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**MCT 5.3.2.8 Establish/Conduct Combat Service Support Operations Center (CSSOC) Operations**

Establish a structure for command and control of subordinate forces, maintain liaison with elements of the force, and integrate augmented personnel. Maintain up-to-date friendly and enemy status maps, overlays, charts, etc., required by the unit SOP. Internal arrangement of the CSSOC allows for the integration of operation, intelligence, and combat service support. Manage information within the CSSOC to ensure that the required action is taken in a timely, coordinated, and thorough manner and that an audit trail is maintained. Demonstrate the ability to use other communication paths or means to pass critical message traffic when the primary path or means fails. SOP contains provisions for the emergency destruction of classified material. (JP 3-0, 5-0, 5-00.2, MCWP 4-1, NDP 6)

M1	Days	To deploy forward and establish in theater a task force headquarters element.
M2	Hours	After arrival in operational area, to establish communication links up, down, across.
M3	Days	After arrival at deployed site, task force headquarters established communications with host-nation, US DOS representatives and non-governmental agencies.
M4	Days	To establish a liaison structure.

**MCT 5.3.2.9 Establish/Conduct Movement Control Center (MCC) Operations**

The maneuver and movement of forces on a battlefield is accomplished in combination with fire and/or time to achieve a position of advantage over the enemy to accomplish the mission. The ground combat element (CGE) Commander selects the most decisive form of movement maneuver to achieve his purpose within the MAGTF Commander's plan. From organic assets the MAGTF will task organize a unit movement control center (MCC) to monitor and coordinate movement preparations for the MAGTF. The MCC coordinates sourcing of personnel and equipment, and identifies shortfalls to the MAW Commander; coordinates organic transportation and the assets necessary for marshaling and staging of units; reports transportation and MHE shortfalls/excesses to the MAW; provides support to the MAGTF in meeting movement schedules (augmentation, embark personnel for pre-inspections, transport, MHE, etc); provides deployment readiness reports and supervises preparation of equipment, supplies, and personnel for deployment. The MCC requests transportation and MHE support required for marshaling and staging from the MAW, as required, and coordinates transportation and MHE support required for movement with the MAW. The GCE Commander must mentally visualize the operation, determine the critical events, develop a maneuver scheme that will be successful, and requires the requisite mobility means to enable the employment against the enemy at the designated time and place. (JP 3-0, 5-0, 5-00.2, MCWP 3-1, 4-11.3, NDP 6)

M1	Percent	Of OPLAN forces in place at execution.
M2	Days	Delay in OPLAN phase execution due to logistics constraints.
M3	Percent	Of required transportation assets, represented by planned transportation assets, in TPFDD for current operation.
M4	Kph	Rate of movement.
M5	Time	To initiate movement.

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**MCT 5.3.2.10 Conduct Operations in Amphibious Command and Control Facilities**

When the MAGTF is embarked aboard amphibious shipping, the MAGTF commander serves concurrently as the Commander, Landing Force (CLF). While embarked, the MAGTF commander and his staff direct the actions of the MAGTF from command and control facilities aboard the amphibious ships. MAGTF command and control may remain afloat throughout the expeditionary operation. Shipboard command and control facilities also support the commander, amphibious task force (CATF), who normally is located with his staff aboard the flagship.

**(JP 3-02, MCWP 3-40.1)**

M1	Days	To train staff to operate as CLF staff aboard ship.
M2	Percent	Staff trained to operate as CLF staff aboard ship.
M3	Days	From embark to operational CLF staff.
M4	TBD	

**MCT 5.3.2.10.1 Conduct Operations in Landing Force Operations Center (LFOC)**

The LFOC is the shipboard space allocated to the CLF, and the landing force (LF) staff, to plan and execute LF operations. The LFOC is normally located on the amphibious task force (ATF) flagship. The LFOC staff are the same personnel who man the MAGTF COC when, and if, it is phased ashore. The functions of the LFOC mirror those of the COC. This center controls and monitors LF activities until CLF establishes command ashore. **(JP 3-02, MCWP 3-40.1)**

M1	Days	To train staff to operate in LFOC.
M2	Percent	Of required LFOC personnel assigned.
M3	TBD	

**MCT 5.3.2.10.2 Conduct Operations in Supporting Arms Coordination Center (SACC)**

The supporting arms coordination center (SACC) exercises overall coordination of supporting fires within the amphibious operating area. This center, located aboard the amphibious flagship, consists of a supporting arms coordinator and naval gunfire, air support, and target information sections. ATF operations, intelligence and communications, and LF fire support personnel perform the functions of the SACC. This center provides the commanders of the ATF and the LF with information concerning the requirements and developments that affect coordination of fire delivery by naval gunfire units, support aircraft, and artillery units. Fire support requests received from the ATF or LF are coordinated from this center to ensure that all fires are integrated to achieve the maximum effect against targets. Current fire support information is continually updated and displayed while direction for the execution of restrictive fire plans and instructions concerning troop safety are promulgated. Surface fire support plans are prepared and their execution is supervised by the SACC staff. This center also coordinates air support operations with appropriate ATF and LF air control agencies. Records of targets in the objective area are maintained and appropriate fire support activities are monitored when responsibility for the coordination of fires is passed ashore to CLF. **(MCWP 3-40.1, FMFM 2-7 (MCWP 3-43.3))**

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M1	Days	From embark to operational SACC.
M2	Percent	Of SACC personnel trained.
M3	TBD	

**MCT 5.3.2.10.3 Conduct Operations in TACC (Afloat)**

The Navy Tactical Air Control Center (TACC) is organized and located in the ATF flagship. It provides the means to direct and coordinate all tactical air operations in an objective area, including anti-air warfare, until this responsibility is transferred to Marine air control agencies ashore. **(JP 3-02, MCWP 3-25.4, 3-40.1)**

M1	Percent	Of TACC augment personnel trained.
M2	Percent	Of required TACC personnel assigned.
M3	TBD	

**MCT 5.3.2.10.4 Conduct Operations in Helicopter Direction Center (HDC)**

The Helicopter Direction Center (HDC) is organized aboard the flagship of the helicopter transport group to provide the means to direct and control helicopters during the ship-to-shore movement. The HDC operates under the direction of the Navy TACC for coordination of air operations with other agencies and under the OPCON of the helicopter transport group commander. The HDC designates units to provide helicopter support for specific missions, directs their employment, controls the transport and escort from wave rendezvous to the initial point, and from takeoff at the landing zone to the breakup point, controls movement between platforms, and assists the DASC in controlling helicopters between ship and shore after the control of helicopters has been passed ashore. **(JP 3-04.1, MCWP 3-24, 3-40.1)**

M1	Percent	Of HDC augment personnel trained.
M2	Percent	Of required HDC personnel assigned.
M3	TBD	

**MCT 5.3.2.10.5 Conduct Operations in Tactical-Logistical Group (TACLOG)**

Tactical-logistical groups (TACLOGs) are temporary agencies that are organized as required by LF to assist the naval control organization in the ship-to-shore movement of troops, equipment, and supplies. Established aboard control ships at each echelon of the MAGTF and aboard helicopter transport carriers, the TACLOG assists the corresponding naval control agency: in handling LF requirements during the ship-to-shore movement; in providing the location of units, equipment and supplies and to monitor their regulated movement ashore; in maintaining detailed unloading and landing records; and, in advising the tactical situation ashore. **(JP 3-02, MCWP 3-40.1, 4-11)**

M1	Days	Embark to operational TACLOG.
M2	Percent	Of required TACLOG personnel assigned.
M3	TBD	

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**MCT 5.3.3 Control the Battlespace**

To control the battlespace, commanders determine their own battlespace goals and objectives based on their mission, the enemy, and their concept of operations and force protection. They use their experience and understanding of the situation and mission to visualize and adapt their battlespace as the situation or mission changes. The battlespace is not fixed in size or position, and varies over time, and depends on the environment, the commander's mission, and friendly and enemy actions. Battlespace is comprised of an AP, area of influence, and area of interest. (JP 3-0, 5-0, MCDP 1-0)

M1	Percent	Of battlespace controlled by friendly forces.
M2	Days	To obtain complete battlespace control.
M3	TBD	

**MCT 5.3.3.1 Organize Battlespace for Offensive Operations (Deep, Close, and Rear Areas)**

To organize the battlespace for offensive operations. Deep area operations are conducted using maneuver forces, fires and information to restrict, disrupt, nullify, interdict, isolate or destroy enemy main forces. Close area operations are conducted for decisive and lasting effects on the battlefield and to achieve mission success. Rear area operations protect assets in the rear area to support the force. (JP 3-0, 3-09.3, 3-10, 5-0, MCDP 1-0, MCWP 3-1, 3-2, 3-11.4, 3-12, 3-13, 3-16, 3-22, 3-41.1)

M1	Time	To complete battlespace organization for offensive operations.
M2	Man-hours	Required to complete battlespace organization for offensive operations.
M3	TBD	

**MCT 5.3.3.2 Organize Battlespace for Defensive Operations (Security, Main Battle, and Rear Areas)**

During defensive operations, the commander organizes his battlespace into three areas—security, main battle, and rear—in which the defending force performs specific functions. Security area operations involve reconnaissance to furnish information to delay, deceive, and disrupt the enemy. The commander positions forces and conducts close operations throughout the main battle area to defeat, destroy or contain enemy assaults. Rear area operations include those functions of combat service support, and security and sustainment required to maintain continuity of operations by the whole force. (JP 3-0, 3-09.3, 3-10, 5-0, MCDP 1-0, 3-1, 3-2, 3-12, 3-13, 3-16, 3-17, 3-41.1)

M1	Time	To organize battlespace for defensive operations.
M2	Man-hours	Required to organize battlespace for defensive operations.
M3	TBD	

**MCT 5.3.3.3 Establish Forward Operating Locations (FOB, FOS, FARP)**

To establish forward operating bases (FOBs), forward operating stations (FOSs), and forward arming and refueling point (FARP) locations. Marine Corps bases and stations provide the MAGTF with training areas, airspace, and the critical logistic infrastructure and facilities that enable the operating forces to maintain their combat mobilization and readiness. FARPs are

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normally located in the main battle area closer to the area of operation than the aviation unit's combat service area, providing fuel and ammunition necessary for the employment of aviation maneuver units in combat. (JP 1-02, MCDP 1-0, MCWP 3-16, 5-1)

M1	Time	To establish FOB, FOS, or FARP.
M2	Percent	Of FOB, FOS, or FARP required to be complete prior to supporting first mission.

#### MCT 5.3.3.4 Establish Unit Boundaries

To establish a line that delineates surface areas for the purpose of facilitating coordination and deconfliction of operations between adjacent units, formations or areas. Boundaries are used to define the forward, flank, and rear limits of an AO and when possible, should be drawn along identifiable terrain to aid in recognition. (JP 3-0, MCDP 1-0, MCWP 3-11.3, 3-16)

M1	Time	To establish unit boundaries.
M2	Man-hours	Required to establish unit boundaries.
M3	TBD	

#### MCT 5.3.3.5 Establish Fire Support Coordination Measures (FSCM)

To prepare and promulgate fire support measures for deconfliction of friendly Naval Surface Fire Support (NSFS), CAS, strike, artillery and other direct fires with movement of friendly forces. This task includes establishment of fire support control and coordination measures such as Free Fire, Restricted Fire, Fire Support Coordination Lines, No-Fire, Coordinated Fire Lines, Restrictive Fire Lines, and Phase Lines. It also includes arranging for necessary support assets not organic to the Task Force. (JP 1, 3-0, 3-02, 3-02.1, 3-05, 3-09, 5-0, 5-00.2, MCWP 3-16, NDP 1, 5, NWP 3-05, 3-56, 5-01, NTTP 3-02.2)

M1	Number	Of operations delayed/canceled due to enemy attack during execution.
M2	Percent	Of friendly units located in Restricted Zone.
M3	Time	To promulgate changes to fire support control and coordination measures.
M4	Number	Of strike missions aborted due to changes in fire support control and coordination plan.
M5	TBD	

#### MCT 5.3.3.5.1 Establish Permissive Fire Support Coordination Measures (CFL, FSCL, BCL, FFA, etc.)

To establish permissive fire support coordination measures for: coordinated fire line (CFL), fire support coordination line (FSCL), battle coordination line (BCL), free-fire area (FFA). These measures authorize the attack of targets without clearance from the ground commander if certain circumstances are met, enhance the expeditious attack of targets and provide safeguards for friendly forces. Permissive fire support is governed by the tactical situation. (MCWP 3-16)

M1	Time	To establish Permissive FSCMs.
M2	Man-hours	Required to establish permissive FSCMs.
M3	TBD	

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**MCT 5.3.3.5.2 Establish Restrictive Fire Support Coordination Measures (RFL, NFA, RFA, ACA, etc.)**

To establish restrictive fire support coordination measures for: restrictive fire line (RFL), no-fire area (NFA), restrictive fire area (RFA), airspace coordination area (ACA). These measures restrict the use of supporting arms, facilitate the rapid engagement of targets throughout the battlespace, and at the same time provide safeguards for friendly forces. Restrictive fire support will not jeopardize troop safety, interfere with the delivery of other fire support means, or disrupt adjacent unit operations. (MCWP 3-16)

M1	Time	To establish Restrictive FSCMs.
M2	Man-hours	Required to establish restrictive FSCMs.
M3	TBD	

**MCT 5.3.3.5.3 Establish Restrictive Operations Zone (ROZ)**

To establish the restrictive operation zone (ROZ), an airspace coordination measure and an area of defined dimensions within which the operation of one or more airspace users is restricted. The ROZ restricts aircraft from defined areas to prevent fratricide, and are established by the airspace control authority. (MCRP 3-25D, MCWP 3-16)

M1	Time	To establish ROZ.
M2	Yes/No	ROZ established?
M3	Man-hours	Required to establish ROZ.
M4	TBD	

**MCT 5.3.4 Conduct Fire Support Coordination**

To coordinate the employment of lethal fires against hostile targets which are in close proximity to friendly forces to assist land and amphibious forces to maneuver and control territory, populations, and key waters. Fire support can include the use of close air support (CAS) (by both fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft), naval surface fire support (NSFS), land-based fire support, Special Operations Forces, as well as, some elements of electronic warfare (EW). (JP 1, 3-0, 3-09 Series, MCWP 3-16, FMFM 2-7, NDP 1, NWP 3-05, NTTP 3-02.2)

M1	Number	COA denied to enemy due to friendly interdiction.
M2	Number	Of friendly branches/sequels formerly closed to joint force (not feasible/acceptable) become feasible/acceptable because of friendly interdiction.
M3	Percent	Of enemy targets engaged.
M4	Percent	Of targets attacked with desired effects.
M5	Y/N	Collateral damage does not exceed limits defined by ROE?
M6	Percent	Of friendly forces covered by fire support.
M7	Time	Response time of selected target attack systems.
M8	Number/Percent	Of incidents of fratricide.

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**MCT 5.3.4.1 Coordinate Fires in Support of Barrier Plan**

The FSCC integrates employment of scatterable mines delivered by air and artillery, and verifies that obstacles are covered by fire support assets to the fullest extent possible. The FSCC coordinates fires in support of barriers with the G-3 and the Division Engineer. (JP 1, 3-0, 3-09 Series, 3-15, MCWP 3-16, NDP 1, NWP 3-05, NTTP 3-02.2)

M1	Number	COA denied to enemy due to friendly interdiction.
M2	Number	Of friendly branches/sequels formerly closed to joint force (not feasible/acceptable) become feasible/acceptable because of friendly interdiction.
M3	Percent	Of enemy targets engaged.
M4	Percent	Of targets attacked with desired effects.
M5	Y/N	Collateral damage does not exceed limits defined by ROE?
M6	Percent	Of friendly forces covered by fire support.
M7	Time	Response time of selected target attack systems.
M8	Number/Percent	Of incidents of fratricide.

**MCT 5.3.4.2 Coordinate Electronic Warfare (EW) with Fires**

To coordinate electronic warfare (EW) asset allocation with the G2 and FFCC. This task includes coordination of high payoff target locations; providing a mechanism to measure EW effectiveness in the overall fire support plan; coordination with fires in SEAD operations and all attacks by fires. (JP 1, 3-0, 3-09 Series, MCWP 3-16, 3-40.5, NDP 1, NWP 3-05, NTTP 3-02.2)

M1	Number	Of COAs denied to enemy due to friendly interdiction.
M2	Number	Of friendly branches/sequels formerly closed to joint force (not feasible/acceptable) become feasible/acceptable because of friendly interdiction.
M3	Percent	Of enemy targets engaged.
M4	Percent	Of targets attacked with desired effects.
M5	Y/N	Collateral damage does not exceed limits defined by ROE?
M6	Percent	Of friendly forces covered by fire support.
M7	Time	Response time of selected target attack systems.
M8	Number/Percent	Of incidents of fratricide.

**MCT 5.3.4.3 Coordinate Naval Surface Fire Support (NSFS)**

To coordinate Naval Surface Fire Support (NSFS) with maneuver of forces ashore into a cohesive action maximizing their effect in accomplishing the mission and minimizing adverse effects on friendly/neutral forces and non-combatants. (JP 1, 3-0, 3-02, 3-02.1, 3-05, 3-09, 3-09.1, 5-0, 5-00.2, MCWP 3-16, FMFM 2-7, NDP 1, 5, 6, NWP 3-20.1, 3-05, 3-56, 5-01, NTTP 3-02.2)

M1	Number	Of targets successfully engaged.
M2	Number	Operations delayed/canceled due to enemy attack during execution.
M3	Percent	Of friendly forces execute assigned missions on time.
M4	Percent	Of time, friendly forces operated within, or onshore from, a maritime superiority area.
M5	Percent	Of force operating within a maritime superiority area.

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M6	Percent	Of personnel and equipment coming through SLOCs experience no delay, disruption, or cancellation due to enemy naval action.
M7	Percent	Of operations in OA delayed/canceled due to enemy attacks during execution.

**MCT 5.3.4.4 Coordinate Ground Surface Fires**

To coordinate artillery and mortar support with maneuver of forces ashore, into a cohesive action maximizing their effect in accomplishing the mission and minimizing adverse effects on friendly/neutral forces and non-combatants. (JP 1, 3-0, 3-02, 3-02.1T, 3-09, 5-0, 5-00.2, MCWP 3-16, NDP 1, 5, NWP 3-02.1, 5-01, NTP 3-02.2)

M1	Number	Of targets successfully engaged.
M2	Number	Of operations delayed/canceled due to enemy attack during execution.
M3	Percent	Of friendly forces execute assigned missions on time.
M4	Number	Of fires on friendly/neutral forces.
M5	Percent	Of force operating within a maritime superiority area.
M6	Percent	Of operations in OA delayed/canceled due to enemy attacks during execution.

