review Prohibited Target Guidance.
M7	Hours	After receipt of Orders to review FSC Measures Guidance.
M8	Hours	Before ATO-cycle begins, JTCCB Guidance is passed to targeting agencies (e.g., JFACC).
M9	Hours	For the targeting cycle to be completed.

JAN 30 2007

M10	Number/day	Targets administratively processed during a given phase or time requirement.
M11	Percent	Minimum of intercepts CID prior to engagement.
M12	Percent	Of crisis action planning entry into the MEZ/JEZ positively controlled by E-2 or ACU designated as a shooter in the zone.
M13	Incidents	Of Blue-on-Blue engagements.
M14	Incidents	Of Blue-on-White engagements.
M15	Minutes	Blue Print procedures initiated by ADC for unknown or suspect tracks in the CIEA.

MCT 3.1.1 DECIDE/Determine Commander's Objective, Guidance and Intent

The commander's objectives support the national strategies/desired end state for the conduct of military actions, while the guidance provided with the objectives stipulates particular conditions related to the execution of operations (e.g., limitations on collateral damage). Taken together, the objectives and guidance embody the commander's intent for military operations, and their scope can range from very near term tactical situations to far-reaching campaigns in the geopolitical arena. The commander's intent is to create a change in the adversary's behavior and turn both the tactical and strategic outcomes to a U.S. advantage. (JP 1, 0-2, 1-0, 2-0, 3-0, 3-30, 3-31, 4-0, 5-0, 6-0, MCRP 3-16A, CJCSM 3122.01/02C/03A (JOPES))

M1	Time	To prepare strategic war plan.
M2	Yes/No	ROE established?
M3	TBD	

MCT 3.1.1.1 Conduct Effects-Based Targeting

To conduct targeting operations that produce specific effects in achieving the joint force commander's (JFC's) objectives. Targeting analysis considers all possible means to achieve desired effects, drawing from any available forces, weapons, and platforms. The art of targeting seeks to achieve desired effects with the least risk, time, and expenditure of resources. (JP 1, 0-2, 2-01.1, 2-01.3, 3-0, 3-09, 3-30, 3-31, 3-60, 5-0, 5-00.1, 5-00.2, MCRP 3-16A, MCWP 2-3, CJCSM 3122.01/02C/03A (JOPES))

M1	Percent	Of desired effects achieved.
M2	Percent	Of targeting missions classified as effects-based.
M3	TBD	

MCT 3.1.1.1.1 Determine Desired Direct Effects

To determine the desired direct effects of targeting to influence the outcome of individual battles, engagements, operations, or campaigns. Direct effects are the immediate, easily recognizable, first-order consequence of a military action (weapons employment results, etc.), unaltered by intervening events or mechanisms. (JP 1, 0-2, 2-01.1, 2-01.3, 3-0, 3-09, 3-30, 3-31, 3-60, 5-0, 5-00.1, 5-00.2, MCRP 3-16A, CJCSM 3122.01/02C/03A (JOPES))

M1	Percent	Desired direct effects achieved.
M2	Time	Required to determine desired direct effects for average fire mission.
M3	TBD	

JAN 30 2007

MCT 3.1.1.1.2 Determine Desired Indirect Effects

To determine the desired indirect effects of targeting to influence the outcome of individual battles, engagements, operations, or campaigns. Indirect effects are the delayed and/or displaced second- and third-order consequences of military action. They often produce outcomes that are physical or psychological in nature, and are difficult to recognize, due to subtle changes in adversary behavior that may hide their intent. (JP 1, 0-2, 2-01.1, 2-01.3, 3-0, 3-09, 3-30, 3-31, 3-60, 5-0, 5-00.1, 5-00.2, MCRP 3-16A, MCWP 5-11.1, CJCSM 3122.01/02C/03A (JOPES))

M1	Percent	Desired indirect effects achieved.
M2	Time	Required to determine desired indirect effects for average fire mission.
M3	TBD	

MCT 3.1.1.2 Develop Measures of Effectiveness (MOEs)

To develop measures of effectiveness (MOEs) as tools used to measure results achieved in the overall mission and execution of tasks in military operations. MOEs are a prerequisite to the performance of combat assessment. (JP 1, 0-2, 2-01.1, 2-01.3, 3-0, 3-09, 3-30, 3-31, 3-60, 5-0, 5-00.1, 5-00.2, MCWP 3-2, 3-16, 3-23, 3-24, 3-25.4, CJCSM 3122.01/02C/03A (JOPES))

M1	Yes/No	Mission Essential Tasks (METs) identified?
M2	Percent	METs provided with MOEs.
M3	TBA	

MCT 3.1.2 DECIDE/Conduct Target Development, Validation, Nomination, and Prioritization

To conduct target development operations which assess exploitable vulnerabilities in the adversary's warfighting and/or warsustaining resources, and provide validation as to whether a target or target system is lawfully viable and nominated through proper JFC channels for attack. Targets are then prioritized based on the JFC's guidance and the mutual support required between joint force components as they strive to achieve the JFC's objectives. (JP 1, 0-2, 2-01.1, 2-01.3, 3-0, 3-09, 3-30, 3-31, 3-60, 5-0, 5-00.1, 5-00.2, MCRP 3-16A, MCWP 3-25.6, CJCSM 3122.01/02C/03A (JOPES))

M1	Percent	Target development personnel trained.
M2	Time	Required to conduct target development for average target.
M3	TBD	

