
Marine Air-Ground Task Force (MAGTF) Combat Camera



Coordinating Draft

U.S. Marine Corps

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PCN: xxxxxxxxxxxxx

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
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Washington, DC 20380-1775

FOREWORD

Marine Corps Warfighting Publication (MCWP) 3-33.7, *Marine Air-Ground Task Force (MAGTF) Combat Camera*, educates combatant commanders and staff planners on combat camera (COMCAM) capabilities.

COMCAM is an information resource that provides a timely, accurate, “you-are-there” imagery perspective on military operations. COMCAM is essential to internal and external communications. The need for the COMCAM capabilities will increase as the Marine Corps reaches Marine families, interacts with domestic and international media, and provides tactical imagery to enhance force protection and situational awareness.

To expedite their decision making processes and operational requirements, commanders must have a successful COMCAM program. COMCAM units make a valuable contribution to the MAGTF and the Marine Corps if COMCAM is understood and the COMCAM officer is supported. Executed properly, COMCAM enhances situational awareness, and provides force protection and a visual record for high-level briefs, and internal and external communications or historical records.

MCWP 3-37.7 supersedes MCWP 3-37.7, *Combat Camera and Visual Information in Expeditionary Operations*, dated 1 October 2002.

Reviewed and approved this date.

BY DIRECTION OF THE COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS

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Publication Control Number

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MAGTF COMBAT CAMERA

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CHAPTER 1

FUNDAMENTALS

MAGTF COMCAM forces must be prepared to conduct operations across the range of military operations. COMCAM forces must be prepared to be flexible and able to task organize for any size MAGTF and operation. COMCAM provides the MAGTF commander, joint task force commander, and unified combatant commanders with a directed imagery and printing capability in support of operational and planning requirements during world crises, contingencies, exercises, and wartime operations. COMCAM also supports imagery requirements of the Secretary of Defense, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the Military Departments. COMCAM can be simultaneously valuable at the strategic, operational, and tactical levels of war. COMCAM helps exploit the power of horizontal information flow, speed up decision-making, and facilitate execution at lower levels. COMCAM is a fundamental information tool of MAGTF commanders and decision-makers throughout the Department of Defense (DOD).

DOD Directive 5060.4, *Joint Combat Camera Program*, defines COMCAM as the acquisition and utilization of still and motion imagery in support of combat, information, humanitarian, special force, intelligence, reconnaissance, engineering, legal, public affairs, and other operations involving the military Services.

MAGTF COMCAM is further defined as a visual information tool consisting of imagery and printing/reproduction capability for the Commander to employ like any other weapon system or information operation capability to facilitate his decision-making process and to achieve or promote specific objectives over a specific adversary.

MISSION

Effective COMCAM operations have become more important and more difficult to execute. The impact of COMCAM operations on the MAGTF, the Marine Corps, and its leadership is that in any given time or situation COMCAM can be a simple or complex tool. It is simple because the mission supports the warfighter's imagery requirements, complex because the environment is dynamic. Commanders must deal with imagery at various times and from various sources; e.g., intelligence, reconnaissance, public affairs (PA), and coalition forces or civilian media. The MAGTF COMCAM mission is to provide the commander with a directed imagery capability in support of operational and planning requirements during wartime operations, worldwide crises, contingencies, and training exercises. This capability supports his information requirements with timely products in an effort to speed the decision-making process.

Types of COMCAM products are:

- Still photographic imagery (see fig. 1-1).
- Motion imagery (video) (see fig 1-2).
- Printing and reproduction services (flyers, leaflets, orders or documents) (see fig. 1-3).
- Combat art (see fig 1-4).

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Figure 1-1. Still photographic imagery.

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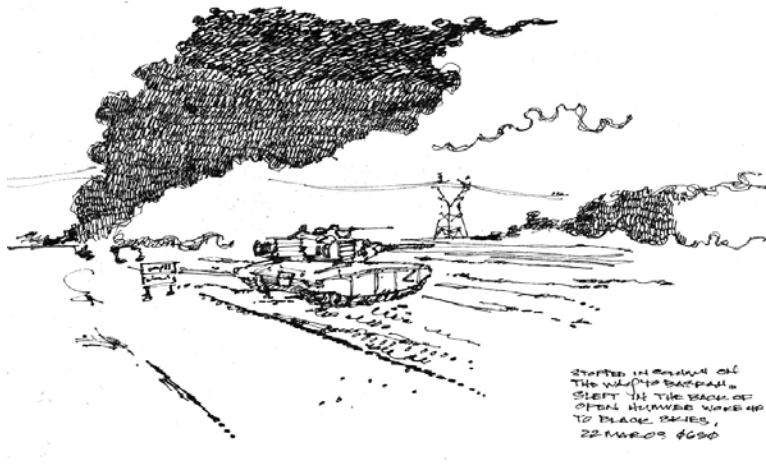
Figure 1-2. Combat videographer.