**MCT 5.3.4.5 Coordinate Close Air Support**

To coordinate Close Air Support (CAS) with maneuver of forces ashore into a cohesive action maximizing their effect in accomplishing the mission and minimizing adverse effects on friendly/neutral forces and non-combatants. (JP 1, 3-0, 3-02, 3-02.1, 3-09.3, 5-0, 5-00.2, MCWP 3-16, 3-23.1, NDP 1, 5, NWP 3-02.1, 3-56.1, 5-01, NTP 3-02.2)

M1	Percent	Of friendly forces operating under an air superiority umbrella.
M2	Percent	Of time, friendly forces operating under an air superiority umbrella.
M3	Percent	Of friendly aircraft lost per sortie.
M4	Percent	Of friendly ground force losses due to enemy air activity.
M5	Number	Of fires on friendly/neutral forces.
M6	Percent	Of enemy units detected, were engaged.
M7	Percent	Of enemy units engaged, were downed.
M8	Minutes	Of on-station time of CAS support.
M9	Number	Of CAS sorties scheduled.
M10	Percent	Of CAS sorties scheduled were flown.

**MCT 5.3.5 Control Aircraft and Missiles**

The control of aircraft and missiles integrates the other five functions of Marine aviation by providing the commander with the ability to exercise command and control authority over Marine aviation assets. It enhances unity of effort and disseminates a common situational awareness, and involves the integrated employment of facilities, equipment, communications, procedures and personnel. It allows the ACE commander to plan operations and to direct and control aircraft and missiles to support accomplishment of the MAGTF's mission. The ACE commander maintains centralized command, while control is decentralized and executed through the Marine Air Command and Control System (MACCS). (JP 3-01.5, 3-09, 3-52, MCWP 3-2, 3-25, 3-40.1)



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M1	Time	To establish operational MACCS.
M2	Percent	Of required MACCS personnel in theater.
M3	TBD	

**MCT 5.3.5.1 Conduct Air Direction**

To conduct authority and regulation of the employment of air resources (including both aircraft and surface-to-air weapons) to maintain a balance between their availability and the priorities assigned for their use. The purpose of air direction is to achieve a balanced between the MAGTF's finite aviation resources and the accomplishment of the ACE's mission. (JP 3-0, 3-52, MCWP 3-2, 3-25.3, 3-25.4, 3-25.5, 3-25.6, 3-25.7, 3-25.10)

M1	Yes/No	Air Direction function established?
M2	Time	To establish Air Direction functionality.
M3	Man-hours	To establish Air Direction functionality.
M4	TBD	

**MCT 5.3.5.2 Conduct Air Control**

Air control is the authority to direct the physical maneuver of aircraft in flight or to direct an aircraft or surface-to-air weapons unit to engage a specific target. Air control includes airspace management and terminal control. The TACC prepares proposed air support control measures (ASM) and submits them to the MEF for approval. Once approved, the TACC disseminates the ASM to adjacent and subordinate commands, and all fire support agencies. (JP 1, 3-0, 3-09 Series, 3-52, MCWP 3-2, 3-25, 3-25.4, 3-25.5, 3-25.6, 3-25.7, NDP 1, NWP 3-05, NTTP 3-02.2)

M1	Number	Of operations delayed/canceled due to enemy attack during execution.
M2	Percent	Of friendly units located in Restricted Zone.
M3	Time	To promulgate changes to airspace control and coordination measures.
M4	Number	Of strike missions aborted due to changes in airspace control and coordination plan.

**MCT 5.3.5.3 Conduct Airspace Management/Surveillance**

The Marine Air Control Squadron (MACS) provides air surveillance, control of aircraft and Surface-to-air weapons for AAW, continuous all weather radar and nonradar air traffic control (ATC) services, and airspace management in support of a MAGTF. The MACS provides deployable detachments that are capable of air surveillance, airspace management, and control of aircraft and SAMs for AAW in support of the MAGTF. It also provides deployable detachments that can provide ATC services at existing or expeditionary airfields (EAFs) and remote area landing sites. The Marine Air Traffic Control Detachment (MATCD) contributes to the overall air surveillance effort. It coordinates air defense zones by assisting in the detection of hostile aircraft for LAAD Stinger teams assigned to airbase defense. The MATCD is organized and equipped to satisfy the ATC requirements for EAFs and FOBs. The detachment provides airspace control, management, and surveillance for its designated sector or area of responsibility. MATCD services include all-weather radar approach/departure control, en route ATC services within assigned controlled airspace, precision and instrument approaches, control tower

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operations, and tactical air navigation. Additionally, the MATCD contributes to the overall air surveillance effort. It coordinates air defense activities within designated base defense zones by assisting in the detection of hostile aircraft for LAAD Stinger teams assigned to airbase defense. The detachment serves as the MAGTF's liaison with host-nation, national, and international civil ATC agencies. (JP 3-0, 3-52, 5-0, 5-00.2, MCWP 3-2, 3-25.3, 3-25.6, 3-25.8, 3-25.10, 3-42.1, NDP 6)

M1	Number	Of incidents where proper coordination of movement was not adequate.
M2	Hours	In advance of operations Notices to Airmen (NOTAMS) published to ALCON agencies.
M3	Percent	Of air assets (subject to airspace management plan) employed in accordance with the OPLAN.
M4	Incidents	Of airspace violations.
M5	Percent	Of air assets (subject to airspace management plan) employed in accordance with the OPLAN.
M6	Units	Change in combat boarding rate when shifting from Case 1 to Case 2.
M7	Units	Change in combat boarding rate when shifting from Case 2 to Case 3.

#### MCT 5.3.5.4 Conduct Airspace Control

To conduct the authority to direct the maneuver of aircraft so that the best use is made of assigned airspace. Airspace control provides for the coordination, integration, and regulation of the use of a defined airspace. It also provides for the identification of all airspace users. MACCS agencies accomplish airspace control through the use of positive control, procedural control, or a combination of the two. (JP 3-52, MCWP 3-2, 3-25.3)

M1	Percent	Assigned personnel qualified to conduct airspace control.
M2	Man-hours	Required to conduct airspace control.
M3	TBD	

#### MCT 5.3.5.4.1 Conduct Positive Control

To conduct positive control, the method of airspace control that relies on positive identification, tracking, and direction of aircraft within an airspace. It is conducted with electronic means by an agency with the appropriate authority and responsibility. (JP 3-52, MCWP 3-2, 3-22, 3-23, 3-25, 3-25D)

M1	Percent	Assigned personnel qualified to conduct positive control.
M2	Man-hours	Required to conduct positive control.
M3	TBD	

#### MCT 5.3.5.4.2 Conduct Terminal Control

To conduct terminal control, the method of airspace management that directs the delivery of ordnance, cargo or personnel by aircraft to a specific geographic location or target. (JP 3-52, MCWP 3-2, 3-16.6, 3-23, 3-23.1, 3-25.3, 3-25.8)

M1	Percent	Assigned personnel qualified to conduct terminal control.
M2	Man-hours	Required to conduct terminal control.
M3	TBD	

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**MCT 5.3.5.4.3 Conduct Procedural Control**

To conduct procedural control, a method of airspace control based on a combination of previously agreed and promulgated orders and procedures. (JP 3-52, MCWP 3-2, 3-22, 3-23.1, 3-25.5, 3-36)

M1	Percent	Assigned personnel qualified to conduct procedural control.
M2	Man-hours	Required to conduct procedural control.
M3	TBD	

**MCT 5.3.5.5 Coordinate/Employ Airspace Control Measures**

To facilitate the control of airspace by all users assisting in air defense identification and to safely expedite air traffic flow. The tactical airspace command and control (TACC) element synchronizes the use of airspace and enhances the C2 of those forces using airspace within the MAGTF's AO. (JP 1, 3-0, 3-52, MCWP 3-2, 3-16.6, 3-22, 3-23, 3-25, 3-25.3, NDP 1, NWP 3-01 Series, 3-56.1)

M1	Number	Incidents where proper coordination of movement was not adequate.
M2	Hours	In advance of operations Notices to Airmen (NOTAMS) published to ALCON agencies.
M3	Percent	Of air assets (subject to airspace management plan) employed in accordance with the OPLAN.
M4	Number	Of airspace violation incidents.
M5	Percent	Of air assets (subject to airspace management plan) employed in accordance with the OPLAN.
M6	Units	Change in combat boarding rate when shifting from Case 1 to Case 2.
M7	Units	Change in combat boarding rate when shifting from Case 2 to Case 3.

**MCT 5.3.5.6 Coordinate Aviation Operations with Area of Operations (AO) Fire Support Coordination Measures (FSCM)**

To apply fire support coordination measures (FSCM) when coordinating aviation operations within the area of operations which would enhance the expeditious attack of targets and provide safeguards for friendly forces. Restrictive FSCM utilizing the airspace coordination area (ACA), a three-dimensional block of airspace in a target area established by the ground commander, insures that aircraft are reasonably safe from friendly surface fires, while enhancing the accomplishment of an aviation mission. ACAs may be formal, requiring detailed planning, or informal. (JP 3-09, MCWP 3-16)

M1	Number	Of airspace violation incidents.
M2	Time	Required to establish coordination of AO with FSCM.
M3	TBD	

**MCT 5.3.5.7 Coordinate/Employ Air Defense Control Measures**

The Marine Air Control Group (MACG) is responsible for providing, staffing, operating and maintaining the principal MACS agencies. These agencies coordinate and employ air defense control measures during aviation assault support missions. (JP 3-09.3, 3-52, MCWP 3-2)

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M1	Percent	Of personnel qualified in assigned ADC measures.
M2	Percent	Of required personnel in theater.
M3	TBD	

### MCT 5.4 Conduct Information Operations (IO)

To conduct and integrate the use of information warfare in security operations, military deception, psychological operations, electronic warfare, and physical destruction, mutually supported by intelligence, to deny information, influence, degrade, or destroy adversary information, information-based processes, and information systems, and to protect one's own against such actions. As a subset of IW, C2W is an application of IW in military operations that focuses on C2 capabilities. To assess friendly C2/C2-protect vulnerabilities; to employ C2 protection measures; to assess adversary C4I/C2W operations; to attack, deny, degrade, exploit and/or influence adversary C4I/C2W; and, to prevent the enemy from attacking/exploiting friendly information and information systems. (JP 1, 3-0, 3-01.5, 3-02, 3-02.1, 3-05, 3-05.3, 3-13, 3-51, 3-53, 3-58, MCWP 3-25.4, NDP 1, 6, NWP 3-58.2, 13.1.1)

M1	Percent	Of OPLANs containing an IW Appendix.
M2	Percent	Of IW targets included in targeting plans.
M3	Number	Of mission plans that have integrated IW efforts.
M4	Percent	Of enemy operations are delayed, disrupted, canceled, or modified due to the IW plan.
M5	Percent	Of friendly operations disrupted due to enemy's ability to interfere with friendly information systems.
M6	Yes/No	Plan addresses adversary's capabilities/use of EM spectrum?
M7	Percent	Of adversarial operations that are delayed, disrupted, modified, or canceled due to Perception Management efforts.
M8	Time	After Warning Orders disseminated to initiate Perception Management campaign.

### MCT 5.4.1 Conduct Information Operations Battlespace Shaping

To conduct intelligence and information operations preparation of the battlespace. Shaping is all lethal and non-lethal activities conducted throughout the battlespace to influence a threat capability, force or the enemy commander's decision. This enables planners to view the threat and the environment, and to determine how the enemy will react to proposed friendly COAs, the purpose of enemy actions, the most likely and most dangerous enemy COAs, and the type of friendly operations that the terrain and infrastructure will allow. (JP 2-0, 2-01, 2-01.3, MCDP 1-0, MCWP 3-40.4, 5-1)

M1	Time	To determine information operations center of gravity.
M2	Time	To select appropriate information operation targeting COG.
M3	Y/N	Commander has provided his information operation intent?
M4	TBD	

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**MCT 5.4.1.1 Conduct Deception Operations**

To conduct deception operations or measures designed to mislead the enemy by manipulation, distortion, or falsification of evidence to induce the enemy to react in a manner prejudicial to the enemy's interests. (JP 1-02, MCDP 1-0, MCWP 3-40.4, 3-40.5)

M1	Percent	Of forces dedicated to conduct deception operations.
M2	Percent	Of deception operations conducted successfully.
M3	TBD	

**MCT 5.4.1.2 Conduct Electronic Warfare (EW)**

To conduct planning and execution procedures for airborne electronic warfare (EW) similar to those used for ground EW. The most significant difference between ground and airborne support requirements is time. The timeliness of airborne EW is critical in a fast-paced aviation operation. Characteristics of airborne EW include Airborne EA activities conducted in direct support of other tactical aviation missions. They may support assigned mission aircraft, be part of a planned deception operation, or support other MAW/MEF operations. Airborne ES missions conducted by VMAQ EA-6B assets in general support of the MEF, as directed by the MEF Commander. Special platforms that perform ES and/or EA in support of MEF operations requested through the JTF/theater Commander. (JP 1, 3-0, 3-13, 3-51, MCWP 3-40.5, NDP 6, NWP 13.1.1)

M1	Percent	Of OPLANs containing an EW Appendix.
M2	Percent	Of EW targets included in targeting plans.
M3	Number	Of mission plans that have integrated EW efforts.
M4	Percent	Of enemy operations that are delayed, disrupted, canceled, or modified due to the EW plan.
M5	Percent	Of friendly operations disrupted due to enemy's ability to interfere with friendly information systems.
M6	Yes/No	Plan addresses adversary's capabilities/use of EM spectrum?

**MCT 5.4.1.2.1 Conduct Electronic Attack (EA)**

To conduct that division of electronic warfare involving the use of electromagnetic, directed energy, or anti-radiation weapons to attack personnel, facilities, or equipment with the intent of degrading, neutralizing, or destroying enemy combat capability and is considered a form of fires. EA includes: 1) actions taken to prevent or reduce an enemy's effective use of the electromagnetic spectrum, such as jamming and electromagnetic deception, and, 2) employment of weapons that use either electromagnetic or directed energy as their primary destructive mechanism (i.e., lasers, radio frequency weapons, particle beams). EW supports attack by aviation through SEAD operations. (JP 1-02, 3-0, 3-51, MCWP 3-2, 3-22, 3-22.2, 3-24, 3-25.4, 3-40.5, NDP 1, NWP 3-13.1, 3.13.11, 3-51.1, NTP 3-12.2)

M1	Percent	Of EA equipment operational.
M2	Number	Of electronic attacks conducted per day.
M3	Hours	To initiate electronic attack.
M4	Percent	Of electronic attack actions achieve desired effects on enemy.
M5	Percent	Of tasked electronic attacks that are conducted.

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M6	Percent	Reduction in enemy communications, data, and/or radar systems, relative to original capability, due to EW actions at execution.
M7	Percent	Reduction in enemy signals volume at implementation of EW plan.
M8	Percent	Of enemy systems require re-attack.
M9	Time	Persistence of degraded effect on enemy.
M10	Number	Incidents of interference or disruption of friendly systems.

**MCT 5.4.1.2.2 Conduct Electronic Protection (EP)**

To conduct that division of electronic warfare involving passive and active means taken to protect personnel, facilities, and equipment from any effects of friendly or enemy employment of electronic warfare that degrade, neutralize or destroy friendly combat capability. (JP 1-02, 3-0, 3-02.1, 3-07.2, 3-51, 3-54, MCWP 3-24, 3-40.5, NDP 1, 6)

M1	Interceptions	Of friendly communications during planning and execution.
M2	Percent	Of friendly emitters exploited by enemy.
M3	Teams	Fielded to monitor friendly emitters.
M4	Number	Of signal fratricide incidents experienced by force due to failure to apply frequency allocation or frequency management.
M5	Percent	Of friendly communications sent via secure means.
M6	Percent	Of time in restrictive EMCON condition.
M7	Percent	Of force units operating from a common CEOI.
M8	Percent	Of multinational units operate from a common CEOI.
M9	Number	Of messages sent via non-secure means.
M10	Percent	Of messages sent via non-secure means.
M11	Incidents	Of information assurance violations (computer security).
M12	Incidents	Of EMCON violations.
M13	Time	To set/modify/relax EMCON.
M14	Minutes	For detection, analysis, and reporting of electronic signals.
M15	Minutes	To accurately correlate electronic signal contacts to radar tracks.
M16	Yes/No	EP plan published?
M17	Percent	Of EW equipment required to conduct EP mission.

**MCT 5.4.1.2.3 Conduct Electronic Warfare Support (ES)**

To conduct that division of electronic warfare involving actions tasked by, or under direct control of, an operational commander to search for, intercept, identify, and locate or localize sources of intentional and unintentional radiated electromagnetic energy for the purpose of immediate threat recognition, targeting, planning, and conduct of future operations. This task employs land, sub-surface, airborne, shipboard, and space sensors to complement perishable information obtain by other sources and includes providing, either on a time-share or dedicated basis, assets or asset protection to meet the commander's needs in a tactical environment. Electronic warfare support (ES) provides information required for decisions involving electronic warfare operations and other tactical actions such as threat avoidance, targeting, and homing. Electronic warfare support data can be used to produce signals intelligence, provide targeting for electronic of destructive attack, and produce measurement and signature intelligence. (JP 1-02, 3-51, MCWP 2-22, 3-40.4, 3-40.5, NTA 5.5.4)

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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 5.4.1.3 Conduct Psychological Operations (PSYOPS)**

To conduct psychological operations (PSYOPS), which are planned to convey selected information and indicators to foreign audiences to influence their emotions, motives, objective reasoning, and ultimately the behavior of foreign governments, organizations, groups and individuals. The purpose of PSYOPS is to induce or reinforce foreign attitudes and behavior favorable to the originator's objectives. This includes: 1) identifying reproduction and printing capabilities available for development of approved PSYOP products to include handbills, leaflets, and posters, 2) identifying delivery capabilities to include air, ordnance, and electronic means, 3) conducting support to Joint PSYOP plans, and 4) maintaining, deploying, and identifying shortfalls in PSYOP support equipment not available. (JP 1-02, 3-51, 3-53, MCWP 3-40.4, 3-40.6, 3-40.6A, NTA 5.5.3)

M1	Percent	Of enemy commanders react to objectives of friendly PSYOP.
M2	Percent	Of enemy intelligence collection influenced by friendly PSYOP.
M3	Percent	Of enemy forces decoyed from main attack area by PSYOP and/or Deception Plan.
M4	Percent	Of joint force targets attacked with lethal means also attacked with PSYOP.
M5	Hours	After Warning Order, PSYOP activities initiated.
M6	Percent	Of PSYOP objectives accomplished in the JOA/theater of operations.
M7	Percent	Of PSYOP effort focused on stabilizing and reinforcing allied forces and host-nation.
M8	Days	After Warning Order, PSYOP campaign initiated.