MCT 3.1.2.1 Identify Planned Targets

To identify those targets that are known to exist in an operational area with fire actions scheduled against them to generate the effects desired to achieve JFC objectives. (JP 1, 0-2, 2-01.1, 2-01.3, 3-0, 3-09, 3-30, 3-31, 3-60, 5-0, 5-00.1, 5-00.2, MCRP 3-16A, MCWP 5-11.1, CJCSM 3122.01/02C/03A (JOPES))

JAN 9 2007

M1	Yes/No	Planned targets identified.
M2	Percent	Fire support assets required to engage planned targets.
M3	TBD	

MCT 3.1.2.1.1 Identify Scheduled Targets

To identify those targets which are scheduled or planned to be fired upon at a specific time achieving JFC objectives. (JP 1, 0-2, 2-01.1, 2-01.3, 3-0, 3-09, 3-30, 3-31, 3-60, 5-0, 5-00.1, 5-00.2, MCRP 3-16A, MCWP 5-11.1, CJCSM 3122.01/02C/03A (JOPES))

M1	Yes/No	Scheduled targets identified?
M2	Percent	Fire support assets required to engage scheduled targets.
M3	TBD	

MCT 3.1.2.1.2 Identify On-Call Targets

To identify those targets that do not have fires scheduled to be delivered on at a specific time, are known to exist in an operational area, and are located in sufficient time for deliberate planning to meet emerging situations specific to campaign objectives. (JP 1, 0-2, 2-01.1, 2-01.3, 3-0, 3-09, 3-30, 3-31, 3-60, 5-0, 5-00.1, 5-00.2, MCRP 3-16A, MCWP 5-11.1, CJCSM 3122.01/02C/03A (JOPES))

M1	Yes/No	On-Call Targets identified?
M2	Number	On-Call Targets identified.
M3	TBD	

MCT 3.1.2.2 Respond to Immediate Targets

Immediate targets are those targets that have been identified too late, or not selected for action in time to be included in the normal targeting process, and therefore have not been scheduled. Immediate targets have two subcategories: unplanned and unanticipated. (JP 1, 0-2, 2-01.1, 2-01.3, 3-0, 3-09, 3-30, 3-31, 3-60, 5-0, 5-00.1, 5-00.2, MCRP 3-25.10, MCWP 3-16, CJCSM 3122.01/02C/03A (JOPES))

M1	Time	To engage immediate target.
M2	Time	To engage unplanned immediate target.
M3	Time	To engage unanticipated immediate target.
M4	TBD	

MCT 3.1.2.2.1 Respond to Unplanned Immediate Targets

Unplanned immediate targets are those targets that are known to exist in an operational area but are not detected, located, or selected for action in sufficient time to be included in the normal targeting process. (JP 1, 0-2, 2-01.1, 2-01.3, 3-0, 3-09, 3-30, 3-31, 3-60, 5-0, 5-00.1, 5-00.2, MCRP 3-25.10, MCWP 3-16, CJCSM 3122.01/02C/03A (JOPES))

M1	Time	To engage unplanned immediate target.
M2	Percent	Of desired effects achieved on unplanned immediate target.
M3	TBD	

JAN 30 2007

MCT 3.1.2.2.2 Respond to Unanticipated Immediate Targets

Unanticipated immediate targets are those targets that are unknown or unexpected to exist in an operational area but, when detected or located, meet criteria specific to campaign objectives. (JP 1, 0-2, 2-01.1, 2-01.3, 3-0, 3-09, 3-30, 3-31, 3-60, 5-0, 5-00.1, 5-00.2, MCWP 3-16, CJCSM 3122.01/02C/03A (JOPES))

M1	Time	Response time of selected target attack systems
M2	Minutes	After target identification to complete attack.
M3	Time	To engage unanticipated immediate target.
M4	TBD	

MCT 3.1.2.3 Conduct Target Value Analysis (TVA)

To conduct target value analysis (TVA), which establishes criticality of a target or target system in order to select candidate aim points that should be attacked to achieve desired effects and accomplishes the defined objective. (JP 1, 0-2, 2-01.1, 2-01.3, 3-0, 3-09, 3-30, 3-31, 3-60, 5-0, 5-00.1, 5-00.2, MCRP 3-25.10, MCWP 3-16, CJCSM 3122.01/02C/03A (JOPES))

M1	Percent	TVA personnel trained.
M2	Time	To conduct TVA.
M3	TBD	

MCT 3.1.2.3.1 Identify High Value Targets (HVT)

To identify a target the enemy commander requires for the successful completion of the mission. The loss of high-value targets would be expected to seriously degrade important enemy functions throughout the friendly commander's area of interest. (JP 1, 0-2, 2-01.1, 2-01.3, 3-0, 3-09, 3-30, 3-31, 3-60, 5-0, 5-00.1, 5-00.2, MCWP 5-1, CJCSM 3122.01/02C/03A (JOPES))

M1	Time	To identify HVTs.
M2	Number	Of HVTs identified.
M3	TBD	

MCT 3.1.2.3.2 Identify High-Payoff Targets (HPT)

To identify a target whose loss to the enemy will significantly contribute to the success of the friendly course of action. High-payoff targets are those high-value targets that must be acquired and successfully attacked for the success of the friendly commander's mission. (JP 1, 0-2, 2-01.1, 2-01.3, 3-0, 3-09, 3-30, 3-31, 3-60, 5-0, 5-00.1, 5-00.2, MCWP 5-1, CJCSM 3122.01/02C/03A (JOPES))

M1	Time	To identify HPTs.
M2	Number	Of HPTs identified.
M3	TBD	

MCT 3.1.2.3.2.1 Develop a High-Payoff Targets List (HPTL)

To develop a prioritized list of high pay-off targets (HPTL) by phase of the joint operation. (JP 1, 0-2, 2-01.1, 2-01.3, 3-0, 3-09, 3-30, 3-31, 3-60, 5-0, 5-00.1, 5-00.2, MCWP 5-1, CJCSM 3122.01/02C/03A (JOPES))

JAN 30 2007

M1	Time	To develop list of HPTs.
M2	Percent	Of HPTL nominations accepted by joint force commander.
M3	TBD	

MCT 3.1.2.3 Nominate Time-Sensitive Targets (TST) to the Combatant Commander or Joint Force Commander

To nominate time-sensitive targets (TST) of such high priority to friendly forces that the JFC designates them as requiring immediate response because they pose (or will soon pose) a danger to friendly forces or they are highly lucrative, fleeting targets of opportunity. JFC guidance on TSTs to combatant commanders supports different phases of the joint targeting process and include defining TST engagement authority based on a component commander's operational area, a component commander's assigned functional mission, or a combination thereof. (JP 1, 0-2, 2-01.1, 2-01.3, 3-0, 3-09, 3-30, 3-31, 3-60, 5-0, 5-00.1, 5-00.2, CJCSM 3122.01/02C/03A (JOPES))

M1	Percent	Nominated TSTs accepted by joint force commander.
M2	Time	Average time required to identify a TST.
M3	TBD	

MCT 3.1.2.4 Nominate Targets for Submission to the Joint Integrated Prioritized Target List (JIPTL)

A list of targets considered to have military significance in a combatant commander's area of responsibility (AOR) that are nominated by component commanders, national agencies, supporting commands, or the JFC staff for inclusion on the joint integrated prioritized target list (JIPTL) based upon the effects their attacks will have upon achieving JFC objectives. (JP 1, 0-2, 2-01.1, 2-01.3, 3-0, 3-09, 3-30, 3-31, 3-60, 5-0, 5-00.1, 5-00.2, CJCSM 3122.01/02C/03A (JOPES))

M1	Percent	Nominated targets accepted by JFC Staff for inclusion on JIPTL.
M2	Number	Of targets submitted for JIPTL.
M3	TBD	

MCT 3.1.2.5 Lead or Participate in a Target Board

To participate in the Joint Targeting Coordination Board (JTCB), a forum in which all components can articulate strategies and priorities for future operations to ensure that they are synchronized and integrated. The JTCB facilitates and coordinates the targeting activities of the components to ensure that the JFC's priorities are met. (JP 1, 0-2, 2-01.1, 2-01.3, 3-0, 3-09, 3-30, 3-31, 3-60, 5-0, 5-00.1, 5-00.2, MCWP 3-16, CJCSM 3122.01/02C/03A (JOPES))

M1	Yes/No	Participated in JTCB?
M2	Yes/No	Lead JTCB?
M3	TBD	

JAN 30 2007

MCT 3.1.3 DECIDE-DETECT/Conduct Capabilities Analysis

To conduct capabilities analysis to determine the most promising forces for application against targets, estimating the effects of lethal or non-lethal attacks against specific targets, and the physical, functional and psychological vulnerability of the target. Once the capabilities analysis is completed, the results can be merged with the individual component target nominations to create the target recommendations for the JFC. (JP 1, 0-2, 2-01.1, 2-01.3, 3-0, 3-09, 3-30, 3-31, 3-60, 5-0, 5-00.1, 5-00.2, CJCSM 3122.01/02C/03A (JOPES))

M1	Percent	Targeting personnel trained in capabilities analysis.
M2	Time	Average time required to conduct capabilities analysis per target.
M3	TBD	

MCT 3.1.3.1 Conduct Weaponing

To conduct weaponing, the process of selecting the appropriate weapon and munitions based on the desired effects and the lethality or non-lethality of a specific munition, and to achieve a specific level of damage to a given target, considering target vulnerability, weapons effect, munitions delivery accuracy, damage criteria, probability of kill, and weapon reliability. (JP 1, 0-2, 2-01.1, 2-01.3, 3-0, 3-09, 3-30, 3-31, 3-60, 5-0, 5-00.1, 5-00.2, MCRP 3-35.3A, MCWP 3-16, 3-22.2, 3-23, 3-23.1, 3-25.4, 3-25.6, CJCSM 3122.01/02C/03A (JOPES))

M1	Percent	Targeting personnel trained in weaponing.
M2	Time	Average time to conduct weaponing per target.
M3	TBD	

MCT 3.1.3.2 Identify Target Acquisition (TA) Taskings

Target acquisition (TA) systems and equipment perform the key tasks of target detection, location, tracking, identification, and classification in sufficient detail to permit the effective employment of weapons for joint fire support operations. (JP 1, 0-2, 2-01.1, 2-01.3, 3-0, 3-09, 3-30, 3-31, 3-60, 5-0, 5-00.1, 5-00.2, MCWP 3-16, 3-23.1, 3-23.2, 3-25, 3-25.4, 3-25.6, 3-25.8, 3-25.10, 3-26, CJCSM 3122.01/02C/03A (JOPES))

M1	Percent	TA equipment mission capable.
M2	Time	Average time required to identify TA taskings per target.
M3	TBD	

MCT 3.1.3.3 Develop an Attack Guidance Matrix (AGM)