**MCT 5.4.1.4 Conduct Information Operations (IO) Physical Attacks**

To conduct information operations (IO) physical attacks that apply friendly combat power against the enemy. It reduces enemy combat power by destroying enemy forces, equipment, installations, and networks. Within IO, physical destruction is the tailored application of combat power to achieve desired operational effects. (JP 1-02, MCWP 3-40.4)

M1	Number	Of IO physical attacks.
M2	Percent	Of successful IO attacks.
M3	Percent	Of reduction in enemy capability.
M4	TBD	

**MCT 5.4.1.5 Conduct Civil-Military Operations (CMO)**

To conduct civil-military operations (CMO) which are the activities of a commander that establish, maintain, influence, or exploit relations between military forces, governmental and nongovernmental civilian organizations and authorities, and the civilian populace in a friendly, neutral or hostile operational area in order to facilitate military operations, to consolidate and achieve operational U.S. objectives. Each military operation has a civil dimension that requires

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commanders to consider how the actions affect, and are affected by the presence of noncombatants. Careful planning, coordination, and execution of civil-military operations assists the MAGTF to achieve mission success by shaping the battlespace, enhancing freedom of action, isolating the enemy, meeting legal and moral obligations to civilians, and providing access to additional capabilities. CMO are applicable at the strategic, operational, and tactical levels. (JP 1-02, 3-57, MCWP 3-33.1, 3-33.8, 3-40.4, 4-11.8)

M1	Percent	Of assigned forces trained in CMO.
M2	Number	CMOs performed per day.
M3	TBD	

#### **MCT 5.4.2 Conduct Information Operations (IO) Force Enhancement/Force Protection**

To conduct force enhancement and protection wherein IO integrates varied capabilities and activities into a coherent, seamless plan to achieve specific objectives. Guidance must be clearly established, support provided of overall national and military objectives, consideration of the influence of other regional informational activities taking place outside the MAGTF, and inclusion of identifiable measures of effectiveness enables the necessary protection of information and information systems on which the MAGTF depends to conduct operations and achieve its objectives. (JP 1-02, MCWP 3-40.4)

M1	Yes/No	IO Force Enhancement/Force Protection Plan developed?
M2	Percent	Personnel trained in IO Force Enhancement/Force Protection.
M3	TBD	

#### **MCT 5.4.2.1 Conduct Operations Security (OPSEC)**

To conduct operations security (OPSEC) measures to deny critical information necessary by an adversary commander to accurately estimate the military situation. OPSEC gives the commander the capability to identify indicators that can be observed by adversary intelligence systems. These indicators could be interpreted or pieced together to derive critical information regarding friendly force dispositions, intent, and or COAs that must be protected. The goal of OPSEC is to identify, select, and execute measures that eliminate or reduce indications and other sources of information, which may be exploited by an adversary, to an acceptable level. To employ the five actions of OPSEC during planning and conducting campaigns and major operations, and to protect friendly forces and system capabilities from exploitation by an adversary. This task includes determining essential elements of friendly information (EEFI), identifying critical information from the EEFIs, conducting vulnerability analysis, selecting and implementing appropriate OPSEC measures, and finally monitoring OPSEC actions and comparing the results with desired results. (JP 0-2, 1-0, 2-0, 3-0, 3-02.1, 3-02.2, 3-05, 3-07, 3-10, 3-53, 3-54, 6-0, MCWP 3-40.4, NDP 1, 6, NWP 3-13.1)

M1	Percent	Of communications encrypted.
M2	Percent	Of communications sent by secure transmission means.
M3	Incidents	Of classified items divulged to enemy forces.



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**MCT 5.4.2.2 Conduct Computer Network Operations (CNO)**

To conduct computer network operations (CNO) that support the commander's command and control by providing communication and information systems that are reliable, secure, timely, and flexible. CNO protect information and information processes through computer network defense and information assurance activities. CNO may also be used to attack or exploit an adversary's information systems through computer network attack or exploitation. (JP 3-13, MCWP 3-40.4)

M1	Percent	Of computer network operational.
M2	Number	CNO attacks on friendly systems.
M3	Number	CNO attacks on enemy systems.
M4	TBD	

**MCT 5.4.2.3 Conduct Information Assurance**

Information assurance (IA) is information operations that protect and defend information and information systems by ensuring their availability, integrity, authentication, confidentiality, and non-repudiation. This includes providing for restoration of information systems by incorporating protection, detection, and reaction capabilities and includes information security. The MAGTF commander depends on information to plan operations, deploy forces, and execute missions. While information and information systems enable and enhance warfighting capabilities, they are also vulnerable to attack and exploitation and must be protected. (JP-02, MCWP 3-40.2, 3-40.4, NTA 5.5.5)

M1	Units	Number of incidents reported on adversary's attempt to attack friendly information, information systems, information-based processes and computer-based networks.
M2	Units	Number of viruses detected.
M3	Units	Number of denials issued after unauthorized access attempts.

**MCT 5.4.2.4 Conduct Information Operations (IO) Physical Security**

To conduct information operations (IO) physical security, that part of security concerned with physical measures designed to safeguard personnel; to prevent unauthorized access to equipment, installations, material, and documents; and to safeguard them against espionage, sabotage, damage, and theft. IO physical security contributes directly to information protection. Information, information-based processes, and information systems—such as C4 systems, weapon systems, and information infrastructures—are protected relative to the value of the information they contain and the risks associated the compromise or loss of information. (JP 1-02, MCWP 3-40.4)

M1	Yes/No	IO Physical Security Plan developed?
M2	Man-hours	Devoted to IO Physical Security.
M3	TBD	

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**MCT 5.4.2.5 Conduct Public Affairs Operations**

To advise and assist the commander, associated commands, and coalition partners (or Host Nation in military operations other than war) in providing information to internal and external audiences, by originating and assisting civilian news media in originating print and broadcast news material, and assisting with community relations projects. (JP 1, 3-0, 3-05.3, 3-07 Series, 3-53, 3-57, MCWP 3-33.3, NDP 1, 5, 6)

M1	Percent	Of the phases of the plan incorporated the Public Affairs strategy.
M2	Percent	Of press operational access rules and security procedures incorporated in the OPLAN.
M3	Percent	Of the OPLANs public affairs guidance coordinated with Operations and PSYOPS and deception operations.
M4	Percent	Of OPLANs include discussion of media organizations in AOR, their likely attitude toward operations, and special impact media organizations may have on operations.
M5	Percent	Of OPLANs address local customs, laws, and policies concerning presence of media in AOR nations.
M6	Percent	Of OPLANs outline procedures for obtaining State Department support for early entry of reporters into operational area.
M7	Hours	From execute order until an Information Bureau established.
M8	Percent	Of OPLANs task "Combat Camera" to support operation.
M9	Percent	Of OPLANs have public affairs assets included in SOF structure.
M10	Number	Press Releases per week given to news gathering organizations.
M11	Percent	Of unclassified units do not allow media personnel access.
M12	Percent	Of media requests for access to key senior officials are accepted.
M13	Percent	Of media support requests are answered.
M14	Days	To provide Public Affairs Guidance (PAG) for scheduled events.
M15	Hours	To provide Public Affairs Guidance (PAG) after a crisis event.
M16	Hours	To coordinate Public Affairs Guidance (PAG) with Commander.
M17	Hours	To coordinate PAG with the senior command and any non-DOD agencies and other coalition forces with whom the force is working.
M18	Hours	After an event, to release news to the media (excepting ongoing operations which would be adversely affected).
M19	Hours	To prepare for and conduct the first news conference on a crisis or major newsworthy event in theater.
M20	Hours	To provide to the press an initial theater position on a breaking news story.
M21	Incidents	Of fallacies found in released information.
M22	Incidents	Of information "classified" or withheld from the press to avoid embarrassment.
M23	Percent	Of requests for information from organizations and private citizens, not answered.
M24	Hours	To transmit print journalist stories (during a crisis or combat) from receipt.
M25	Percent	Of unit press releases accepted for print.

**MCT 5.5 Conduct Joint and Coalition Operations**

To conduct joint force organization and joint coalition operations. Joint forces are designated, composed of significant elements, assigned or attached, of two or more Military Departments, and commanded by a Joint Force Commander with a joint staff. The principal in joint force organization is that JFCs organize forces to accomplish the mission based on the JFC's vision

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and concept of operations, with considerations involving unity of effort, centralized planning and direction, and decentralized execution. (JP 3-0, 3-05, 3-05.1, 3-16, MCRP 3-25A, MCWP 3-40.7)

M1	Percent	Of staff trained in Joint Operations.
M2	Percent	Of staff trained in Coalition Operations.
M3	TBD	

#### **MCT 5.5.1 Integrate and Operate with Joint/Combined Forces**

The integration of all U.S. military capabilities, in conjunction with forces from other nations, other U.S. agencies, nongovernmental organizations, and United Nations forces and capabilities, is required to generate decisive joint combat power. JFCs synchronize and integrate the actions of air, land, sea, space, and special operations forces to achieve strategic and operational objectives through integrated, joint campaigns and major operations. The goal is to increase the total effectiveness of the joint force, not necessarily to involve all forces or to involve all forces equally. (JP 3-0, 3-05, 3-05.1, 3-16, MCRP 3-25A, MCWP 3-40.7)

M1	Percent	Of integration with Joint Forces completed.
M2	Percent	Of integration with Combined Forces completed.
M3	TBD	

#### **MCT 5.5.2 Participate in the Development of Joint/Service Doctrine and Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (TTPs)**

To participate in the development of joint force fundamental principles and governing doctrine in the performance of joint Armed Forces of the United States military operations. Joint doctrine provides military guidance for the exercise of authority by combatant commanders and other joint force commanders, subunified commands, joint task forces, and subordinate components of these commands, and prescribes doctrine for joint operations and training. This task includes describing how future military operations may be conducted in light of past experience, current and evolving doctrine and tactics, techniques and procedures (TTPs), future capabilities, future or evolving threats, and future technology. Warfighting concepts describe specific capabilities for joint and Service, inter-Service, and functional concepts and systems. (JP 0-2, 1, 3-0, 2-01, 3-05, 3-05.1, 5-0, MCDP 1-0, MCRP 3-11.1A, 3-16A, 3-16.6A, UJTL-CJCSM 3500.04C)

M1	Percent	Of new concepts, tested in national-level exercise.
M2	Percent	Of proposed new concepts, accepted by CJCS and Services without major changes.
M3	Percent	Of approved concepts for which current doctrine exists.
M4	Months	To develop and approve new doctrine.

#### **MCT 5.5.3 Conduct Joint Mission Planning Utilizing JOPES (Campaign/Deliberate/Crisis Action Planning)**

To conduct joint operation mission planning, categorized as campaign, deliberate, or crisis action, utilizing the five basic planning functions of the Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES): 1) threat identification and assessment, 2) strategy determination, 3) course of action development, 4) detailed planning, and 5) implementation. The campaign plan embodies

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the combatant commander's strategic vision of the arrangement of relation operations necessary to attain theater strategic objectives and encompasses deliberate and crisis action planning. Deliberate planning prepares for a possible contingency based upon the best information available and using forces and resources apportioned by the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP). Crisis action planning is based on current events and is conducted in time-sensitive situations and emergencies using assigned, attached and allocated forces and resources. (JP 5-0, MCO P3000.18)

M1	Percent	Of staff trained in JOPEs.
M2	Percent	Of required JOPEs equipment in theater.
M3	TBD	

#### **MCT 5.5.4 Coordinate and Integrate Joint, Multinational, and Interagency Support**

To coordinate and integrate joint, multinational and interagency support in the planning process with primary objectives being the definition and assessment of national military capabilities, and the management of resources. This synchronization promotes synergy and coherence in defense planning. Coordination of strategic actions and information with U.S. military services; U.S. Service commands; U.S. and allied government, civilian, and military officials; and other national and international headquarters and support agencies. (JP 3-0, 3-15, 5-0, UJTL-CJCSM 3500.04C)

M1	Days	To refine TPFDD (in crisis action planning).
M2	Months	To complete OPLAN coordination, from draft OPLAN to final approval (in deliberate planning).
M3	Days	Coordinate nuclear weapons plan development and option generation with US Services, combatant commands, and allies.
M4	Days	To establish a mutually supporting CBRNE warning and reporting system, i.e., Nuclear Biological Chemical Warning and Reporting System (NBCWRS).

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## Force Protection

### MCT 6 PROTECT THE FORCE

To protect the tactical forces fighting potential so that it can be applied at the appropriate time and place. This task includes those measures the force takes to remain viable and functional by protecting itself from the effects of or recovery from enemy activities. (JP 2-01, 3-0, 3-01.5, 3-02, 3-03, 3-07.1, 3-07.2, 3-07.5, 3-09, 3-10.1, 3-11, 3-17, 3-61, MCRP 3-33A, 3-41.1A, MCWP 3-2, 3-22, 3-25, 3-34.1, 3-37, 3-37A, 3-37.1A, 3-37.2A, 3-40.4, 3-40.5, 3-41.1, NDP 1, 6, NWP 3 Series)

M1	Percent	Of casualties due to enemy action (including: KIA, MIA, WIA, POW).
M2	Percent	Of casualties not due to enemy action (includes fratricide and accidents).
M3	Number	Friendly branches and sequels, formerly closed to commander (not feasible/acceptable), become feasible/acceptable due to mobility/countermobility/survivability capability.
M4	Time	Delay in enemy force movement.
M5	Casualties	To friendly forces due to enemy actions.
M6	Percent	Of personnel, equipment and fighting capabilities available to protect the force.
M7	Percent	Of casualties due to natural occurrences.
M8	Casualties	To friendly forces due to enemy activities and natural occurrences.

### MCT 6.1 Provide Security

To enhance freedom of action by identifying and reducing friendly vulnerability to hostile acts, influence, or surprise. This includes measures to protect from surprise, observation, detection, interference, espionage, terrorism, and sabotage. This task includes actions for protecting and securing the flanks and rear area of operational formations, and protecting and securing critical installations, facilities, and systems. It also includes protection of harbors, ports, and installations against acts, which may undermine the effectiveness of friendly forces. (JP 1, 3-0 Series, MCRP 3-11.1A, MCWP 3-1, 3-11.1, 3-11.3, NDP 1, 2, NWP 3 Series, NTTTP 3-13.1, NTA 6.3)

M1	Incidents	Of friendly operations degraded due to enemy observations, detection, interference, espionage, terrorism and/or sabotage.
M2	Incidents	By enemy troops, or partisans, affecting security of force and means in the operations area.
M3	Percent	Of LOCs used to move logistics in operational area are secure.
M4	Percent	Of total troops, used to secure critical facilities and LOCs in COMMZ.
M5	Percent	Of operationally significant hazards removed or neutralized successfully.
M6	Percent	Of time, primary LOC within operational area incident free.

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**MCT 6.1.1 Conduct Active Security**

To conduct and take measures to protect the force from surprise, observation, detection, interference, espionage, terrorism, and sabotage. To employ tactical measures which provide for early warning, continual observation, counter-reconnaissance screening, and avoids the element of enemy surprise. Consider active and passive OPSEC measures to prevent surprise and to provide greater security. (JP 1, 3-0 Series, MCWP 2-1, 2-2, 2-6, 3-2, 3-34.1, 3-40.4, 3-40.5, 3-41.1, NDP 1, 2, NWP 3 Series, 3-13.1)

M1	Incidents	Of friendly operations degraded due to enemy observation, detection, interference, espionage, terrorism and/or sabotage.
M2	Incidents	By enemy troops, or partisans, affecting security of force and means in the operations area.
M2	Percent	Of LOCs used to move logistics in operational area are secure.
M3	Percent	Of total troops, used to secure critical facilities and LOCs in COMMZ.
M4	Percent	Of operationally significant hazards removed or neutralized successfully.
M5	Percent	Of time, primary LOCs within operational area incident free.

**MCT 6.1.1.1 Coordinate MAGTF Rear Area Security with the Joint Rear Area Coordinator (JRAC)**

To coordinate MAGTF rear area security (RAS) with the joint rear area coordinator (JRAC). The JRAC is responsible for coordinating the overall security of the joint rear area (JRA) in accordance with JFC directives and priorities. The JRAC coordinates with the JRA commanders to ensure that they maintain the security of their AOs to facilitate sustainment, host nation support, infrastructure development, and movements of the joint force. (JP 3-10.1, MCRP 3-41.1, MCWP 3-41.1A)

M1	Yes/No	MAGTF RAS/JRAC Coordination Plan published.
M2	Percent	Rear Area Security Force drawn from outside units.
M3	TBD	

**MCT 6.1.1.2 Develop Rear Area Security (RAS) and Base Defense Plans**

To develop rear area security (RAS) measures that are taken prior to, during, and/or after an enemy airborne attack, sabotage, infiltration, guerrilla action, and/or initiation of psychological or propaganda warfare to minimize the effects thereof. The MAGTF rear area is defined as that area extending rearward from the rear boundary of the GCE to the MAGTF rear boundary. These security measures are utilized in planning the defense of the base of operations. Base defense objectives are to maintain a secure base and to minimize disruptions to primary support missions. (JP 3-10.1, MCRP 3-41.1A, 3-33A, 3-40.6A, MCWP 3-33.5, 3-40.4, 3-40.6)

M1	Yes/No	RAS and Base Defense Plan developed.
M2	Percent	RAS force trained on RAS and Base Defense Plans.
M3	TBD	

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**MCT 6.1.1.2.1 Coordinate/Establish Host Nation Support (HNS)**

To coordinate and establish Host Nation Support (HNS) in accordance with negotiated agreements and laws in performing military defense functions. Host Nation Support is civil and/or military assistance rendered by a nation to foreign forces within its territory during peacetime, times of crisis/emergencies, or war based upon agreements mutually concluded between nations and applies to forces located on or in transit through the host nation's territory. U.S. Forces may, in coordination with the HN, be responsible for the defense of HN facilities on U.S. bases. **(JP 3-10.1, MCRP 3-41.1A)**

M1	Yes/No	HNS liaison organization established.
M2	Percent	Of force devoted to coordinating HNS.
M3	TBD	

**MCT 6.1.1.2.2 Incorporate/Apply Legal Constraints**

Commanders at all levels must be well-informed on the legal aspects of the use of force, and intent must not be in conflict with legal constraints. The types of guidance relevant to the use of force include international law (which include: security assistance agreements and status-of-forces agreements (SOFA)), U.S. law, HN law, law of war, ROE, and United Nations (UN) sanctions (as applicable). Together, these laws and rules regulate the status and activities of the forces across the range of military operations and prescribe the reciprocal rights, powers, duties, privileges, and immunities of the U.S. forces stationed abroad and of the governments of the host and allied nations and their respective armed forces. The Armed Forces of the United States are committed to conducting defense operations according to the applicable provisions of the law of war, including those of the Hague and Geneva Conventions. **(JP 3-10.1, MCRP 5-12.1A, 5-12.1B)**

M1	Yes/No	ROE established.
M2	Percent	Forces briefed on ROE.
M3	TBD	

**MCT 6.1.1.3 Conduct Base Defense**

To provide all-round security to the area or locality from which operations are projected or supported and contain installations which provide logistic or other support. A base has a defined perimeter, interior lines of communication established access controls, and the minimum surrounding area necessary for local security. After the site for a base has been selected, the base commander organizes the base defense by: establishing security and a base defense operations center (BDOC); planning for the employment of transient forces; maintaining liaison with adjacent bases, base clusters and supporting HN security agencies; disseminating air, ground and missile attack warnings; maintaining communications with the designated reinforcing and tactical combat forces and emergency ordnance disposal unit; integrating area security plans with the RAOC and TROC; developing and requesting information requirements to support defense operations; positioning crew-served weapons; clearing fields of fire and organizing defensive fires; preparing primary positions; constructing obstacles and barriers; selecting and preparing alternate/supplementary positions; establishing checkpoints/control points/entry and exit points;

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establishing road blocks; establishing early warning assets (air/reconnaissance units); establishing surveillance devices; conducting unit dispersion; and conducting civilian population control. (JP 3-10.1, MCRP 3-11.1A, 3-41.1A, MCWP 2-6, 3-1, 3-11.1A, 3-11.3, 3-22, 3-25, 3-40.4, 3-40.6, 3-40.6A, 3-40.6B, 3-41.1)

M1	Yes/No	Base Defense Plan developed.
M2	Percent	Of force trained on Base Defense Plan.
M3	TBD	

#### MCT 6.1.1.3.1 Establish the Base Defense Operations Center (BDOC)

To establish the Base Defense Operations Center (BDOC). The center serves as a focal point for base security and defense, and frees the base staff to concentrate on primary support missions. The BDOC plans, directs, integrates, coordinates, and controls all base defense efforts and coordinates and integrates into area security operations with the Rear Area Operations Center (RAOC) and Rear Tactical Operations Center (RTOC). The BDOC prepares and implements base security and defense plans and serves as the central point of contact for coordination with MP forces, tactical combat forces, HNS forces, area damage control teams, fire support units, and close air support units. (JP 3-10.1, MCRP 3-41.1A, MCWP 3-41.1)

M1	Yes/No	BDOC location established.
M2	Percent	BDOC staff trained.
M3	TBD	

#### MCT 6.1.1.3.2 Establish Threat Conditions (THREATCON)

To establish the terrorist threat level used in the determination of terrorist threat conditions (THREATCON). Factors that enter into the decision to assign a particular THREATCON and its associated measures include threat, target vulnerability, criticality of assets, security resource availability, impact on operations and morale, damage control, recovery procedures, international regulations, and planned U.S. Government actions that could trigger a terrorist response. The THREATCON system provides a common framework to facilitate inter-Service coordination, support of U.S. military antiterrorist (AT) activities, and enhancement of overall DOD implementation of U.S. Government AT policy. THREATCONs levels are described as follows: Normal (general threat, warranting routine security); Alpha (threat of terrorist activity against installation and personnel is general based on intelligence received, but measures are to be maintained); Bravo (increased, predictable threat exists requiring maintenance of measures for a certain period of time); Charlie (threat incident has occurred or intelligence indicates a terrorist act against US bases and personnel is imminent); and, Delta (applied in the immediate area where a terrorist attack has occurred or intelligence has received information that an action against a specific location is likely). (JP 3-10.1, MCDP 1-0, MCRP 3-41.1A, MCWP 3-21.1, 3-41.1)



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M1	Number	Of terrorist or insurgent incidents affecting friendly operations.
M2	Number	Of assets deemed critical to mission accomplishment.
M3	Time	Since last terrorist incident occurred.
M4	Percent	Of assets assessed as vulnerable to terrorist attack.
M5	Number	Of troops used to secure critical infrastructure.