To develop an attack guidance matrix (AGM), a document that tells how, when, and to what effect a high payoff target (HPT) will be engaged. The AGM is incorporated into the maneuver and fire support plans. It is the commander's attack guidance and is designed to support his plan. An AGM that supports the division commander's plan may not support a regiment or battalion commander's plan. The AGM offers primary and alternate weapon selection options, thereby

JAN 30 2007

expediting execution decisions. The JFC also provides guidance to component commanders to allow them the flexibility to make an effective selection decision for employing the “best capable” attack asset. Component commanders use AGM for this purpose. (JP 1, 0-2, 2-01.1, 2-01.3, 3-0, 3-09, 3-30, 3-31, 3-60, 5-0, 5-00.1, 5-00.2, MCWP 3-16, 3-23.2, 3-25, CJCSM 3122.01/02C/03A (JOPES))

M1	Yes/No	AGM developed?
M2	Time	To develop AGM.
M3	TBD	

MCT 3.1.3.4 Identify Target Selection Standards

To identify target selection standards (TSS) which establishes criteria to distinguish between known targets and suspected targets based on the attack system’s target location error (TLE) requirements, size and status of enemy activity, and timeliness of information. TSSs and TLEs are used by fire support coordination centers (FSCCs) and attack assets to help plan and direct supporting intelligence requirements/operations and to quickly identify targets for attack and confirmation. (JP 1, 0-2, 2-01.1, 2-01.3, 3-0, 3-09, 3-30, 3-31, 3-60, 5-0, 5-00.1, 5-00.2, MCWP 3-16, 3-23.1, 3-23.2, 3-25, CJCSM 3122.01/02C/03A (JOPES))

M1	Yes/No	TSS identified?
M2	Time	To develop TSS.
M3	TBD	

MCT 3.1.3.5 Identify Requirements for Battle Damage Assessment (BDA)

To identify the requirements for Battle Damage Assessment (BDA). The commander may specify targets of a critical nature that require immediate BDA to determine effects and support rapid combat assessment (CA). Requirements will be incorporated into the collection plan and may be classified as commander’s priority intelligence requirements (PIR). When possible, fire support organizations provide initial BDA to the FSC and the supporting intelligence officer on targets attacked. (JP 1, 0-2, 2-01.1, 2-01.3, 3-0, 3-09, 3-30, 3-31, 3-60, 5-0, 5-00.1, 5-00.2, MCWP 3-16, 3-16.1, 3-23.1, 3-23.2, 3-25, CJCSM 3122.01/02C/03A (JOPES))

M1	Yes/No	BDA Requirements identified?
M2	Time	To identify BDA Requirements.
M3	TBD	

MCT 3.1.4 DETECT-DELIVER/Obtain the Commander’s Decision and Force Assignment

The commander compares COAs and selects the COA that best accomplishes the mission. The commander may identify portions of the selected COA for further refinement by the staff. Once the commander selects a COA, warning orders may be issued to subordinate commanders and appropriate support arms agencies. (JP 1, 0-2, 2-01.1, 2-01.3, 3-0, 3-09, 3-30, 3-31, 3-60, 5-0, 5-00.1, 5-00.2, MCWP 5-1, CJCSM 3122.01/02C/03A (JOPES))

JAN 30 2007

M1	Number	COAs prepared for commander.
M2	Yes/No	COA chosen by commander and disseminated?
M3	Percent	Of chosen COA selected for refinement.
M4	Yes/No	Warning Orders to subordinate commanders and supporting arms agencies issued?
M5	TBD	

MCT 3.1.4.1 Identify Force Apportionment

To identify aviation assets made available through an apportionment process. Apportionment (air) is the determination and assignment of the total expected air effort by percentage and/or by priority that should be devoted to the various air operations and/or geographic areas for a given period of time. (JP 1, 0-2, 2-01.1, 2-01.3, 3-0, 3-09, 3-30, 3-31, 3-60, 5-0, 5-00.1, 5-00.2, MCWP 3-16, 3-25, CJCSM 3122.01/02C/03A (JOPES))

M1	Yes/No	Aviation assets identified and apportioned?
M2	Percent	Aviation assets made available through apportionment process.
M3	TBD	

MCT 3.1.4.2 Identify Force Allocation

To identify and distribute resources among competing requirements for employment. Specific force allocations (e.g., air sorties, nuclear weapons, and transportation) are conducted through an apportionment process. The MAGTF commander works closely with and may receive taskings from higher commanders in the apportionment process. The MAGTF commander, based on recommendations by the ACE commander, determines the allocation of aviation force effort within the MAGTF, including allocated close air support (CAS) sorties. The GCE commander recommends allocation of fire support assets to accomplish essential fire support tasks (EFST). Assets may include projected or mechanical smoke, indirect fires (suppress, neutralize, destroy, obscure, screen), family of scatterable mines (FASCAM), Copperhead (CPHD), and electronic warfare (EW). (JP 1, 0-2, 2-01.1, 2-01.3, 3-0, 3-09, 3-30, 3-31, 3-60, 5-0, 5-00.1, 5-00.2, MCWP 3-16, 3-25, CJCSM 3122.01/02C/03A (JOPES))

M1	Percent	ACE allocation of aviation force completed.
M2	Percent	GCE allocation of fire support completed.
M3	TBD	