**MCT 6.1.1.3.3 Disseminate Air, Ground, Missile Attack Warnings**

To disseminate air, ground, and missile attack warnings by using established warning alarms. The base commander establishes links with the air defense net and ground combat element for early warning of impending air or ground missile attack. Air defense warnings are normally issued by the area air defense commander (AADC), and are categorized as: red (hostile attack imminent); yellow (probable attack); or white (improbable attack). Air defense assets will initiate engagements sequences to counter aircraft and missiles threats in accordance with established air defense control measures, ROE and specific directives issued by the AADC. (JP 3-10.1, MCRP 3-25D, 3-25E, MCWP 3-2, 3-22, 3-25, 3-25.6)

M1	Yes/No	Warning alarms developed.
M2	Percent	Force briefed on alarm system.
M3	TBD	

**MCT 6.1.1.3.4 Organize and Prepare the Defense**

To organize and to prepare primary, alternate, and supplementary protective defense positions, that allow fields of fire and maneuver for troops and systems engaging the enemy. (JP 1, 3-0, 3-02, 3-03, 3-01.4, 3-11, 3-13, 3-15, 3-51, MCRP 3-11.1A, 3-41.1A, MCWP 3-1, 3-11.1, 3-11.1, 3-41.1, NDP 1, 4, NWP 3 Series)

M1	Percent	Of friendly casualties due to enemy actions.
M2	Casualties	To friendly forces due to enemy actions.
M3	Time	From warning to implementation of protective measures.
M4	Percent	Of crew-served weapons with prepared alternate positions.
M5	Number	Friendly forces with prepared alternate fighting positions.

**MCT 6.1.1.3.5 Conduct Defense in Depth**

To conduct defense in depth to overwhelm the adversary and cripple capabilities and will to resist throughout the AOR and/or JOA from multiple dimensions, contributing to the adversary's speedy defeat or capitulation. Defense in depth includes establishing strong defense positions along the perimeter, as well as, incorporating plans for fire control and active foot and motor patrols inside and outside the perimeter. Military police assist the defensive effort in each of these areas. Interdiction is one manner in which JFCs use depth to conduct operations. Operations extended in depth, in time and space (geographically), shape future conditions and can disrupt an adversary's decision cycle. Depth contributes to protection of the force by destroying adversary potential before its capabilities can be realized and employed. (JP 3-0, MCRP 3-11.1A, 3-16A, 3-16C, MCWP 2-6, 3-1, 3-2, 3-11, 3-11.1, 3-12, 3-13, 3-14, 3-15.1, 3-16, 3-17, 3-22, 3-25, 3-25.6, 3-34.1, 3-40.5, 3-41.1)

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M1	Yes/No	Coordination with MPs established.
M2	Yes/No	Defense in Depth Plan developed.
M3	TBD	

**MCT 6.1.1.3.5.1 Conduct Patrolling**

Patrolling is necessary to provide additional security and are either reconnaissance or combat, mounted or dismounted. A patrol is tasked to collect information, confirm or deny accuracy of previously gained information, provide security, and harass, destroy, or capture the enemy. Patrols can also fix the enemy in place by fire and movement until other forces arrive or supporting fires can destroy them. Mounted patrols are used where the unit has a larger sector to cover and few personnel to patrol, and can be used to cover gaps between units in the defense, provide flank security and coordination, patrol forward of the base perimeter to provide early warning, and assist in reconnaissance when a large sector must be covered in a short time. Dismounted patrols may be a fire team, squad, platoon or company and must be able to interact with local inhabitants but still be ready to conduct combat operations. (JP 1, 3-0 Series, 3-10, 3-10.1, MCRP 3-11.1A, MCWP 3-1, 3-11.1, 3-11.2, 3-11.3, 3-12, 3-13, 3-14, 3-34.1, NDP 1, 4, NWP 3 Series, 3-10, 3-10.3)

M1	Incidents	Of friendly operations degraded due to enemy observation, detection, interference, espionage, terrorism and/or sabotage.
M2	Incidents	By enemy troops, or partisans, affecting security of force and means in the operations area.
M2	Percent	Of LOCs used to move logistics in operational area are secure.
M3	Percent	Of total troops, used to secure critical facilities and LOCs in COMMZ.
M4	Percent	Of operationally significant hazards removed or neutralized successfully.
M5	Percent	Of time, primary LOCs within operational area incident free.

**MCT 6.1.1.3.5.2 Establish Observation and Listening Post**

To establish observation and listening posts as a work priority in base defense operations and establishment of a base communication net, to observe all avenues of approach, and to dominate surrounding buildings and grounds. Effective base operations security measures such as staffing guard posts and observation towers at irregular intervals discourage terrorist activity. (JP 3-0, 3-10.1, MCRP 3-11.1A, MCWP 3-1, 3-11.1, 3-11.2)

M1	Yes/No	OP and LP Plan developed.
M2	Percent	Of force devoted to manning and overseeing OPs and LPs.
M3	TBD	

**MCT 6.1.1.4 Conduct Security Operations in Support of Maneuver**

The security force gives the commander the time and space to counteract an enemy threat, and executes its mission to the greatest depth possible based on its capabilities and the tactical situation. From a multinational perspective, security operations (SO) in support of maneuver rely on base defense plans that integrate the special capabilities for maneuver, fire support, C2, intelligence, air and missile defense, mobility and survivability, and combat service support of the units and activities of each nation represented. As part of the base defense plan and maneuver operations, description of the organization of the ground defense force, the assignment

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of elements to the security area to the primary, alternate, and supplementary defense portions, and to the base rear area, and description of the counterattacks and work priorities are necessary. Military police support maneuver, mobility, and survivability by expediting forward, lateral, and rear movement of combat, combat support, and combat service support resources and by conducting security missions. (JP 3-10.1, MCDP 1-0, MCWP 3-1, 3-12, 3-34.1, 3-41.1, 4-11.8)

M1	Yes/No	Security Operations Plan developed.
M2	Percent	Required Forces allocated to SO assignments.
M3	TBD	

#### MCT 6.1.1.4.1 Conduct Cover Operations

Those actions under taken by the covering force, that is operating apart from the main force, to intercept, engage, delay, disorganize, and deceive the enemy before the enemy can attack the main force being covered. (JP 3-0, MCWP 0-1, MCDP 1-0, 3, MCRP 3-11.1A, MCWP 3-1, 3-2, 3-11, 3-11.4, 3-12, 3-13, 3-14, 3-17, 3-23, 3-23.2, FM 17-95, FM 71-100, FM 100-15)

M1	Incidents	By enemy troops, or partisans, affecting security of force and means in AO.
M2	Percent	Of secure LOCs.
M3	Casualties	Attributed to enemy actions in rear area, depicted in percentage and total numbers.
M4	Instances	Of threats to force flanks, or rear areas by enemy forces.
M5	Percent	Of enemy troops detected before they come into contact with friendly flanks or rear areas.
M6	Percent	Of enemy troops encountered that were destroyed or defeated by friendly security covering force before they could come into contact with friendly flanks or rear areas.

#### MCT 6.1.1.4.2 Conduct Guard Operations

To conduct guard operations such as patrolling, establishing guard posts and observation towers, conducting vehicle and personnel searches and identification checks, and physical measures designed to safeguard personnel; to prevent unauthorized access to equipment, installations, material, and documents; and to safeguard them against espionage, sabotage, damage, and theft. Guarding operations protects the main force from attack, direct fire, and ground observation by fighting to gain time, while also observing and reporting information. Guarding tasks include: providing early warning of enemy approach; providing maneuver space to the front, flanks or rear of the force; screens, attacks, defends or delays, within its capabilities. (JP 1-02, JP 3-0, MCDP 1-0, MCWP 3-1, 3-2, 3-12, 3-13, 3-34.1)

M1	Incidents	By enemy troops or insurgents, affecting security of force and operations in AO.
M2	Percent	Of casualties attributed to enemy actions in the AO.
M3	Percent	Of enemy troops destroyed by security patrols or enemy actions thwarted by guard force actions in the AO.
M4	Number	Of personnel required to man guard posts and security patrols.

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**MCT 6.1.1.4.3 Conduct Screen Operations**

To maintain surveillance and provide early warning (primary purpose) to the main body, or impede, destroy, and harass enemy reconnaissance within its capability. To locate and maintain contact with the lead company of each suspected enemy advance guard battalion. (JP 3-0, MCDP 1-0, MCRP 3-11.1A, MCWP 3-1, 3-2, 3-11.3, 3-11.4, 3-12, 3-14, 3-23.2)

M1	Incidents	By enemy troops, or partisans, affecting security of force and means in AO.
M2	Percent	Of secure LOCs.
M3	Casualties	Attributed to enemy actions in rear area, depicted in percentage and total numbers.
M4	Instances	Of threats to force flanks, rear areas, or COMMZ by enemy forces.
M5	Percent	Of area encompassing friendly flank or rear area under continuous surveillance.
M6	Percent	Of enemy troops detected before they could come into contact with friendly flanks or rear areas.
M7	Percent	Of enemy troops detected which were engaged by fire support or maneuver assets before they could come into contact with friendly flanks or rear areas.
M8	Percent	Of supporting arms utilized to protect screening force.

**MCT 6.1.1.5 Conduct Convoy Security**

To provide security directly to a convoy when insufficient friendly forces are available to continuously secure LOCs in an AO. Convoy security is offensive in nature and orients on the force being protected to the front, flanks, and rear of a convoy element moving along a designated route. Convoys are task-organized to meet the requirements of the assigned mission. A transport element, an escort or security element, various support elements, and a command and control element are generally included. The tactical situation, enemy capabilities, as well as, other planned options should be assessed in developing the convoy task organization. The results of reconnaissance and liaison dictate the requirements for security and support elements. In some instances, the need for engineer support may necessitate separate tasking of engineer units to perform route maintenance prior to or in conjunction with convoy movement. (MCDP 1-0, MCRP 3-33A, MCWP 3-12, 3-13, 3-34.1, 4-11.3, 4-11.3F)

M1	Hours	To restore LOC following interruption.
M2	Minutes	For rapid reaction forces to reach point of LOC attack.
M3	Percent	Of traffic flow on LOCs (air, land, sea, space) interrupted by hostile action.
M4	Percent	Of reduction in LOC capacity resulting from enemy attack in AO.
M5	Casualties	Attributed to enemy actions on convoys, depicted in percentage and total numbers.
M6	Instances	Of rear area attacks that delay, disrupt, cancel, or modify convoy operations in AO.
M7	Instances	Of threats to convoys by enemy forces.
M8	Percent	Of tactical units diverted to deal with threat to convoys.
M9	Percent	Of total troops used to secure convoys in AO.
M10	Percent	Of obstacles/obstructions detected before they directly impede the flow of traffic on a LOC.
M11	Minutes	Required to find a bypass around obstacles/obstructions astride a LOC.
M12	Hours	Required to clear an obstacle/obstruction from LOC.

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**MCT 6.1.1.6 Provide Overwatch During Movement**

A tactical technique in which one element is positioned to support by fire the movement of another element by observing known or suspected enemy locations from a stationary position and engaging the enemy if he is visible or tries to fire on the friendly element. Elements move successively. (JP 3-0, MCDP 1-0, MCRP 3-11.1A, 3-11.2A, 3-33A, MCWP 3-11.3, 3-12, 3-13, 3-16, 3-23.1, 3-35.3)

M1	Incidents	By enemy troops, or partisans, affecting security of force and means in AO.
M2	Percent	Of secure LOCs.
M3	Casualties	Attributed to enemy actions in rear area, depicted in percentage and total numbers.
M4	Instances	Of threats to force flanks, or rear areas by enemy forces.
M5	Percent	Of enemy troops detected before they come into contact with friendly flanks or rear areas.
M6	Percent	Of enemy troops encountered that were destroyed or defeated by friendly security covering force before they could come into contact with friendly flanks or rear areas.

**MCT 6.1.1.7 Conduct Anti-air Warfare (AAW) (Air Defense)**

Anti-air Warfare (AAW) refers to the actions undertaken to destroy, or reduce to an acceptable level, the enemy air and missile threat. Anti-air warfare's primary purpose is to gain and maintain a degree of air superiority that allows the MEF to conduct aviation and ground operations without prohibitive interference from enemy aircraft and missiles. AAW also refers to the methods taken to minimize the effects of hostile air action, such as cover, concealment, dispersion, deception, and mobility. (JP 1, 3-0, 3-01.2, 3-04, 3-56.1, MCDP 1-0, MCWP 3-2, 3-22, 3-25, 3-25.3, 3-25.4, 3-25.6, NDP 1, NWP 1.01, 3-01.10, 3-01.12, 3-22.5 Series, 3-56, NAVY WIDE AIR WARFARE PLAN)

M1	Percent	Of assigned targets destroyed.
M2	Number	Of assigned targets engaged with firepower.
M3	Percent	Of enemy operations delayed or canceled due to Air War actions.
M4	Number	Of enemy units capable of carrying out mission at end of engagement.
M5	Percent	Of enemy targeted weapons launch an attack after engagement.
M6	Percent	Radar coverage of surveillance area.

**MCT 6.1.1.8 Conduct Active Air Defense**

To conduct active air defense action taken to destroy, nullify, or reduce the effectiveness of hostile air and missile threats against friendly forces and assets. This task includes the use of aircraft, air defense weapons, electronic warfare, and other available weapons. The JRA coordinator coordinates with the area air defense commander to ensure that air defense requirements for the JRA are integrated into air defense plans. To prevent enemy use of airspace through fire potential or other means without direct attack of air targets. (JP 1, 3-0, 3-01 Series, 3-0, MCWP 3-2, 3-22, 3-25, 3-25.3, 3-25.6, 3-25.10, 3-26, NDP 1, NWP 3 Series)

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M1	Percent	Of preplanned targets successfully attacked during operation.
M2	Percent	Of enemy forces destroyed, delayed, disrupted, or degraded.
M3	Percent	Of attacking systems penetrate to target to deliver ordnance.
M4	Percent	Of friendly COAs altered or discarded due to offensive enemy action.
M5	Time	To complete all phases of attack.
M6	Percent	Of missions, with given times on target, make those TOTs.
M7	Percent	Air threats engaged prior to Weapons Release Line (WRL).
M8	Yes/No	Air Defense Plan developed.
M9	Percent	Of force trained on Air Defense Plan.