MCT 3.1.4.3 Conduct Air Tasking Order (ATO) or Joint ATO Development Activities

To conduct air tasking order (ATO) activities using the joint air tasking cycle. The six joint air tasking cycle elements are: (1) JFC and component coordination; (2) target development; (3) weaponeering and allocation; (4) joint ATO development; (5) force execution; and (6) combat assessment. This method is used to task and disseminate to the components, subordinate units, and command and control agencies, projected sorties, capabilities, and/or forces to targets and specific missions. (JP 1, 0-2, 2-01.1, 2-01.3, 3-0, 3-09, 3-30, 3-31, 3-60, 5-0, 5-00.1, 5-00.2, MCWP 3.25, 3-25.3, 3-25.4, 3-25.6, CJCSM 3122.01/02C/03A (JOPES))

JAN 30 2007

M1	Percent	ACE ATO staff trained to conduct ATO activities.
M2	Percent	ACE ATO staff trained to conduct JATO activities.
M3	Time	Required to develop ATO.
M4	Time	Required to develop JATO.
M5	Time	Required to identify unit's specified, implied and essential tasks.

MCT 3.1.4.4 Develop Fires Portion of the Operations Order (OPLAN/CONPLAN)

To develop a Plans/Target Section of the OPLAN/CONPLAN that contains all planned fire support coordination functions. In coordination with future operations and future plans, the plans section develops the MAGTF commander's concept of fire support. The fire support plan may be written as an appendix to the OPLAN/CONPLAN also. The appendix would contain information to convey the commander's plan for fire support. It restates the current situation and the fires paragraph. The execution paragraph includes the commander's intent and each supporting arm's tasks. (JP 1, 0-2, 2-01.1, 2-01.3, 3-0, 3-09, 3-30, 3-31, 3-60, 5-0, 5-00.1, 5-00.2, MWCP 3-16, 5-1, CJCSM 3122.01/02C/03A (JOPES))

M1	Percent	Plans/Target personnel trained.
M2	Percent	Plans/Target section of OPLAN/CONPLAN complete.
M3	TBD	

MCT 3.1.5 DELIVER/Conduct Mission Planning and Force Execution

To conduct detailed fire support mission planning and developing and disseminating target information. The planning process would include understanding the enemy situation; the intent and objectives of the JFC or higher HQ; the commander's initial planning guidance; identifying the unit's specified, implied, and essential tasks; determining restraints or constraints; and identifying information shortfalls; target attack course of action; and identification and execution of the forces necessary to achieve the desired objectives. (JP 1, 0-2, 2-01.1, 2-01.3, 3-0, 3-09, 3-30, 3-31, 3-60, 5-0, 5-00.1, 5-00.2, MCWP 3-16, CJCSM 3122.01/02C/03A (JOPES))

M1	Percent	Fire support personnel trained.
M2	Time	Required to identify unit's specified, implied and essential tasks.
M3	TBD	

MCT 3.1.5.1 Execute Attack Guidance on Targets In Support of the Commander's Plan

The MAGTF Plans and Target section of the Force Fires Coordination Center (FFCC) plans, coordinates and executes lethal and nonlethal fires in support of the MAGTF commander's plans and concept of operations. This section recommends targeting guidance, priorities, and asset allocation, to the MAGTF commander for approval or modification. Fire support planning and targeting products are handed off to current fires in the combat operations center (COC) for execution. (JP 1, 0-2, 2-01.1, 2-01.3, 3-0, 3-09, 3-30, 3-31, 3-60, 5.0, 5-00.1, 5-00.2, MCWP 3-16, 3-25, 3-25.3, 3-25.4, 3-25.6, CJCSM 3122.01/02C/03A (JOPES))

M1	Percent	Of FFCC personnel trained.
M2	Number	Of fire support planning and targeting products prepared.
M3	TBD	

JAN 30 2007

MCT 3.1.6 ASSESS/Conduct Combat Assessment

To conduct battle damage assessment, physical damage assessment, functional damage assessment, and target system assessment, and munitions effects assessment, which collectively comprise combat assessment (CA), to determine re-attack recommendations. CA reveals if the commander's guidance is met and determines the overall effectiveness of force employment. (JP 1, 0-2, 2-01.1, 2-01.3, 3-0, 3-09, 3-30, 3-31, 3-60, 5-0, 5-00.1, 5-00.2, MCWP 3-16, 3-23, 3-23.1, 3-23.2, 3-26, CJCSM 3122.01/02C/03A (JOPES))

M1	Time	To gather combat assessment intelligence.
M2	Time	To prepare combat assessment report.
M3	TBD	

MCT 3.1.6.1 Assess Battle Damage Assessment (BDA)

Battle damage assessment (BDA) is the timely, accurate assessment and estimate of damage resulting from the application of military force, lethal or nonlethal, against a target. At the tactical level, BDA provides commanders a snapshot of targeting effectiveness and enemy status, and helps to determine the effects of attacks and other force employment on the enemy and if re-attack of a target is necessary. BDA consists of three elements: physical damage, functional damage and target system assessment. (JP 1, 0-2, 2-01.1, 2-01.3, 3-0, 3-09, 3-30, 3-31, 3-60, 5-0, 5-00.1, 5-00.2, MCWP 3-16, 3-23, 3-23.1, 3-23.2, 3-26, CJCSM 3122.01/02C/03A (JOPES))

M1	Time	To gather battle damage intelligence.
M2	Time	To prepare functional damage to targets report.
M3	Percent	Of targets requiring re-attack.
M4	TBD	

MCT 3.1.6.1.1 Assess the Physical Damage to Targets

To assess the quantitative extent of physical damage through munitions blast, fragmentation, and/or fire effects to a target. This assessment is based on the most immediately available data. Typically, data originates from operational forces that cannot conduct detailed observation of weapons effects because they are engaged with enemy forces. Thus, initial Phase I analysis may consist of nothing more than a "hit" or "no-hit" call provided by the shooter. (JP 1, 0-2, 2-01.1, 2-01.3, 3-0, 3-09, 3-30, 3-31, 3-60, 5-0, 5-00.1, 5-00.2, MCWP 3-16, 3-23, 3-23.1, 3-23.2, 3-26, CJCSM 3122.01/02C/03A (JOPES))

M1	Time	To gather physical damage to targets intelligence.
M2	Time	To prepare physical damage to targets report.
M3	TBD	

MCT 3.1.6.1.2 Assess the Functional Damage to Targets

To assess functional damage which describes the estimated effect of attacks and other force employment on the target's ability to perform its intended mission. It may also include an estimate of the time required for the enemy to reconstitute or replace the target functions destroyed or degraded. Tactical units provide input to their intelligence sections to support

JAN 30 2007

functional damage assessment, which is usually conducted at the MAGTF component or theater level. (JP 1, 0-2, 2-01.1, 2-01.3, 3-0, 3-09, 3-30, 3-31, 3-60, 5-0, 5-00.1, 5-00.2, MCWP 3-16, CJCSM 3122.01/02C/03A (JOPES))

M1	Time	To gather functional damage to targets intelligence.
M2	Time	To prepare functional damage to targets report.
M3	TBD	

MCT 3.1.6.1.3 Assist Theater and National Level Intelligence Agencies with Assessment of the "Target System"

Target system assessment is conducted by theater and national level intelligence agencies. It is the assessment of all targets situated in a particular geographic area and that are functionally related; and, assessment of a group of targets that are so related that their destruction will produce some particular effect desired by the attacker. Target system assessment is a broad assessment of the impact and effectiveness of all types of attacks and other employment of forces against an entire target system's capability (e.g., an enemy's integrated air defense system (IADS)). (JP 1, 0-2, 2-01.1, 2-01.3, 3-0, 3-09, 3-30, 3-31, 3-60, 5-0, 5-00.1, 5-00.2, MCWP 3-16, CJCSM 3122.01/02C/03A (JOPES))

M1	Time	To gather Target System intelligence data.
M2	Time	To prepare Target System report.
M3	TBD	

MCT 3.1.6.2 Conduct Munitions Effects Assessment

To conduct munitions effects assessment concurrently and interactively with BDA, assessing the weapon systems and munitions employed. The assessment determines and recommends any required changes to the methods, tactics, weapon system, munitions, fusing or delivery parameters to increase effectiveness. At the tactical level, fire support planners make this assessment by comparing expected results from tactical and technical decisions made during the deliver phase with BDA. (JP 1, 0-2, 2-01.1, 2-01.3, 3-0, 3-09, 3-30, 3-31, 3-60, 5-0, 5-00.1, 5-00.2, MCWP 3-16, 3-23, 3-23.1, 3-23.2, 3-26, CJCSM 3122.01/02C/03A (JOPES))

M1	Time	To assess munitions effects.
M2	Time	To prepare munitions effects report.
M3	TBD	

MCT 3.1.6.3 Make Re-attack Recommendations

Based on BDA and munitions effects assessment, the FSC and G-2/S-2 advise the commander on re-attack of targets and further target selection to achieve his objectives. Re-attack recommendations consider objective achievement, target and air point selection, attack timing, tactics, and weapon system and munitions selection. (JP 1, 0-2, 2-01.1, 2-01.3, 3-0, 3-09, 3-30, 3-31, 3-60, 5-0, 5-00.1, 5-00.2, MCWP 3-16, 3-23, 3-23.1, 3-23.2, 3-26, CJCSM 3122.01/02C/03A (JOPES))

JAN 30 2007

M1	Time	To assess effectiveness of fires.
M2	Time	To prepare re-attack plan.
M3	Percent	Of targets requiring re-attack.
M4	TBD	

MCT 3.2 Attack Targets

To use all available fire support means to attack targets as part of a deception effort, and to destroy, neutralize or suppress targets that could impede or react to the attack. (JP 1, 0-2, 3-0, 3-01, 3-02, 3-01.1, 3-01.4, 3-01.5, 3-03, 3-05, 3-05.2, 3-06, 3-07.1, 3-07.2, 3-08, 3-09, 3-09.1, 3-09.3, 3-10.1, 3-18, 3-30, 3-31, 3-51, 3-52, 3-53, 3-60, MCWP 3-16, 3-23, 3-23.1, 3-23.2, 3-26)

M1	Time	To neutralize enemy assets.
M2	Percent	Of enemy assets destroyed.
M3	TBD	

MCT 3.2.1 Conduct Fire Support Tasks

To conduct fire support tasks in relation to supporting forces in contact; supporting the commander’s concept of operation; integrating fire support with the scheme of maneuver; and, sustaining fire support. These tasks give the commander and his fire support representatives a frame of reference to evaluate the overall effectiveness of fires. They serve as unifying factors for supporting arms. Fire support tasks during offensive operations would include: preparation phase, movement to contact and potential meeting engagements, support during an attack, support during consolidation, and support for exploitation. (JP 1, 0-2, 3-0, 3-01, 3-02, 3-01.1, 3-01.4, 3-01.5, 3-03, 3-05, 3-05.2, 3-06, 3-07.1, 3-07.2, 3-08, 3-09, 3-09.1, 3-09.3, 3-10.1, 3-18, 3-30, 3-31, 3-51, 3-52, 3-53, 3-60, MCWP 3-16, 3-23, 3-23.1, 3-23.2, 3-26)