**MCT 6.1.1.9 Provide Reaction Forces**

The response force, or reaction force, is a mobile force designated, usually by the area commander, to deal with Level II threats. Response force commanders may be put under the tactical control of commanders of threatened bases. Planning and rehearsing response force operations within the AO ensure effective reaction. (JP 3-10.1, MCRP 3-33A, MCWP 3-11.3, 3-11.4, 3-12, 3-13, 3-14, 3-16.1)

M1	Time	Employ reaction force to handle Level II threat.
M2	Number	Of personnel required to man the reaction force.
M3	Percent	Of enemy forces destroyed or enemy operations thwarted by reaction force operations.
M4	TBD	

**MCT 6.1.1.9.1 Respond to Level I Threats**

To respond to Level I threats, which are those threats that can be defeated by local defense. Level I threats can be defeated by base or base cluster self-defense measures. Available base assets should be able to detect and defeat enemy activities. Day-to-day security activities are conducted by the forces assigned to the base, usually as tasks in addition to their primary duties. At Level I, base defense forces must be trained and exercised to permit smooth transitions to Level II and Level III threats. (JP 3-10.1, MCDP 1-0, MCRP 3-41.1A, MCWP 3-21.1, 3-41.1)

M1	Number	Of incidents of enemy or insurgent observation or attempted penetration of the installation.
M2	Percent	Of normal installation operations affected by enemy or insurgent actions.
M3	TBD	

**MCT 6.1.1.9.2 Respond to Level II Threats**

To respond to Level II threats, which are those threats beyond the capabilities of local defense, but which can be defeated by reaction forces. Local defenses must be able to contain Level II threats until the arrival of reaction forces. Level II threats are beyond base or base cluster self-defense capabilities but can be defeated by response forces, or military police (MP) units assigned to area commands with supporting fires. After transition from a Level I threat posture, base defense forces must be able to disrupt or delay hostile action until response forces or Tactical Combat Force can be committed. (JP 3-10.1, MCDP 1-0, MCRP 3-41.1A, MCWP 3-21.1, 3-41.1)

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M1	Number	Of incidents of enemy observation or actions against the installation.
M2	Minutes	For area command reaction force to arrive on-scene and control the situation.
M3	Percent	Of casualties due to enemy actions.
M4	Number	Of base personnel required to be trained as a local reaction force.
M5	TBD	

**MCT 6.1.1.9.2.1 Establish, Organize, and Train Provisional Security Forces**

To establish, organize and train provisional security forces proportionate to the threat. A MEF RASC may be able to organize two types of provisional security forces (PSF): the provisional mobile security platoons (PMSPs) and the provisional helicopterborne security company (PHSC). MAGTFs smaller than MEF will need to establish security response units proportional to their task organization's capabilities. Based on the mission and threat assessment, these units can be used to supplement local defense efforts and to give assistance to the military police in the performance of their RAS missions. (MCRP 3-41.1A, MCWP 3-21.1, 3-41.1)

M1	Yes/No	PSF Plan developed.
M2	Percent	Of force assigned to PSF.
M3	TBD	

**MCT 6.1.1.9.3 Respond to Level III Threats**

To respond to Level III Threats which are those threats which require the MAGTF commander to employ units of the GCE to defeat them. Level III threats necessitate the command decision to commit a TCF. Level III threats, in addition to major ground attacks, include major attacks by aircraft and theater missiles armed with conventional weapons or NBC weapons. (JP 3-10.1, MCDP 1-0, MCRP 3-41.1A, MCWP 3-21.1, 3-41.1)

M1	Percent	Of casualties due to enemy actions against friendly forces.
M2	Time	Required for MAGTF commander to commit GCE forces to respond to a Level III threat.
M3	Percent	Of normal combat operations affected by committal of GCE forces to Level III threat.
M4	TBD	

**MCT 6.1.1.9.3.1 Provide/Support the Tactical Combat Force (TCF)**

To provide and support the Tactical Combat Force (TCF). The TCF is a combat unit, with appropriate combat support and combat service support assets, which is assigned the mission of defeating Level III threats. The threat requiring the commitment of a TCF is usually of such magnitude that several bases or base clusters are threatened. Plans for the employment of the TCF should be coordinated with component commanders, area commanders, base cluster commanders, base commanders and with the HN. (JP 3-10.1, MCDP 1-0, MCRP 3-33A, MCWP 3-12, 3-41.1)

M1	Yes/No	TCF SOP developed.
M2	Percent	Of force assigned to TCF.
M3	TBD	

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**MCT 6.1.1.10 Conduct Military Police Operations**

To conduct military police and area security operations to reduce the probability or to minimize the effects of enemy attacks in the AO. Military Police (MP) conduct area security operations to augment or reinforce units and to protect critical functions and facilities. These MP area security activities may be performed as specific assignments or conducted concurrently with other warfighting capabilities. An evolving criminal threat will have an adverse effect on military operations and require commanders to take actions that will reduce the negative impacts on forces, resources, and operations. Military police enforce laws and appropriate directives of the commander, and maintain liaison and coordinate with other DOD police organizations, host nation military and civilian authorities, and multinational police organizations. A coordinated law enforcement effort removes the conditions and opportunities that promote crime, thereby maintaining military discipline and preventing diversion of military resources. (MCWP 3-33.2, 3-33.8, 3-34.1)

M1	Percent	Of forces requiring security in the AO.
M2	Percent	Of operating area requiring MP security support in the AO.
M3	Percent	Of required MP force operational in theater.
M4	TBD	

**MCT 6.1.1.10.1 Conduct Law Enforcement, Criminal Investigation, and U.S. Prisoner Confinement**

To conduct law enforcement operations that aid in force protection through the prevention, detection, response, and investigation of a crime. Military police collect, process, evacuate, safeguard and establish internment camps for enemy prisoners of war (POW) and civilian internees (CIs), under the provisions of the Geneva Convention, providing proper and human treatment. To conduct enforcement of military law and order, and collect and evacuate enemy prisoners of war (POWs) and civilian detainees. This task includes: collection, processing, evacuating, safeguarding, and transferring enemy prisoners of war, refugees, and civilian internees. Military police assist the MAGTF commander in the development of plans, policies, and procedures of enforcing laws and regulations, and maintaining the discipline of units and personnel. (JP 3-0, MCWP 2-6, 3-1, 3-33.1, 3-33.2, 3-33.4, 3-33.8, 3-34.1)

M1	Time	To identify and marshal law enforcement forces.
M2	Time	To construct a theater internment center (as required).
M3	Number	Of prisoners to confine.
M4	Percent	Of force trained as POW guards.
M5	TBD	

**MCT 6.1.1.10.2 Collect, Process, Guard, and Evacuate Enemy POWs and Civilian Detainees**

To plan, coordinate and monitor the collection, processing, safeguarding and transfer of enemy prisoners of war (POWs), civilian internees, and US military prisoners. Included are actions to ensure that adequate shelter, sustainment, guard, protection, and accounting resources are



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allocated to the executing units (MLC, MAGTF FSSG, other MAGTF MSCs) and other joint Service, or allied forces attached to the MARFOR and tasked with this mission. (JP 3-0, MCRP 3-11.1A, 5-12.1A, MCWP 2-6, 3-41.1, 4-11.3, NDP 1, NWP 1-14M)

M1	Time	To identify and marshal forces to construct internment center.
M2	Number	Of prisoners processed and interned.
M3	Number/Percent	Of prisoners requiring medical attention.
M4	Number	Of prisoners who died during internment.
M5	Number/Percent	Of prisoners who escaped.

#### **MCT 6.1.1.10.3 Provide Base/Airfield Security Operations**

To provide base airfield security operations and conduct measures, both normal and emergency, to nullify and reduce the effectiveness of enemy ground attack directed against air bases and installations. Military aircraft and their supporting facilities are prime enemy targets. Military Police complement the ACE security efforts by functioning as a response or augmentation force or as reinforcement for the airfield security force, providing physical security support and defense in depth. Each ACE airfield has several tenant units from which it can draw for defense of the airfield, as the composition of each airfield can vary extensively due to task organization and mission assignment. Local standing operating procedures (SOPs) and directives govern the size, assets, and methods of employment for ACE provisional security forces. (MCRP 3-33A, 3-34.1, MCWP 3-17, 3-21.1, 3-34.1, 3-41.1)

M1	Time	To react to security threats.
M2	Time	To employ reaction force.
M3	Percent	Of normal airfield or base operations affected by enemy actions.
M4	TBD	

#### **MCT 6.1.1.10.4 Provide MP Response Force for the Conduct of Airbase Ground Defense (ABGD)**

The Military Police department of the ACE's MWSS provides area security to include security for flight line, ammunition, fuel storage, and air traffic control facilities. A MP response force is established to conduct airbase ground defense (ABGD). Tasks include conducting surveillance and route reconnaissance and providing straggler/POW/refugee control. The MP department officer in charge coordinates ABGD measures with the tactical security officer (TSO). (MCRP 3-41.1A, MCWP 3-32.1, 3-41.1)

M1	Area	To conduct route reconnaissance with available security.
M2	Time	Allocated to complete reconnaissance.
M3	Time	Response following identification of threat to airbase.
M4	TBD	

#### **MCT 6.1.1.10.5 Provide Traffic Control and Traffic Accident Investigations**

The MP department of the ACE's MWSS performs air traffic control, enforcement and traffic accident investigation operations in support of airbase ground defense. (MCRP 3-34.1A, MCWP 3-21.1, 3-34.1, 3-35.3)

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M1	Percent	Of area requiring checkpoints.
M2	Percent	Of force devoted to traffic control and accident investigation.
M3	TBD	

### MCT 6.1.1.10.6 Provide Main Supply Routes/Lines of Communications (MSR/LOC) Security

The primary mission of rear area security (RAS) for military police is to provide security for main supply routes/lines of communications (MSRs/LOCs). MP continuously move throughout the MAGTF rear area conducting foot and motor patrols to ensure the safe passage of personnel and supplies. MPs can conduct hasty reconnaissance, seek new or alternate routes, and serve as an important intelligence gathering source. Provisional security forces provide additional sources for MSR/LOC security and can be attached to the MP or remain under the operational control of the RAOC. To destroy or remove obstacles or hazardous items such as UXO, mines, rubble, debris or tactical obstacles as necessary to conduct operations. Clear only those routes and areas necessary for combat support and combat service support forces. (MCRP 3-41.1A, MCWP 3-34.1)

M1	Hours	To restore LOC following interruption.
M2	Percent	Of time convoys are moving on MSR.
M3	Time	To conduct reconnaissance for alternate route.
M4	Minutes	For engineer forces to reach point of LOC blockage.
M5	Percent	Of traffic flow on LOCs (air, land, sea, space) interrupted by blockage.
M6	Percent	Of reduction in LOC capacity resulting from blockage in AO.
M7	Percent	Of obstacles/obstructions detected before they directly impede the flow of traffic on a LOC.
M8	Minutes	Required to find a bypass around obstacles/obstructions astride a LOC.
M9	Hours	Required to clear an obstacle/obstruction from LOC.

### MCT 6.1.2 Conduct Passive Security

To conduct passive rear area or air defense security measures taken to minimize the effectiveness of hostile air/ground missile threats against friendly forces and assets. These measures include camouflage, dispersion, and natural cover, hardening installations, concealment, deception, dispersion, reconstitution, redundancy, detection and warning systems, and the use of protective construction. (JP 3-0, MCRP 3-33A, 3-41.1A, MCWP 3-1, 3-21.1)

M1	Percent	Rear area to implement warning systems.
M2	Number	Critical assets in rear area requiring security.
M3	TBD	

#### MCT 6.1.2.1 Use/Employ Camouflage, Dispersion, and Natural Cover

To employ OPSEC measures to degrade the enemy's ability to target US and HN or multinational forces and facilities, reduce vulnerability to attack, and provide for reconstitution and recovery of forces. Measures include signature reduction such as camouflage, commonality

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of vehicle appearance, cover and concealment. Dispersion reduces target vulnerability by increasing the distance between friendly assets. However, dispersion will also increase the difficulty of defending from a ground attack and frequently will reduce the efficiency of base operations. **(JP 3-10, MCWP 2-6, 3-33.8, 3-40.4)**

M1	Yes/No	Camouflage, dispersion, natural cover guidance developed.
M2	Percent	Of force concealed by natural cover.
M3	Percent	Of force concealed by manmade camouflage.
M4	TBD	

#### **MCT 6.1.2.2 Harden Installations, Vehicles, and Equipment**

OPSEC measures for reducing U.S. and HN vulnerability include hardening. Hardening reduces the effect of attack on aircraft, base support equipment and facilities, nuclear delivery systems and storage areas, C2 nodes, and other facilities. Hardening measures should commence before hostilities if possible. Field expedients should be replaced by permanent fortifications as time and resources permit. **(JP 3-10.1, MCRP 3-33A, 3-41.1A, MCWP 3-1, 3-17, 3-21.1, 3-41.1)**

M1	Percent	Of total assets deemed as critical to mission accomplishment.
M2	Percent	Of critical assets requiring hardening to protect from enemy attack.
M3	Number	Of personnel and assets required to conduct hardening operations.
M4	Percent	Of enemy operations countered by hardening operations.
M5	TBD	

#### **MCT 6.1.2.3 Conduct Passive Air Defense**

To conduct passive air defense operations used to degrade the enemy's ability to target U.S. and HN forces and facilities and reduce vulnerability to attack. Air defense warning is a trigger event for passive air defense measures by non-air-defense assets. Air defense assets will initiate engagements sequences to counter aircraft and missiles threats in accordance with established air defense control measures, ROE and specific directives issued by the AADC. Measures of passive air defense include camouflage, concealment, deception, dispersion, reconstitution, redundancy and the use of protective construction. **(JP 3-0, 3-10.1, MCRP 3-25F, MCWP 3-2, 3-22, 3-36)**

M1	Yes/No	Passive Air Defense Guidance/SOP developed.
M2	Percent	Of force trained in Passive Air Defense.
M3	TBD	

#### **MCT 6.1.2.4 Conduct Deception Operations**

To conduct deception operations by masking the real objectives of tactical operations and delaying effective enemy reaction. This is done by misleading the enemy about friendly intentions, capabilities, objectives, and the locations of vulnerable units and facilities. This task includes manipulating, distorting, or falsifying evidence available to the enemy to ensure security to real plans, operations, or activities, counter-targeting and physical and electronic (imitative, simulative, and manipulative) deception. This ensures higher headquarters that the deception plans are not undermined by integrating and coordinating these plans during the MEF's planning and execution processes. To request external support for deceptions from higher headquarters,

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other forces, and national resources as required. To monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of military deceptions. To protect MEF forces and personnel from observation and surveillance. This task includes the use of maneuver, deceptive lighting, certain emissions control postures, camouflage, physical evidence controls, smoke, and other obscurants. (JP 2-0, 3-0, MCDP 1-0, MCWP 1-0, 2-6, 3-1, 3-24, 3-40.4, 3-40.5, NDP 1, 6, NWP 3-58.1)

M1	Percent	Of desired time, deception plan held enemy's attention.
M2	Number	Of enemy forces deployed/diverted to deal with deception threat.
M3	Number	Indicators of false intentions provided to the enemy.

### MCT 6.2 Rescue and Recover

To rescue and recover military and civilian personnel, equipment and systems. (JP 1, 3-0, 3-05, 3-50 Series, MCWP 2-6, 3-2, 3-11.4, 3-24, 3-25.4, NDP 1, 6, NWP 3-50.1 Rev A, NTA 6.2)

M1	Hours	To reach area of isolated personnel after Go decision.
M2	Hours	To rescue and recover designated personnel.
M3	Minutes	From notification a person was missing until rescue units prepared to authenticate identity of isolated personnel.
M4	Percent	Of personnel sending SAR/CSAR distress signal, rescued.
M5	Hours	To rescue an aircrew after ejection or bailout.
M6	Percent	Of aircrews missing behind enemy lines, recovered.
M7	Percent	Of aircrews shot down rescued.
M8	Percent	Of ground personnel declared missing, later recovered.
M9	Percent	Of ground personnel missing behind enemy lines, recovered.
M10	Percent	Of escapees are recovered.
M11	Percent	Of isolated personnel enter unconventional assisted recovery (UAR) system.

### MCT 6.2.1 Conduct Assault Support [Tactical Recovery of Aircraft and Personnel (TRAP)] Operations

To conduct and plan the tactical recovery operations of aircraft and personnel (TRAP). To locate and extract distressed personnel and sensitive equipment from enemy controlled area during wartime or contingency operations to prevent capture. TRAP is performed by an assigned and briefed aircrew and is a subcomponent of combat search and rescue (CSAR) and/or joint combat search and rescue (JCSAR) missions, but is only executed once the location of survivors is confirmed. A TRAP mission may include personnel to conduct the search portion of CSAR or the over water portion of search and rescue missions. The composition of a tactical recovery mission may vary from a single aircraft and aircrew to an assault support mission package that consists of multiple fixed-wing and rotary-wing aircraft with an onboard compliment of security, ground search, and medical personnel. (JP 1, 3-0, 3-50.2, MCWP 2-6, 3-2, 3-11.4, 3-24, 3-25.4, NDP 1, NWP 3-05)

M1	Hours	To reach area of isolated personnel after Go decision.
M2	Minutes	From notification a person was missing until rescue units prepared to authenticate identity of isolated personnel.
M3	Number/Percent	Of personnel sending distress signals, rescued.
M4	Hours	To rescue an aircrew after ejection or bailout.

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M5	Number/Percent	Of aircrews missing behind enemy lines recovered.
M6	Number/Percent	Of aircrews shot down rescued.
M7	Number/Percent	Of ground personnel declared missing, later recovered.
M8	Number/Percent	Of ground personnel missing behind enemy lines are recovered.
M9	Number/Percent	Of escapees are recovered.
M10	Number/Percent	Of isolated personnel enter UAR system.
M11	Number/Percent	Of aircraft recovered.

### MCT 6.2.2 Conduct Assault Support (Air Evacuation) Operations

To conduct assault support and evacuation of a base or part of a base, or to move essential base activities elsewhere in the JRA to perform their functions with less enemy interference. Plans should be detailed, coordinated and concurrent for efficient execution and include the identification of bases most at risk, the advantages and disadvantages of evacuation, and the conduct of evacuation operations. Assault support involves the use of aircraft to provide tactical mobility and logistical support for MAGTF forces, the movement of high-priority cargo and personnel within the immediate area of operations, inflight refueling, and the evacuation of personnel and cargo, and is used to deploy forces, bypass obstacles or redeploy forces to meet the enemy threat. (JP 3-10.1, MCDP 1-0, MCWP 3-2, 3-11.4, 3-16, 3-24, 3-25, 3-27, 3-36)

M1	Number	Flight hours required to execute plan.
M2	Sorties/Hr	Required to execute plan.
M3	TBE	

### MCT 6.3 Perform Consequence Management

To employ all consequence management techniques available to restore combat capabilities to units and bases damaged by enemy attack or natural occurrences. This task includes assessing damage, isolating danger areas, providing updates to the RAOC, prevent/fighting fires, administering medical aid and evacuation of casualties, restoration of mission-essential operations, reestablishing communications, removing/disposing unexploded ordnance, conducting NBC survey/decontamination as required, clearing rubble and debris, distributing food/water/clothing and fuel. (JP 1, 3-0, MCRP 3-17.2B, 3-37.2C, MCWP 3-17, 3-33.1, 3-33.8, NDP 1, 6, NWP 1-02, NWP 3-20.31 Rev A, NWP 3-50.1 Rev A, NTA 6.5)

M1	Percent	Of force required to conduct casualty evacuation.
M2	Percent	Area considered in hot zone.
M3	Percent	Of combat operations affected by enemy actions.
M4	Time	Required to restore combat capabilities.
M5	Number	Of friendly casualties due to enemy actions.

#### MCT 6.3.1 Prepare, Coordinate, and Rehearse Area Damage Control (ADC) Plans

To conduct area damage control (ADC) by preparing and coordinating plans of operations in order to quickly restore combat capability and prevent loss of momentum. ADC measures are taken before, during, or after hostile action or natural or manmade disasters to reduce the probability of damage and minimize its effects and are mostly concerned with restoring critical capabilities performed in critical facilities and installations (e.g., Headquarters and C2 nodes, runways, piers, and logistics dumps). Effective planning, coordination and rehearsing of specific

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responsibilities, and use of all available assets to conduct ADC are necessary to ensure continuous support and immediate restoration of CSS operations. Preplanning and prestaging these activities, equipment and materials reduces recovery time but does not eliminate the requirement to assess each attack for the impact upon the MEF and to plan and implement continued recovery actions as required. (JP 1-02, MCRP 3-41.1A, MCWP 3-34.1, 3-34.1, 4-11.8)

M1	Hours	To restore combat capabilities after enemy attack or natural occurrences.
M2	Time	React to disaster to minimize damage.
M3	Number	Of friendly forces required to conduct damage control.
M4	Percent	Of normal combat operations affected by the diversion of friendly forces to damage control.
M5	Percent	Of combat capabilities restored.