M1	Time	To gather fire support intelligence.
M2	Percent	Of desired fire support effects achieved.
M3	TBD	

MCT 3.2.1.1 Support Forces In Contact

Prerequisite to this task is the ability to immediately respond to and meet the fire support needs of forces engaged with the enemy. This task enhances the friendly force’s survivability and increases their freedom of maneuver. Individual fire support assets support forces in contact in many ways (e.g., artillery supports forces in contact by performing its traditional roles of close support and counterfire). (JP 1, 0-2, 3-0, 3-01, 3-02, 3-01.1, 3-01.4, 3-01.5, 3-03, 3-05, 3-05.2, 3-06, 3-07.1, 3-07.2, 3-08, 3-09, 3-09.1, 3-09.3, 3-10.1, 3-18, 3-30, 3-31, 3-51, 3-52, 3-53, 3-60, MCWP 3-16, 3-16.1, 3-23, 3-23.1, 3-23.2, 3-25, 3-26)

M1	Number	Of assets available.
M2	Time	Response time of selected target attack systems.
M3	Minutes	After target identification to complete attack.
M4	TBD	

JAN 30 2007

MCT 3.2.1.2 Support the Commander’s Concept of Operations

To support or enable the force commander to influence the battle with firepower. It gives him the means to create effects on enemy forces or functions that contribute to his mission accomplishment. Fires can shape the battlespace by attacking the enemy’s center of gravity (COG) through enemy critical vulnerabilities and creating decisive combat power with a combined arms effect. (JP 1, 0-2, 3-0, 3-01, 3-02, 3-01.1, 3-01.4, 3-01.5, 3-03, 3-05, 3-05.2, 3-06, 3-07.1, 3-07.2, 3-08, 3-09, 3-09.1, 3-09.3, 3-10.1, 3-18, 3-30, 3-31, 3-51, 3-52, 3-53, 3-60, MCWP 3-16, 3-23, 3-23.1, 3-23.2, 3-25, 3-26)

M1	Number	Of assets available.
M2	Time	For response of selected target attack systems.
M3	Minutes	After target identification to complete attack.
M4	TBD	

MCT 3.2.1.3 Integrate Fire Support with the Scheme of Maneuver

Integrating fire support with the scheme of maneuver requires precise arrangement of coordinated activities in time, space, and purpose to produce the most effective fires. It provides the right attack means delivered on the right target at the right time, creating a combined arms effect. Integration must occur within the supporting arms and the other warfighting functions (maneuver, intelligence, command and control, logistics and force protection). To support the MEFs maneuver by engaging land and sea targets with available and appropriate MEF fire support systems in cooperation with maneuvering forces. (JP 1, 0-2, 3-0, 3-01, 3-01.1, 3-01.4, 3-01.5, 3-02, 3-03, 3-05, 3-05.2, 3-06, 3-07.1, 3-07.2, 3-08, 3-09, 3-09.1, 3-09.3, 3-10.1, 3-18, 3-30, 3-31, 3-51, 3-52, 3-53, 3-60, MCWP 3-2, 3-16, 3-22, 3-23, 3-23.1, 3-23.2, 3-25, 3-25.4, NDP 1, NWP 3 Series)

M1	Hours	Delay in initiating a phase of an operation.
M2	Percent	Of friendly forces actively contributing to conduct of operation.
M3	Incidents	Of operational missions which were executed without coordinating with operating forces in the target area.
M4	Percent	Of missions delayed, disrupted, canceled, or modified due to lack of integration of assets.
M5	Percent	Of subordinate missions executed without requested JF or component support.
M6	Percent	Of subordinate orders reviewed by staff for compliance with commander’s intent.
M7	Incidents	Of potential cross unit fratricide identified and eliminated.
M8	Hours	Prior to execution, all units have an execution matrix, which shows the sequence and timing of each unit task throughout the operation.
M9	Percent	Of OPLANs contain a C2W Appendix.
M10	Percent	Of actions not completed as per time line.
M11	Percent	Of area covered by fires.
M12	Percent	Of area occupied.
M13	Percent	Of significant areas contested by opposing forces.
M14	Percent	Of operations delayed due to enemy actions.

JAN 30 2007

M15	Units	Of active CAP stations occupied.
M16	Percent	Of active CAP stations occupied.
M17	Units	Of sorties flown in direct support of mission.
M18	Units	Of sorties flown in indirect support of mission.

MCT 3.2.1.4 Sustain Fire Support

This task ensures fire support endurance and continuity in providing fires. It involves the actions to achieve logistics sustainment and technical support for supporting arms available to the commander. (JP 1, 0-2, 3-0, 4-0, MCWP 3-2, 3-16, 3-22, 3-23, 3-23.1, 3-23.2, 3-25, 3-25.4)

M1	Percent	Fire support assets continually available to sustain fire support mission.
M2	Percent	Fire support missions affected by delayed logistics sustainment.
M3	TBD	

MCT 3.2.2 Achieve Targeting Objectives

Targeting objectives are tied directly to the maneuver commander's guidance and what must be done to the enemy to meet the commander's desired effects of fires. Disrupt, delay, limit, destroy and divert are terms used to describe in achieving targeting objectives. Targeting objectives entail the analysis of enemy situations relative to the objectives, mission, and the capabilities at the commander's disposal, in order to identify and nominate specific vulnerabilities that, if exploited, will accomplish the commander's intent through disrupting, delaying, limiting, or diverting enemy forces or critical resources. (JP 1, 0-2, 3-0, 3-01, 3-02, 3-01.1, 3-01.4, 3-01.5, 3-03, 3-05, 3-05.2, 3-06, 3-07.1, 3-07.2, 3-08, 3-09, 3-09.1, 3-09.3, 3-10.1, 3-18, 3-30, 3-31, 3-51, 3-52, 3-53, 3-60, MCWP 3-2, 3-16, 3-22, 3-23, 3-23.1, 3-23.2, 3-25, 3-25.4, 3-26)

M1	Percent	Of desired effects of fires.
M2	Percent	Of targeting objectives achieved.
M3	Percent	Of enemy forces or materials diverted, disrupted or destroyed before effectively used against friendly organizations.
M4	TBD	

MCT 3.2.2.1 Conduct Fires to DISRUPT an Enemy Force

To conduct fires to disrupt or preclude efficient interaction of enemy combat or combat support systems. To not let an enemy formation perform a specific function: not do what it is supposed to do. (JP 1, 0-2, 3-0, 3-01, 3-02, 3-01.1, 3-01.4, 3-01.5, 3-03, 3-05, 3-05.2, 3-06, 3-07.1, 3-07.2, 3-08, 3-09, 3-09.1, 3-09.3, 3-10.1, 3-18, 3-30, 3-31, 3-51, 3-52, 3-53, 3-60, MCWP 3-16, 3-23, 3-23.1, 3-23.2, 3-25, 3-26)

M1	Number	Of COAs denied to enemy due to friendly fires.
M2	Percent	Of enemy forces or materials diverted, disrupted or destroyed before effectively used against friendly organizations.
M3	TBD	

JAN 20 2017

MCT 3.2.2.2 Conduct Fires to DELAY an Enemy Force

To conduct fires to delay or alter the time of arrival of a specific enemy formation or capability. It focuses on not letting the enemy do some function when it wants/needs to. (JP 1, 0-2, 3-0, 3-01, 3-02, 3-01.1, 3-01.4, 3-01.5, 3-03, 3-05, 3-05.2, 3-06, 3-07.1, 3-07.2, 3-08, 3-09, 3-09.1, 3-09.3, 3-10.1, 3-18, 3-30, 3-31, 3-51, 3-52, 3-53, 3-60, MCWP 3-2, 3-16, 3-23, 3-23.1, 3-23.2, 3-25, 3-25.4, 3-26)

M1	Percent	Of enemy operations delayed or canceled.
M2	Number	Of delay fire missions conducted.
M3	TBD	

MCT 3.2.2.3 Conduct Fires to LIMIT an Enemy Force

To conduct fires to limit or reduce the options or course of action available to the enemy commander. To limit capabilities by disrupting enemy plans by precluding effective interaction or the cohesion of enemy combat support systems. (JP 1, 0-2, 3-0, 3-01, 3-02, 3-01.1, 3-01.4, 3-01.5, 3-03, 3-05, 3-05.2, 3-06, 3-07.1, 3-07.2, 3-08, 3-09, 3-09.1, 3-09.3, 3-10.1, 3-18, 3-30, 3-31, 3-51, 3-52, 3-53, 3-60, MCWP 3-2, 3-16, 3-22, 3-23, 3-23.1, 3-23.2, 3-25, 3-25.4, 3-26)

M1	Percent	Of enemy operations delayed or canceled.
M2	Number	Of COAs denied to enemy due to friendly fires.
M3	TBD	

MCT 3.2.2.4 Conduct Fires to DESTROY an Enemy Force

To conduct fires to destroy or neutralize enemy forces by rendering it combat-ineffective. (JP 1, 0-2, 3-0, 3-01, 3-02, 3-01.1, 3-01.4, 3-01.5, 3-03, 3-05, 3-05.2, 3-06, 3-07.1, 3-07.2, 3-08, 3-09, 3-09.1, 3-09.3, 3-10.1, 3-18, 3-30, 3-31, 3-51, 3-52, 3-53, 3-60, MCWP 3-16, 3-23, 3-23.1, 3-23.2, 3-25, 3-26)

M1	Percent	Of targets destroyed.
M2	Number	Of enemy units capable of carrying out mission at end of engagement.
M3	Percent	Of enemy targeted weapons launch an attack after engagement.
M4	TBD	

MCT 3.2.2.5 Conduct Fires to DIVERT an Enemy Force

To conduct fires to divert or tie up critical enemy resources. Attack of certain interdiction targets may result in the enemy commander's diverting capabilities or assets from one area or activity to another. Divert indirectly reduces the enemy commander's capability to continue his plans. (JP 1, 0-2, 3-0, 3-01, 3-02, 3-01.1, 3-01.4, 3-01.5, 3-03, 3-05, 3-05.2, 3-06, 3-07.1, 3-07.2, 3-08, 3-09, 3-09.1, 3-09.3, 3-10.1, 3-18, 3-30, 3-31, 3-51, 3-52, 3-53, 3-60, MCWP 3-2, 3-16, 3-22, 3-23, 3-23.1, 3-23.2, 3-25, 3-25.4, 3-26)

M1	Percent	Of enemy operations delayed or canceled.
M2	Percent	Of enemy targeted weapons launch an attack after engagement.
M3	TBD	