### MCT 6.3.2 Assess Damage and Provide Update to Rear Area Operations Center (RAOC)

To assess damage, isolate danger areas, and provide updates to the RAOC in assisting with consequence management operations. The RASC should coordinate with the HN, military police, engineer units, and the naval construction force to determine ADC capabilities and to ensure that all available ADC resources have been identified and employed. The ADC effort will be coordinated through the RAOC. (JP 1-02, MCRP 3-41.1A, MCWP 3-17, 3-21.1, 3-41.1)

M1	Time	Conduct reporting.
M2	Percent	Forces available to assist in consequence management operations.
M3	Yes/No	Standardized update format established.
M4	TBD	

### MCT 6.3.3 Restore Mission Essential Operations and Communications

To restore operations and communications essential to the mission following an enemy attack involving area damage or destruction. All units must be restored to a desired level of combat effectiveness commensurate with mission requirements and available resources. Units and facilities are responsible for providing ADC within operational and resource capabilities to ensure continuous support and immediate restoration of combat service support operations. (JP 3-10.1, MCRP 3-41.1A, MCWP 3-34.1, 3-40.1, 3-40.3, 3-41.1, 4-11.8)

M1	Time	Identify critical resources to be restored.
M2	Percent	Resources to be restored.
M3	TBD	

### MCT 6.3.4 Remove/Dispose of Unexploded Ordnance

To conduct operations of removal and disposal of unexploded ordnance eliminating the presence of hazards to equipment and personnel. The MAGTF arms control operations includes those activities such as seizing, dismantling or destroying weapons, ordnance and hazardous materials; and escorting removal and disposal of weapons. Tasks include: decontamination and Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) support to include employing specialized demolition as required to provide for munitions clearance, safety and restoration; coordination of activities to render safe, recover, evacuate, and dispose of, items of unexploded U.S. and foreign ordnance and non-

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explosive devices; and, to disseminate technical information on enemy explosive ordnance materiel. Removal tasks also include conventional, improvised, chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons and other devices that have been untriggered, fired, dropped, or placed in such a manner as to constitute a hazard to personnel, installations, materiel, or operations. Includes booby traps. **(JP 3-0, 3-10.1, MCDP 1-0, MCRP 3-17.2A, 3-17.2B, 3-17.2C, MCWP 3-17)**

M1	Number/Percent	Of identified hazards (munitions, HAZMAT, etc.) cleared.
M2	Percent	Of critical mission capability restored.
M3	Tons	Of munitions cleared.
M4	Number/Percent	Units decontaminated (personnel & essential equipment).
M5	Percent	Of rear area restored to critical mission capability.
M6	Number	Friendly branches/sequels formerly closed to commander restored due to hazard removal.
M7	Number	Friendly casualties due to inadequate hazard removal (contamination or unexploded ordnance).
M8	Number	UXO in friendly area of operation.
M9	Tons	UXO removed and disposed.

#### **MCT 6.4 Operate in a Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High-Yield Explosive (CBRNE) Environment**

To integrate CBRNE and NBC defense measures designed to detect, defeat, and minimize the effects of CBRNE or NBC attacks. Units occupying bases in the JRA must plan and train to perform their missions in a CBRNE or NBC environment, if necessary. The three fundamentals of CBRNE and NBC defense are contamination avoidance, protection, and decontamination. To ensure the detection, warning, and reporting of and protection against NBC threats in the operational area. **(JP 3-0, 3-10.1, MCRP 3-37A, 3-37B, 3-37.1A, 3-37.2B, 3-37.2C)**

M1	Incidents	Of degradation of friendly forces attributed to inadequate protective measures
M2	Percent	Force available to conduct decontamination.
M3	Percent	Force available to conduct NBC reconnaissance.
M4	Hours	After attack to recover operational capability
M5	Hours	After initial warning of attack to warn friendly forces
M6	Percent	Of NBC contaminated sites had decontamination operations initiated or completed.
M7	Minutes	For force to issue downwind hazard warnings of NBC attack.
M8	Hours	After initial NBC use to detect and warn friendly forces.
M9	Percent	Of enemy NBC delivery systems were identified, targeted, and engaged/destroyed by friendly forces.
M10	Percent	Of friendly units employ NBC monitoring equipment.

##### **MCT 6.4.1 Conduct CBRNE Operations**

To plan operations or to operate in an area where an adversary has the capability of employing CBRNE weapons or toxic industrial materials (TIMs) may be encountered which produce effects similar to a CBRNE weapon. The force plans, trains and prepares to conduct mission operations while preventing the adversary from employing CBRNE weapons. If prevention fails, the force uses networked detection systems to locate the hazard, take necessary protective actions, and decontaminate as necessary. Activities such as post-hostility remediation, preparing equipment

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for redeployment and final disposal in situ or removal of an adversary's residual CBRNE weapon capability are also included. (MCRP 3-37A, 3-37B, 3-37.1A, 3-37.1B, 3-37.1C, 3-37.2A, 3-37.2B, 3-37.2C, MCWP 3-37, 3-37.1, 3-37.2, 3-37.3, 3-37.4, 3-37.5, UJTL-CJCSM 3500.04C)

M1	Number	Of nations in the JOA, or with influence, that have nuclear attack capabilities.
M2	Number	Of nations in the JOA, or with influence, that have chemical attack capabilities.
M3	Number	Of nations in the JOA, or with influence, that have biological attack capabilities.
M4	Percent	Change in number of CBRNE weapon capable JOA actors in the past year.
M5	Number	Of nonstates actors with assessed CBRNE weapon capabilities in the JOA.
M6	Number	Of operational plans without CBRNE considerations when, in fact, a valid CBRNE threat existed.
M7	Percent	Degradation of operational warfighting capability as a result of enemy CBRNE attacks (e.g., percent sortie degrade, percent degrade in ground maneuver capabilities, percent degrade in C2 capabilities).
M8	Percent	Of units trained and equipped to perform mission in CBRNE environment.
M9	Percent	Of authorized specialized teams and individuals on hand.
M10	Time	Conduct survivability operations.
M11	Time	Protect the force.
M12	Time	Provide the capability to protect the force.
M13	Hours	To employ detectors in a mutually supportive networked system.
M14	Hours	To establish joint warning and reporting requirements.
M15	Instances	Instances of conflicts between SOPs not rectified.
M16	Percent	Of units trained and equipped to operate under CBRNE conditions, IAW higher-level guidance.
M17	Percent	Of authorized special NBC teams and individuals on-hand and trained.
M18	Percent	Of units able to execute their JMETL under CBRNE conditions.
M19	Percent	Of units trained and equipped to perform decontamination operations in support of other service requirements.
M20	Hours	To establish disease detection, warning, and analysis reporting system.
M21	Time	Provide support for incidents involving weapons of mass destruction.
M22	Time	Employ protective equipment.
M23	Time	Conduct nuclear, biological, and chemical defense ( <i>includes all subtasks</i> ).
M24	Time	Perform tactical reconnaissance and surveillance.
M25	Time	Provide indications and warning of threat.
M26	Time	Provide intelligence support to force protection.
M27	Time	Equip forces to protect the force.

#### MCT 6.4.2 Conduct CBRNE Initial Incident Response Operations

The Chemical/Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF) was established by direction of the Commandant of the Marine Corps as a result of Presidential Decision Directive 39 (PDD-39), to conduct operations managing the consequences of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear or high-yield explosive (CBRNE) materials or weapons use by terrorists. The CBIRF unit has state-of-the-art monitoring and detection equipment for identifying, sampling and analyzing NBC hazards, including TIM. It is self-contained, self-sufficient and rapidly deployable providing force protection and/or mitigation in the event of a weapons of mass destruction (WMD) incidents. The CBIRF is prepared to no-notice WMD incidents with a rapidly deployable Initial Response Force (IRF) and a follow-on force if required. (MCRP 3-37A, 3-37B, 3-37.1A, 3-37.1B, 3-37.1C,



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3-37.2A, 3-37.2B, 3-37.2C, MCWP 3-37, 3-37.1, 3-37.2, 3-37.3, 3-37.4, 3-37.5, FM 3-11 (FM 3-100), NWP 3-11 Series, AFTTP (I) 3-2.42)

M1	Minutes	Determine PPE requirements.
M2	Minutes	Employ casualty extraction and rescue personnel.
M3	TBD	

#### **MCT 6.4.3 Conduct Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Toxic Industrial Chemical Agent Detection, Identification, Monitoring, and Sampling Operations**

To conduct detection, identification, monitoring and sampling operations of toxic industrial material (TIM), particularly toxic industrial chemical (TIC) and toxic industrial biological (TIB) material, and/or toxic industrial radiological (TIR) material. These chemicals could interfere significantly across the range of military operations. TIC is corrosive and can damage eyes, skin, respiratory tract, and equipment. Release of TIC is most dangerous at night because typical nighttime weather conditions produce high concentrations that remain close to the ground for extended distances. Once a TIC situation has occurred, detection efforts conducted by CBIRF to determine the extent and duration of residual hazards and decontamination and contamination containment actions need to be implemented. To obtain information by visual observation, or other detection methods, about the activities and resources of an enemy or about the meteorologic, hydrographic, or geographic characteristics of a particular area. To detect and identify NBC hazards including finding gaps and detours around NBC-contaminated areas. NBC reconnaissance, which provides the information for identifying NBC hazards, is part of the overall intelligence collection effort. (JP 1, 3-0, 3-02, 3-03, 3-01.4, 3-11, 3-13, 3-15, 3-51, MCRP 3-37A, 3-37B, 3-37.1A, 3-37.1B, 3-37.1C, 3-37.2A, 3-37.2B, 3-37.2C, MCWP 3-37, 3-37.1, 3-37.2, 3-37.3, 3-37.4, 3-37.5, FMFM 13, FM 3-11.4 (FM 3-4), NDP 1, 4, NWP 3 Series, NTTP 3-11 Series, AFTTP (I) 3-2.46)

M1	Minutes	Identify agents and toxic industrial chemicals.
M2	Seconds	Provide warning of contamination.
M3	Incidents	Of degradation of friendly forces attributed to inadequate protective measures.
M4	Hours	After attack to recover operational capability.
M5	Hours	After initial warning of attack to warn friendly forces.
M6	Percent	Of NBC contaminated sites had decontamination operations initiated or completed.
M7	Minutes	For force to issue downwind hazard warnings of NBC attack.
M8	Hours	After initial NBC use to detect and warn friendly forces.
M9	Percent	Of enemy NBC delivery systems were identified, targeted, and engaged/destroyed by friendly forces.
M10	Percent	Of friendly units employ NBC monitoring equipment.

#### **MCT 6.4.4 Conduct CBRNE Reconnaissance and Decontamination Operations**

Marine Corps unit capabilities are based on unit equipment and training in NBC detection, protection, reconnaissance and decontamination operations. Marine Corps units have organic NBC personnel and equipment within each organization, down to the battalion and squadron levels. The NBC personnel-intensive tasks (such as NBC reconnaissance operations) are performed by additional duty Marines from within the unit. The Marine Corps uses the same NBC defense equipment as other services. The NBC reconnaissance teams can detect and locate

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most NBC hazards and provide unit commanders with information about where contamination may or may not be present. Collected surveys and data are forwarded to higher headquarters via communications nets (e.g., radio, digital nets, and the joint warning and reporting network). Decontamination tasks include absorbing, destroying, neutralizing, making harmless, or removing chemical or biological agents, or by removing radioactive material clinging to or around a person, object, or area. (JP 1, 3-0, 3-02, 3-03, 3-01.4, 3-11, 3-13, 3-15, 3-51, MCRP 3-37A, 3-37B, 3-37.1A, 3-37.1B, 3-37.1C, 3-37.2A, 3-37.2B, 3-37.2C, MCWP 3-37, 3-37.1, 3-37.2, 3-37.3, 3-37.4, 3-37.5, FMFM 13, FM 3-11.4 (FM 3-4), NDP 1, 4, NWP 3 Series, NTTP 3-11.27, AFTTP (I) 3-2.46)

M1	Seconds	Identify NBC hazard after detection.
M2	Number	Critical assets require decontamination.
M3	Incidents	Of degradation of friendly forces attributed to inadequate protective measures.
M4	Hours	After attack to recover operational capability.
M5	Hours	After initial warning of attack to warn friendly forces.
M6	Percent	Of NBC contaminated sites had decontamination operations initiated or completed.
M7	Minutes	For force to issue downwind hazard warnings of NBC attack.
M8	Hours	After initial NBC use to detect and warn friendly forces.
M9	Percent	Of enemy NBC delivery systems were identified, targeted, and engaged/destroyed by friendly forces.
M10	Percent	Of friendly units employ NBC monitoring equipment.

#### MCT 6.4.5 Conduct Enhanced NBC Operations

To conduct enhanced defensive and protective operations in an environment in which there is deliberate or accidental use of nuclear, biological or chemical (NBC) weapons or agents. Protective measures are taken to keep NBC hazards from having an adverse effect on personnel, equipment, or critical assets and facilities. To obtain information by visual observation, or other detection methods, about the activities and resources of an enemy or about the meteorological, hydrographic, or geographic characteristics of a particular area. To detect and identify NBC hazards including finding gaps and detours around NBC-contaminated areas. NBC reconnaissance, which provides the information for identifying NBC hazards, is part of the overall intelligence collection effort. To take measures to avoid or minimize NBC attacks and reduce the effects of NBC hazards. By taking measures to avoid the effects of NBC attacks, units can reduce their protective postures and decrease the likelihood and extent of decontamination required. (JP 1, 3-0, 3-02, 3-03, 3-01.4, 3-11, 3-13, 3-15, 3-51, MCRP 3-37A, 3-37B, 3-37.1A, 3-37.1B, 3-37.1C, 3-37.2A, 3-37.2B, 3-37.2C, MCWP 3-37, 3-37.1, 3-37.2, 3-37.3, 3-37.4, 3-37.5, FMFM 13, FM 3-11 (FM 3-100), NDP 1, 4, NWP 3 Series, NTTP 3-11 Series, AFTTP (I) 3-2.42)

M1	Incidents	Of degradation of friendly forces attributed to inadequate protective measures.
M2	Hours	After attack to recover operational capability.
M3	Hours	After initial warning of attack to warn friendly forces.
M4	Percent	Of NBC contaminated sites had decontamination operations initiated or completed.
M5	Minutes	For force to issue downwind hazard warnings of NBC attack.
M6	Hours	After initial NBC use to detect and warn friendly forces.

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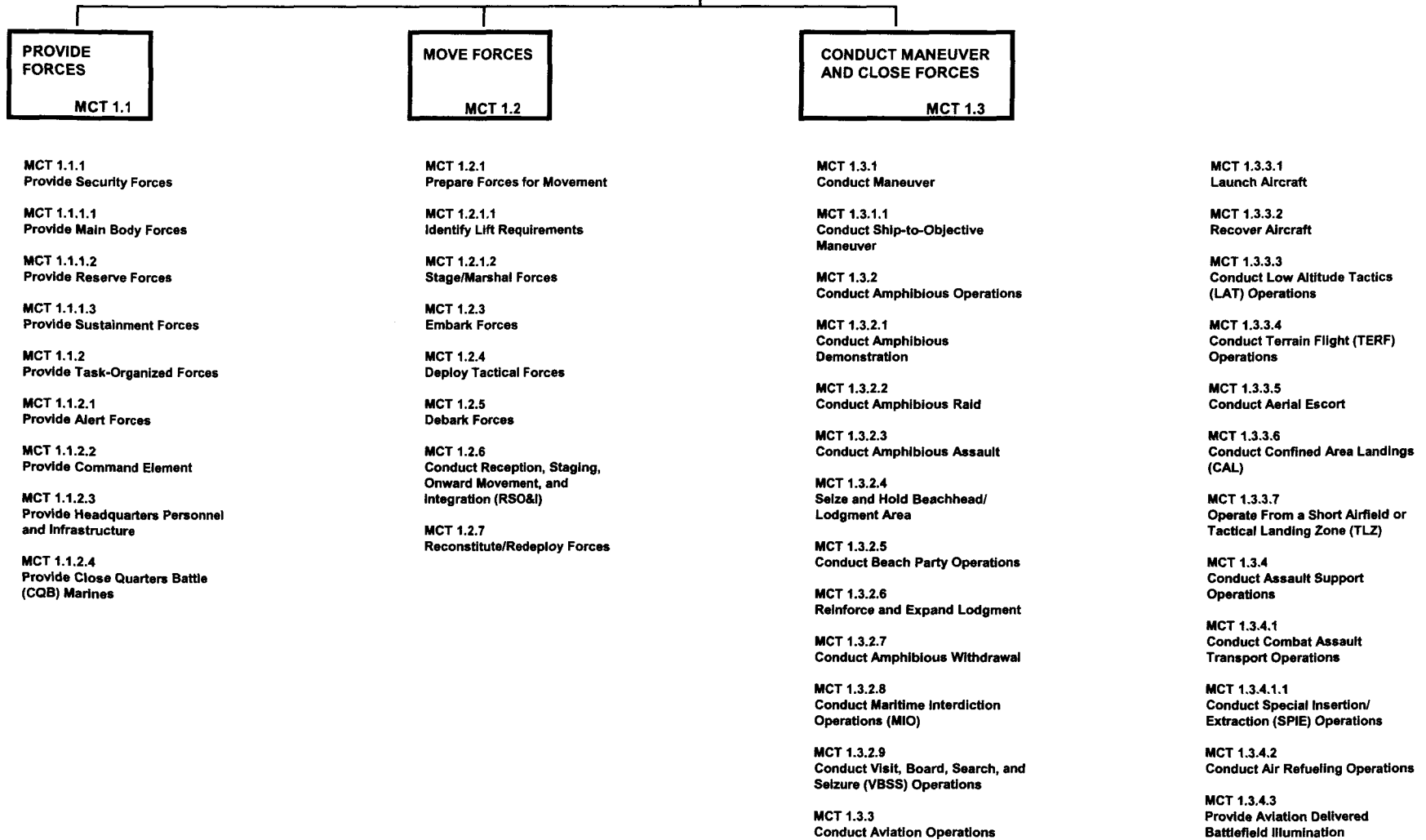
M7	Percent	Of enemy NBC delivery systems were identified, targeted, and engaged/destroyed by friendly forces.
M8	Percent	Of friendly units employ NBC monitoring equipment.

**MCT 6.4.6 Provide NBC Defense**

To provide the methods, plans, and procedures involved in establishing and exercising defensive measures against the effects of an attack by nuclear, biological, chemical (NBC) weapons or radiological warfare agents. It encompasses both the training for, and the implementation of these methods, plans and procedures, and ensures the detection, warning, and reporting of and protection against NBC threats in the operational area. (JP 1, 3-0, 3-02, 3-03, 3-01.4, 3-11, 3-13, 3-15, 3-51, MCRP 3-37A, 3-37B, 3-37.1A, 3-37.1B, 3-37.1C, 3-37.2A, 3-37.2B, 3-37.2C, MCWP 3-17, 3-37, 3-37.1, 3-37.2, 3-37.3, 3-37.4, 3-37.5, FM 3-11 (FM 3-100), NDP 1, 4, NWP 3 Series, NTTP 3-11.27, AFTTP (I) 3-2.46)

M1	Incidents	Of degradation of friendly forces attributed to inadequate protective measures.
M2	Hours	After attack to recover operational capability.
M3	Hours	After initial warning of attack to warn friendly forces.
M4	Percent	Of NBC contaminated sites had decontamination operations initiated or completed.
M5	Minutes	For force to issue downwind hazard warnings of NBC attack.
M6	Hours	After initial NBC use to detect and warn friendly forces.
M7	Percent	Of enemy NBC delivery systems were identified, targeted, and engaged/destroyed by friendly forces.
M8	Percent	Of friendly units employ NBC monitoring equipment.

# MCT 1 DEPLOY FORCES / CONDUCT MANEUVER



# MCT 1 DEPLOY / CONDUCT MANEUVER



MCT 1.3.5  
Navigate

MCT 1.3.5.1  
Conduct Initial Terminal Guidance (ITG)

MCT 1.3.6  
Conduct Tactical Road March

MCT 1.4.1  
Conduct Mobility Operations

MCT 1.4.1.1  
Conduct Gap Crossing Operations

MCT 1.4.1.2  
Conduct River Crossing Operations

MCT 1.4.1.3  
Employ Standard Bridging

MCT 1.4.1.4  
Conduct Expedient Non-Standard Bridging

MCT 1.4.1.5  
Conduct Clearance Operations

MCT 1.4.1.6  
Create Pioneer Roads and Trails

MCT 1.4.2  
Conduct Breaching Operations

MCT 1.4.2.1  
Breach Enemy Defensive Positions

MCT 1.4.2.2  
Breach Minefields

MCT 1.4.2.3  
Breach Barriers and Obstacles

MCT 1.5.1  
Create Barriers and Obstacles

MCT 1.5.2  
Employ Mines

MCT 1.5.2.1  
Plan Minefields

MCT 1.5.2.2  
Report/Record Minefields

MCT 1.5.2.3  
Mark Minefields

MCT 1.5.2.4  
Detonate Mines/Explosives

MCT 1.6.1  
Conduct Offensive Operations

MCT 1.6.1.1  
Conduct Movement to Contact

MCT 1.6.1.2  
Conduct Attacks

MCT 1.6.1.2.1  
Conduct Spoiling Attack

MCT 1.6.1.2.2  
Conduct Counterattack

MCT 1.6.1.2.3  
Conduct Feint

MCT 1.6.1.2.4  
Conduct Demonstration

MCT 1.6.1.2.5  
Conduct Show of Force

MCT 1.6.1.2.6  
Conduct Reconnaissance in Force

MCT 1.6.1.3  
Conduct Raid

MCT 1.6.1.3.1  
Conduct Limited Scale Raid

MCT 1.6.1.3.2  
Conduct Exploitation

MCT 1.6.1.3.3  
Conduct Pursuit

MCT 1.6.2  
Conduct Offensive Forms of Maneuver

MCT 1.6.2.1  
Conduct Frontal Attack

MCT 1.6.2.2  
Conduct Flanking Attack

MCT 1.6.2.3  
Conduct Envelopment

MCT 1.6.2.4  
Conduct Turning Maneuver

MCT 1.6.2.5  
Conduct Infiltration

MCT 1.6.2.6  
Conduct Penetration

MCT 1.6.3  
Conduct Tactical Tasks

MCT 1.6.3.1  
Conduct Enemy-Oriented Tactical Tasks

MCT 1.6.3.1.1  
Conduct an Ambush

MCT 1.6.3.1.2  
Conduct an Attack by Fire

MCT 1.6.3.1.3  
Conduct a Block

MCT 1.6.3.1.4  
Conduct a Bypass

MCT 1.6.3.1.5  
Canalize an Enemy Force

MCT 1.6.3.1.6  
Contain an Enemy Force

MCT 1.6.3.1.7  
Defeat an Enemy Force

MCT 1.6.3.1.8  
Destroy an Enemy Force

# MCT 1 DEPLOY / CONDUCT MANEUVER

## DOMINATE THE AREA OF OPERATIONS

### MCT 1.6

MCT 1.6.3.1.9  
Disrupt an Enemy Force

MCT 1.6.3.1.10  
Fix an Enemy Force

MCT 1.6.3.1.11  
Interdict an Enemy Force

MCT 1.6.3.1.12  
Isolate an Enemy Force

MCT 1.6.3.1.13  
Neutralize an Enemy Force

MCT 1.6.3.1.14  
Rupture an Enemy Defensive Position

MCT 1.6.3.1.15  
Suppress an Enemy Force

MCT 1.6.3.2  
Conduct Terrain-Oriented Tactical Tasks

MCT 1.6.3.2.1  
Clear an Enemy Force

MCT 1.6.3.2.2  
Control an Area

MCT 1.6.3.2.3  
Occupy an Area

MCT 1.6.3.2.4  
Retain an Area

MCT 1.6.3.2.5  
Secure an Area

MCT 1.6.3.2.6  
Seize an Area

MCT 1.6.3.3  
Conduct Friendly Force-Oriented Tactical Tasks

MCT 1.6.3.3.1  
Disengage from an Enemy Force

MCT 1.6.3.3.2  
Displace

MCT 1.6.3.3.3  
Follow

MCT 1.6.3.3.4  
Exfiltrate an Area

MCT 1.6.4  
Conduct Defensive Operations

MCT 1.6.4.1  
Conduct a Mobile Defense

MCT 1.6.4.2  
Conduct Area Defense

MCT 1.6.4.3  
Conduct Position Defense

MCT 1.6.4.4  
Establish Battle Positions

MCT 1.6.4.5  
Establish Strong Points

MCT 1.6.5  
Conduct Tactical Operations

MCT 1.6.5.1  
Conduct Retrograde

MCT 1.6.5.1.1  
Conduct a Delay

MCT 1.6.5.1.2  
Conduct a Withdrawal

MCT 1.6.5.1.3  
Conduct a Retirement

MCT 1.6.5.2  
Conduct Forward Passage of Lines

MCT 1.6.5.3  
Conduct Linkup

MCT 1.6.5.4  
Conduct Relief in Place

MCT 1.6.5.5  
Conduct Breakout from Encirclement

MCT 1.6.5.6  
Conduct Airfield Seizure Operations

MCT 1.6.5.7  
Conduct Combat Patrols

MCT 1.6.5.8  
Conduct Riverine Operations

MCT 1.6.5.9  
Conduct Battle Handover

MCT 1.6.5.10  
Conduct Direct Action (DA) Operations

MCT 1.6.5.11  
Conduct Quick Reaction Force Operations

MCT 1.6.5.12  
Conduct Demolition Operations

MCT 1.6.5.13  
Conduct Anti-Armor Operations

MCT 1.6.6  
Conduct Military Operations Other Than War (MOOTW)

MCT 1.6.6.1  
Conduct Anti-Terrorism Operations

MCT 1.6.6.2  
Conduct Anti-Terrorism (AT) Enabling/Support Operations

MCT 1.6.6.3  
Conduct Counter-Terrorist (CT) Operations

MCT 1.6.6.4  
Implement Anti-Terrorism Measures

MCT 1.6.6.5  
Support Anti-Terrorism Operations

MCT 1.6.6.6  
Conduct Noncombatant Evacuation Operations (NEO)

MCT 1.6.6.7  
Conduct Humanitarian Assistance (HA) Operations

MCT 1.6.6.8  
Conduct Peace Operations

MCT 1.6.6.9  
Conduct Security and Stability Operations (SASO)

# MCT 2 DEVELOP INTELLIGENCE

## PLAN AND DIRECT INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS

MCT 2.1

- MCT 2.1.1  
Conduct Intelligence Functions
- MCT 2.1.1.1  
Support the Commander's Estimate
- MCT 2.1.1.2  
Develop the Situation
- MCT 2.1.1.3  
Provide Indications and Warnings
- MCT 2.1.1.4  
Support Force Protection
- MCT 2.1.1.5  
Support Targeting
- MCT 2.1.1.6  
Support Combat Assessment
- MCT 2.1.1.6.1  
Evaluate Information
- MCT 2.1.2  
Conduct Intelligence Support
- MCT 2.1.2.1  
Conduct Intelligence Preparation of the Battlespace Products
- MCT 2.1.2.2  
Determine and Prioritize Intelligence Requirements (IR)
- MCT 2.1.2.3  
Determine and Prioritize Priority Intelligence Requirements (PIR)
- MCT 2.1.2.4  
Plan, Direct, and Supervise the Red Cell
- MCT 2.1.2.5  
Conduct Area/Country Studies
- MCT 2.1.2.6  
Coordinate Geodesy, Imagery and Services (GI&S) Support

## COLLECT DATA AND INTELLIGENCE

MCT 2.2

- MCT 2.1.2.7  
Conduct Climatic/Meteorological Analysis
- MCT 2.1.2.8  
Coordinate and Conduct Hydrographic Surveys
- MCT 2.1.2.9  
Allocate Intelligence Resources
- MCT 2.1.3  
Plan and Coordinate for the Collection of Tactical Intelligence
- MCT 2.1.3.1  
Plan the Use of Imagery Intelligence
- MCT 2.1.3.2  
Plan the Use of Signals Intelligence
- MCT 2.1.3.2.1  
Conduct Communications Intelligence Support
- MCT 2.1.3.2.2  
Conduct Electronics Intelligence Support
- MCT 2.1.3.3  
Conduct Human Intelligence Activities
- MCT 2.1.3.4  
Conduct Measurement and Signature Intelligence Activities
- MCT 2.1.3.5  
Conduct Open-Source Intelligence Activities
- MCT 2.1.3.6  
Conduct Counterintelligence Activities
- MCT 2.1.4  
Conduct Counter-Reconnaissance Activities

- MCT 2.2.1  
Collect Tactical Reconnaissance
- MCT 2.2.1.1  
Collect Route Reconnaissance
- MCT 2.2.1.2  
Conduct Area Reconnaissance
- MCT 2.2.1.3  
Conduct Zone Reconnaissance
- MCT 2.2.1.4  
Conduct Force-Oriented Reconnaissance
- MCT 2.2.2  
Conduct Engineer Reconnaissance
- MCT 2.2.2.1  
Conduct Route and Road Reconnaissance
- MCT 2.2.2.2  
Conduct Urban Reconnaissance
- MCT 2.2.3  
Conduct Terrain Reconnaissance
- MCT 2.2.4  
Implant and/or Recover Sensors and Beacons
- MCT 2.2.5  
Conduct Aviation Intelligence Collection Activities
- MCT 2.2.5.1  
Conduct Aviation Electronic Warfare
- MCT 2.2.5.2  
Conduct Air Reconnaissance
- MCT 2.2.5.2.1  
Conduct Visual Reconnaissance
- MCT 2.2.5.2.2  
Conduct Multisensor Imagery Reconnaissance

## PROCESS AND EXPLOIT COLLECTED INFORMATION/ INTELLIGENCE

MCT 2.3

- MCT 2.2.5.2.3  
Conduct Electronic Reconnaissance
- MCT 2.2.6  
Collect Battle Damage Assessment (BDA)
- MCT 2.2.7  
Collect Combat Intelligence Data
- MCT 2.2.8  
Collect Medical Intelligence Data
- MCT 2.2.9  
Conduct Reconnaissance and Surveillance
- MCT 2.2.10  
Collect Tactical Intelligence on Ordnance and Munitions
- MCT 2.3.1  
Conduct Technical Processing and Exploitation
- MCT 2.3.2  
Correlate Information
- MCT 2.3.3  
Conduct Counter-Proliferation Support Operations

## MCT 2 DEVELOP INTELLIGENCE

### PRODUCE INTELLIGENCE

MCT 2.4

MCT 2.4.1  
Integrate Information

MCT 2.4.2  
Interpret Information

MCT 2.4.3  
Analyze and Synthesize  
Information

MCT 2.4.4  
Evaluate the Threat

MCT 2.4.4.1  
Determine Lethality of Threat  
Weapon Systems

MCT 2.4.5  
Prepare Intelligence Products

MCT 2.4.5.1  
Brief Intelligence Products

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

### DISSEMINATE AND INTEGRATE INTELLIGENCE

MCT 2.5

MCT 2.5.1  
Determine Form for Disseminating  
Intelligence

MCT 2.5.2  
Establish Secure and Rapid  
Dissemination Means

### EVALUATE INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS

MCT 2.6

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# MCT 3 EMPLOY FIREPOWER

## CONDUCT TARGETING (D3A/JOINT TARGETING CYCLE)

MCT 3.1

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

MCT 3.1.1.1  
Conduct Effects-Based Targeting

MCT 3.1.1.1.1  
Determine Desired Direct Effects

MCT 3.1.1.1.2  
Determine Desired Indirect Effects

MCT 3.1.1.2  
Develop Measures of Effectiveness (MOEs)

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

MCT 3.1.2.1  
Identify Planned Targets

MCT 3.1.2.1.1  
Identify Scheduled Targets

MCT 3.1.2.1.2  
Identify On-Call Targets

MCT 3.1.2.2  
Respond to Immediate Targets

MCT 3.1.2.2.1  
Respond to Unplanned Immediate Targets

MCT 3.1.2.2.2  
Respond to Unanticipated Immediate Targets

MCT 3.1.2.3  
Conduct Target Value Analysis (TVA)

MCT 3.1.2.3.1  
Identify High Value Targets (HVT)

MCT 3.1.2.3.2  
Identify High-Payoff Targets (HPT)

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

MCT 3.1.2.3.3  
Nominate Time-Sensitive Targets (TST) to the Combatant Commander or Joint Force Commander

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

MCTL 3.1.2.5  
Lead or Participate in a Target Board

MCT 3.1.3  
DECIDE-DETECT/Conduct Capabilities Analysis

MCT 3.1.3.1  
Conduct Weaponing

MCT 3.1.3.2  
Identify Target Acquisition (TA) Taskings

MCTL 3.1.3.3  
Develop an Attack Guidance Matrix (AGM)

MCT 3.1.3.4  
Identify Target Selection Standards

MCT 3.1.3.5  
Identify Requirements for Battle Damage Assessment (BDA)

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

MCT 3.1.4.1  
Identify Force Apportionment

MCT 3.1.4.2  
Identify Force Allocation

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

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

MCT 3.1.5  
DELIVER/Conduct Mission Planning and Force Execution

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

MCT 3.1.6  
ASSESS/Conduct Combat Assessment

MCT 3.1.6.1  
Assess Battle Damage Assessment (BDA)

MCT 3.1.6.1.1  
Assess the Physical Damage to Targets

MCT 3.1.6.1.2  
Assess the Functional Damage to Targets

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

MCT 3.1.6.2  
Conduct Munitions Effects Assessment

MCT 3.1.6.3  
Make Re-attack Recommendations

## ATTACK TARGETS

MCT 3.2

MCT 3.2.1  
Conduct Fire Support Tasks

MCT 3.2.1.1  
Support Forces in Contact

MCT 3.2.1.2  
Support the Commander's Concept of Operations

MCT 3.2.1.3  
Integrate Fire Support with the Scheme of Maneuver

MCT 3.2.1.4  
Sustain Fire Support

MCT 3.2.2  
Achieve Targeting Objectives

MCT 3.2.2.1  
Conduct Fires to DISRUPT an Enemy Force

MCT 3.2.2.2  
Conduct Fires to DELAY an Enemy Force

MCT 3.2.2.3  
Conduct Fires to LIMIT an Enemy Force

MCT 3.2.2.4  
Conduct Fires to DESTROY an Enemy Force

MCT 3.2.2.5  
Conduct Fires to DIVERT an Enemy Force

MCT 3.2.3  
Conduct Aviation Delivered Fires

MCT 3.2.3.1  
Conduct Offensive Air Support (OAS)

MCT 3.2.3.1.1  
Conduct Close Air Support (CAS)

MCT 3.2.3.1.2  
Conduct Deep Air Support (DAS)

MCT 3.2.3.1.2.1  
Conduct Air Interdiction Operations

MCT 3.2.3.1.2.2  
Conduct Armed Reconnaissance

MCT 3.2.3.2  
Conduct Anti-air Warfare (Offensive Anti-air Warfare (OAAW))

MCT 3.2.3.2.1  
Conduct Suppression of Enemy Air Defenses (SEAD)

MCT 3.2.3.2.2  
Conduct Offensive Counterair (OCA)

MCT 3.2.4  
Conduct Ground Delivered Fires

MCT 3.2.4.1  
Conduct Direct Fires

MCT 3.2.4.2  
Conduct Indirect Fires

MCT 3.2.4.2.1  
Attack Deep Targets

MCT 3.2.4.3  
Conduct Counterfire Operations

MCT 3.2.4.4  
Provide Illumination/Smoke

MCT 3.2.4.5  
Conduct Survey Operations

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**MCT 3 EMPLOY  
FIREPOWER**

**ATTACK  
TARGETS**

**MCT 3.2**

**MCT 3.2.5  
Control Supporting Arms**

**MCT 3.2.5.1  
Control Ground Surface Fires**

**MCT 3.2.5.2  
Control Close Air Support**

**MCT 3.2.5.3  
Control Naval Surface Fire  
Support (NSFS)**

**MCT 3.2.6  
Conduct Non-lethal Fires**

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# MCT 4 PERFORM LOGISTICS AND COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

## CONDUCT SUPPLY OPERATIONS MCT 4.1

- MCT 4.1.1  
Conduct Aviation Supply Operations
- MCT 4.1.1.1  
Manage Aviation Supply Response
- MCT 4.1.1.2  
Conduct Consumables Management (Aviation Supply)
- MCT 4.1.1.3  
Conduct Repairables Management
- MCT 4.1.1.4  
Conduct Aviation Supply Accounting
- MCT 4.1.1.5  
Conduct Squadron Support
- MCT 4.1.1.6  
Conduct Supply Management
- MCT 4.1.1.7  
Conduct Aviation Ordnance Support
- MCT 4.1.2  
Conduct Ground Supply Operations
- MCT 4.1.2.1  
Determine Requirements
- MCT 4.1.2.2  
Conduct Procurement
- MCT 4.1.2.3  
Provide Storage
- MCT 4.1.2.4  
Conduct Distribution Operations
- MCT 4.1.2.4.1  
Conduct Bulk Liquid Operations

## CONDUCT MAINTENANCE OPERATIONS MCT 4.2

- MCT 4.1.2.5  
Conduct Salvage Operations
- MCT 4.1.2.6  
Conduct Disposal
- MCT 4.2.1  
Conduct Aviation Maintenance Operations
- MCT 4.2.1.1  
Conduct Organic Aircraft Maintenance
- MCT 4.2.1.2  
Conduct Intermediate Maintenance
- MCT 4.2.1.2.1  
Perform Avionics Maintenance
- MCT 4.2.1.2.2  
Conduct Support Equipment (SE) Maintenance
- MCT 4.2.1.2.3  
Manage Cryogenics
- MCT 4.2.1.2.4  
Conduct Aviation Ordnance Support
- MCT 4.2.1.2.5  
Conduct Maintenance Data Collection and Analysis
- MCT 4.2.2  
Conduct Ground Equipment Maintenance
- MCT 4.2.2.1  
Conduct Inspection and Classification
- MCT 4.2.2.2  
Conduct Service, Adjustment, and Tuning
- MCT 4.2.2.3  
Conduct Testing and Calibration
- MCT 4.2.2.4  
Conduct Repair

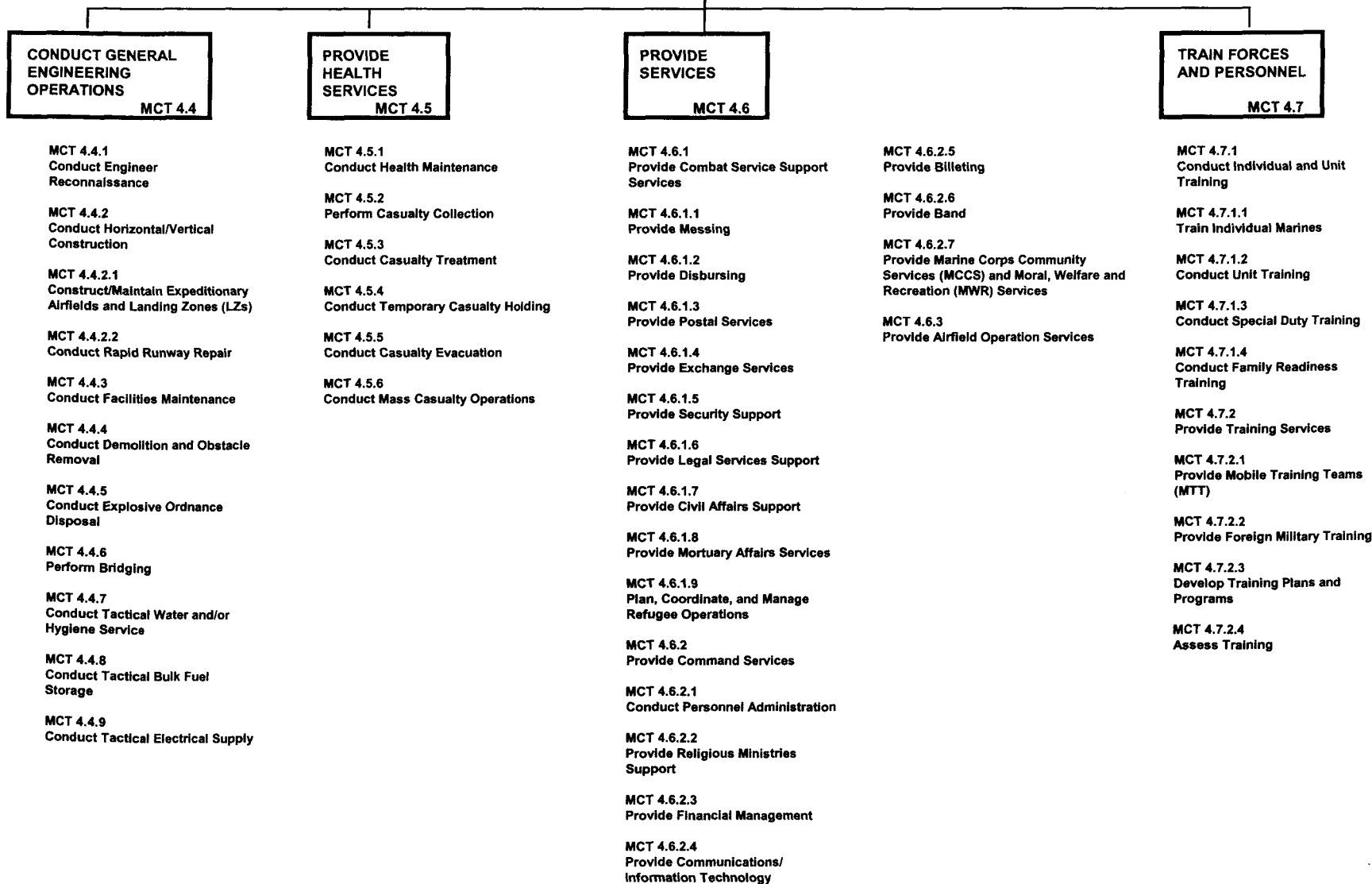
- MCT 4.2.2.5  
Conduct Modification
- MCT 4.2.2.6  
Conduct Rebuilding and Overhaul
- MCT 4.2.2.7  
Provide Reclamation
- MCT 4.2.2.8  
Conduct Recovery and Evacuation Operations

## CONDUCT TRANSPORTATION OPERATIONS MCT 4.3

- MCT 4.3.1  
Conduct Embark Support
- MCT 4.3.2  
Conduct Port and Terminal Support
- MCT 4.3.3  
Conduct Motor Transport Operations
- MCT 4.3.4  
Conduct Air Delivery Operations
- MCT 4.3.5  
Provide Freight/Passenger Transportation
- MCT 4.3.6  
Conduct Material Handling Operations

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# MCT 4 PERFORM LOGISTICS AND COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT



# MCT 5 EXERCISE COMMAND AND CONTROL

## ACQUIRE, PROCESS, COMMUNICATE INFO, AND MAINTAIN STATUS

### MCT 5.1

- MCT 5.1.1  
Provide and Maintain Communications
- MCT 5.1.1.1  
Provide Single Channel Radio Communications
- MCT 5.1.1.2  
Provide Wide Area Networks (WAN)/Local Area Networks (LAN) Communications
- MCT 5.1.1.3  
Provide Electronic Message Communications
- MCT 5.1.1.4  
Provide Telephone Communications
- MCT 5.1.1.5  
Provide Digital Switched Backbone Communications
- MCT 5.1.1.6  
Relay Communications
- MCT 5.1.2  
Manage Means of Communicating Information
- MCT 5.1.2.1  
Utilize the Global Command and Control System (GCCS) and the Defense Information System Network (DISN)
- MCT 5.1.2.1.1  
Maintain and Operate Joint C4 Systems
- MCT 5.1.2.2  
Establish, Maintain and Operate MAGTF C4 Systems

## PREPARE PLANS AND ORDERS

### MCT 5.2

- MCTL 5.1.2.3  
Prepare Communications and Information System (CIS) Plans, Orders, and SOPs
- MCT 5.1.2.4  
Provide Communications Security (COMSEC, TRANSEC, TEMPEST, Cryptosecurity)
- MCT 5.1.2.5  
Control Communication Nets
- MCT 5.1.3  
Maintain Information and Force Status
- MCT 5.1.3.1  
Maintain Common Operational Picture (COP)
- MCT 5.1.3.2  
Provide Positive ID of Friendly Forces within AO
- MCT 5.1.3.2.1  
Establish/Maintain Enhanced Position Location Reporting System (EPLRS)
- MCT 5.1.3.2.2  
Establish/Maintain Blue Force Tracker
- MCT 5.2.1  
Conduct Rapid Response Planning Process (R2P2)
- MCT 5.2.1.1  
Man/Conduct Crisis Action Team (CAT) Operations
- MCT 5.2.1.2  
Initiate MEU(SOC) Mission Execution within Six Hours of Receipt of Mission
- MCT 5.2.2  
Conduct Deliberate Planning (Marine Corps Planning Process (MCPFP))
- MCT 5.2.2.1  
Conduct Mission Analysis
- MCT 5.2.2.1.1  
Develop Commander's Battlespace Area Evaluation (CBAE)
- MCT 5.2.2.1.2  
Review, Request Changes to, Provide Rules of Engagement (ROE)
- MCT 5.2.2.1.3  
Develop Commander's Planning Guidance
- MCT 5.2.2.1.4  
Issue Warning Order
- MCT 5.2.2.2  
Develop Course of Action (COA)
- MCT 5.2.2.2.1  
Conduct Relative Combat Power Analysis (RCPA)
- MCT 5.2.2.2.2  
Develop/Refine Staff Estimates

## DIRECT, LEAD, COORDINATE FORCES/ OPERATIONS

### MCT 5.3

- MCT 5.2.2.2.3  
Develop Commander's Wargaming Guidance
- MCT 5.2.2.3  
Wargame COAs
- MCT 5.2.2.3.1  
Develop Synchronization Matrix
- MCT 5.2.2.4  
Conduct COA Comparison and Decision
- MCT 5.2.2.5  
Develop the Order
- MCT 5.2.2.5.1  
Develop Base Plan
- MCT 5.2.2.5.2  
Develop Annexes, Appendices, Tabs, Exhibits, etc.
- MCT 5.2.2.5.3  
Conduct Orders Crosswalk
- MCTL 5.2.2.6  
Transition the OORDER/CONPLAN for Current Operations
- MCT 5.2.3  
Perform Resource Management
- MCT 5.3.1  
Direct Operations
- MCT 5.3.1.1  
Issue Orders
- MCT 5.3.1.2  
Exercise Tactical Command and Control
- MCT 5.3.1.3  
Lead Forces
- MCT 5.3.1.4  
Maintain Command Presence
- MCT 5.3.1.5  
Maintain Unit Discipline
- MCT 5.3.1.6  
Synchronize Tactical Operations with Warfighting Functions
- MCT 5.3.1.6.1  
Develop Maneuver Control Measures
- MCT 5.3.1.7  
Establish Liaisons
- MCT 5.3.1.8  
Conduct Operational Risk Management (ORM)
- MCT 5.3.2  
Establish Means to Command and Control
- MCT 5.3.2.1  
Establish/Conduct Combat Operations Center (COC) Operations
- MCT 5.3.2.2  
Establish/Conduct Combat Intelligence Center (CIC) Operations

# MCT 5 EXERCISE COMMAND AND CONTROL

## DIRECT, LEAD, COORDINATE FORCES/ OPERATIONS MCT 5.3

MCT 5.3.2.3  
Establish/Conduct Force Fires  
Coordination Center (FFCC)  
Operations

MCT 5.3.2.4  
Establish/Conduct Surveillance  
and Reconnaissance Center  
(SARC) Operations

MCT 5.3.2.5  
Establish/Conduct Rear Area  
Operations Center (RAOC)  
Operations

MCT 5.3.2.6  
Establish/Conduct Fire Support  
Coordination Center (FSCC)  
Operations

MCT 5.3.2.6.1  
Establish/Conduct Fire Direction  
Center (FDC) Operations

MCT 5.3.2.6.2  
Establish/Conduct Tactical Air  
Control Party (TACP) Operations

MCT 5.3.2.7  
Establish/Conduct Tactical Air  
Command Center (TACC) Airborne  
Operations

MCT 5.3.2.7.1  
Establish/Conduct Tactical Air  
Operations Center (TAOC)  
Operations

MCT 5.3.2.7.2  
Establish/Conduct Direct Air  
Support Center (DASC) Airborne  
Operations

MCT 5.3.2.8  
Establish/Conduct CSS  
Operations Center (CSSC)  
Operations

MCT 5.3.2.9  
Establish/Conduct Movement  
Control Center (MCC) Operations

MCT 5.3.2.10  
Conduct Operations in  
Amphibious Command and  
Control Facilities

MCT 5.3.2.10.1  
Conduct Operations in Landing  
Force Operations Center (LFOC)

MCT 5.3.2.10.2  
Conduct Operations in Supporting  
Arms Coordination Center (SACC)

MCT 5.3.2.10.3  
Conduct Operations in TACC  
(Afloat)

MCT 5.3.2.10.4  
Conduct Operations in Helicopter  
Direction Center (HDC)

MCT 5.3.2.10.5  
Conduct Operations in Tactical-  
Logistics Group (TACLOG)

MCT 5.3.3  
Control the Battlespace

MCT 5.3.3.1  
Organize Battlespace for  
Offensive Operations (Deep,  
Close, and Rear Areas)

MCT 5.3.3.2  
Organize Battlespace for  
Defensive Operations (Security,  
Main Battle, and Rear Areas)

MCT 5.3.3.3  
Establish Forward Operating  
Locations (FOB, FOS, FARP)

MCT 5.3.3.4  
Establish Unit Boundaries

MCT 5.3.3.5  
Establish Fire Support  
Coordination Measures (FSCM)

MCT 5.3.3.5.1  
Establish Permissive FSCMs (CFL,  
FSCL, BCL, FFA, etc.)

MCT 5.3.3.5.2  
Establish Restrictive FSCMs (RFL,  
NFA, RFA, ACA, etc.)

MCT 5.3.3.5.3  
Establish Restrictive Operations  
Zone (ROZ)

MCT 5.3.4  
Conduct Fire Support  
Coordination

MCT 5.3.4.1  
Coordinate Fires in Support of  
Barrier Plan

MCT 5.3.4.2  
Coordinate Electronic Warfare  
(EW) with Fires

MCT 5.3.4.3  
Coordinate Naval Surface Fire  
Support (NSFS)

MCT 5.3.4.4  
Coordinate Ground Surface Fires

MCT 5.3.4.5  
Coordinate Close Air Support

MCT 5.3.5  
Control Aircraft and Missiles

MCT 5.3.5.1  
Conduct Air Direction

MCT 5.3.5.2  
Conduct Air Control

MCT 5.3.5.3  
Conduct Airspace Management/  
Surveillance

MCT 5.3.5.4  
Conduct Airspace Control

MCT 5.3.5.4.1  
Conduct Positive Control

MCT 5.3.5.4.2  
Conduct Terminal Control

MCT 5.3.5.4.3  
Conduct Procedural Control

MCT 5.3.5.5  
Coordinate/Employ Airspace  
Control Measures

MCT 5.3.5.6  
Coordinate Aviation Operations  
with Area of Operations (AO) Fire  
Support Coordination Measures  
(FSCM)

MCT 5.3.5.7  
Coordinate/Employ Air Defense  
Control Measures

## CONDUCT INFORMATION OPERATIONS (IO) MCT 5.4

MCT 5.4.1  
Conduct IO Battlespace Shaping

MCT 5.4.1.1  
Conduct Deception Operations

MCT 5.4.1.2  
Conduct Electronic Warfare (EW)

MCT 5.4.1.2.1  
Conduct Electronic Attack (EA)

MCT 5.4.1.2.2  
Conduct Electronic Protection (EP)

MCT 5.4.1.2.3  
Conduct Electronic Warfare Support  
(ES)

MCTL 5.4.1.3  
Conduct Psychological Operations  
(PSYOPS)

MCT 5.4.1.4  
Conduct IO Physical Attacks

MCT 5.4.1.5  
Conduct Civil-Military Operations

MCT 5.4.2  
Conduct IO Force Enhancement/  
Force Protection

MCT 5.4.2.1  
Conduct Operations Security  
(OPSEC)

MCT 5.4.2.2  
Conduct Computer Network  
Operations (CNO)

MCT 5.4.2.3  
Conduct Information Assurance

MCT 5.4.2.4  
Conduct IO Physical Security

MCT 5.4.2.5  
Conduct Public Affairs Operations

# MCT 5 EXERCISE COMMAND AND CONTROL

## CONDUCT JOINT AND COALITION OPERATIONS MCT 5.5

- MCT 5.5.1**  
Integrate and Operate with Joint/Combined Forces
- MCT 5.5.2**  
Participate in the Development of Joint/Service Doctrine and Tactics, Techniques and Procedures (TTPs)
- MCT 5.5.3**  
Conduct Joint Mission Planning Utilizing JOPES (Campaign/Deliberate/Crisis Action Planning)
- MCT 5.5.4**  
Coordinate and Integrate Joint, Multinational, and Interagency Support

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# MCT 6 PROTECT THE FORCE

## PROVIDE SECURITY

MCT 6.1

## RESCUE AND RECOVER

MCT 6.2

## PERFORM CONSEQUENCE MANAGEMENT

MCT 6.3

MCT 6.1.1  
Conduct Active Security

MCT 6.1.1.1  
Coordinate MAGTF Rear Area Security with the Joint Rear Area Coordinator (JRAC)

MCT 6.1.1.2  
Develop Rear Area Security (RAS) and Base Defense Plans

MCT 6.1.1.2.1  
Coordinate/Establish Host Nation Support (HNS)

MCT 6.1.1.2.2  
Incorporate/Apply Legal Constraints

MCT 6.1.1.3  
Conduct Base Defense

MCT 6.1.1.3.1  
Establish the Base Defense Operation Center (BDOC)

MCT 6.1.1.3.2  
Establish Threat Conditions (THREATCON)

MCT 6.1.1.3.3  
Disseminate Air, Ground, Missile Attack Warnings

MCT 6.1.1.3.4  
Organize and Prepare the Defense

MCT 6.1.1.3.5  
Conduct Defense in Depth

MCT 6.1.1.3.5.1  
Conduct Patrolling

MCT 6.1.1.3.5.2  
Establish Observation and Listening Post

MCT 6.1.1.4  
Conduct Security Operations in Support of Maneuver

MCT 6.1.1.4.1  
Conduct Cover Operations

MCT 6.1.1.4.2  
Conduct Guard Operations

MCT 6.1.1.4.3  
Conduct Screen Operations

MCT 6.1.1.5  
Conduct Convoy Security

MCT 6.1.1.6  
Provide Overwatch During Movement

MCT 6.1.1.7  
Conduct Anti-air Warfare (AAW) (Air Defense)

MCT 6.1.1.8  
Conduct Active Air Defense

MCT 6.1.1.9  
Provide Reaction Forces

MCT 6.1.1.9.1  
Respond to Level I Threats

MCT 6.1.1.9.2  
Respond to Level II Threats

MCT 6.1.1.9.2.1  
Establish, Organize and Train Provisional Security Forces

MCT 6.1.1.9.3  
Respond to Level III Threats

MCT 6.1.1.9.3.1  
Provide/Support the Tactical Combat Force (TCF)

MCT 6.1.1.10  
Conduct Military Police Operations

MCT 6.1.1.10.1  
Conduct Law Enforcement, Criminal Investigation, and U.S. Prisoner Confinement

MCT 6.1.1.10.2  
Collect, Process, Guard, and Evacuate Enemy POWs and Civilian Detainees

MCT 6.1.1.10.3  
Provide Base/Airfield Security Operations

MCT 6.1.1.10.4  
Provide MP Response Force for the Conduct of Airbase Ground Defense (ABGD)

MCT 6.1.1.10.5  
Provide Traffic Control and Traffic Accident Investigations

MCT 6.1.1.10.6  
Provide Main Supply routes/Lines of Communication (MSR/LOC) Security

MCT 6.1.2  
Conduct Passive Security

MCT 6.1.2.1  
Use/Employ Camouflage, Dispersion, and Natural Cover

MCT 6.1.2.2  
Harden Installations, Vehicles, and Equipment

MCT 6.1.2.3  
Conduct Passive Air Defense

MCT 6.1.2.4  
Conduct Deception Operations

MCT 6.2.1  
Conduct Assault Support [Tactical Recovery of Aircraft and Personnel (TRAP)] Operations

MCT 6.2.2  
Conduct Assault Support (Air Evacuation) Operations

MCT 6.3.1  
Prepare, Coordinate and Rehearse Area Damage Control (ADC) Plans

MCT 6.3.2  
Assess Damage and Provide Update to Rear Area Operations Center (RAOC)

MCT 6.3.3  
Restore Mission Essential Operations and Communications

MCT 6.3.4  
Remove/Dispose Unexploded Ordnance



## MCT 6 PROTECT THE FORCE

### OPERATE IN A CBRNE ENVIRONMENT

#### MCT 6.4

**MCT 6.4.1**  
Conduct Chemical, Biological,  
Radiological, Nuclear, and High-  
Yield Explosive (CBRNE)  
Operations

**MCT 6.4.2**  
Conduct CBRNE Initial Incident  
Response Operations

**MCT 6.4.3**  
Conduct Chemical, Biological,  
Radiological, and Toxic Industrial  
Chemical Agent Detection,  
Identification, Monitoring, and  
Sampling Operations

**MCT 6.4.4**  
Conduct CBRNE Reconnaissance  
and Decontamination Operations

**MCT 6.4.5**  
Conduct Enhanced NBC  
Operations

**MCT 6.4.6**  
Provide NBC Defense