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44



Figure 1-3. Combat lithography–reproduction.



STARTED IN MARCH OF
THE WAR (1940-1941)
SLEPT IN THE BACK OF
OPERAL HUMMER WENT UP
TO BLACK TANKS,
22 MARCH 1940

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Figure 1-4. Combat art.



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Figure 1-5. VI Support to Psychological Operations.

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Figure 1-6. COMCAM support to civil affairs.

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Figure 1-7. COMCAM support to intelligence.

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SUPPORT TO THE WARFIGHTER

58 COMCAM can be employed as an enabler of information operations. COMCAM supports all
59 areas of information operations to include psychological operations (PSYOPS), civil affairs,
60 intelligence, and PA (see figs. 1-5, 1-6, and 1-7). COMCAM performs the critical mission of
61 providing essential battlefield information in support of strategic, operational, and tactical
62 missions. This information provides MAGTF commanders and staffs with visual tools to
63 accomplish battlefield assessments, reconnaissance, decision-making, and evidence and terrain
64 analysis.

65 As a tactical intelligence source, COMCAM enhances tempo through effective information flow,
66 taking advantage of all available communication means to disseminate intelligence; e.g., tactical
67 radios or SECRET Internet Protocol Router Network.

68 Planning for COMCAM requires an understanding of the mission, warfighter requirements, and
69 the value and life cycle of imagery. The COMCAM officer must remember there is rarely only
70 one warfighter. COMCAM imagery from World War II, Vietnam, and Iraq originally gathered to
71 support a commander's information requirements is repeatedly used in training manuals, lessons
72 learned, historical programs, and Commandant, Marine Corps-produced motivational videos or
73 recruiting posters. COMCAM imagery directly or indirectly supports the warfighter. The
74 MAGTF commander tasks his staff and subordinates to accomplish various missions. These
75 Marines use COMCAM products and services to support the commander's intent. Examples
76 include the following:

- 77 • The daily "game tape" produced for leaders to critique their Marines' training during special
78 operations capable (SOC) qualification;
- 79 • A videotape of an enemy prisoner of war for use by the interrogators and translators;
- 80 • Imagery of imprisoned children for use by the legal officer and the civil-military operations
81 (CMO) team;
- 82 • Large prints from F/A-18 gun cameras;
- 83 • Photographs of Marines in action that the Commandant, Marine Corps uses to brief Congress;
- 84 • Route reconnaissance, battle damage assessment, situational awareness, etc.

85 The usefulness of COMCAM frequently outlives the immediate situation. As society becomes
86 more visually oriented in communication, the demand for imagery will increase. Historical
87 images have repeatedly been used to champion the Marine Corps' existence or need for
88 resources. The value of imagery is sometimes based on timeliness. For example, pictures of the
89 Yaqshid headquarters recorded Somali gang activity over several months and enhanced the
90 situational awareness of the Marines who participated in the early days of Operation Restore
91 Hope.

92 General officers are routinely asked to provide imagery in support of think tanks, war colleges,
93 and historical production initiatives. These images act as a force multiplier. The value of imagery
94 almost always surpasses a single need. Imagery may have significance for several people or
95 organizations simultaneously; e.g., the on-scene commander, planners, analysts, civil affairs,
96 engineers, military police, the joint chiefs, joint COMCAM, and PA. The shelf life of imagery
97 ranges from immediate to historical. The National Archives houses hundreds of thousands of
98 images of Marines. Failure to incorporate COMCAM in training and operations will eventually
99 result in a lack of historical imagery, which will significantly reduce our ability to show the
100 American public their Marine Corps. The COMCAM must pursue a high return on the
101 COMCAM investment and make imagery available and useful to as many customers as possible.
102 COMCAM is valuable because it contributes to effective decisions and actions. It is not the

103 *amount* of information that is critical, but the *key elements* of information, available when needed
104 and in a useful form, that improve the commander's awareness of the tactical situation and ability
105 to act.

106 **PRINCIPLES**

107 COMCAM personnel, MAGTF commanders, and potential customers should be aware of the
108 principles that guide planning and execution of COMCAM operations. COMCAM principles
109 directly support the planning and execution of operations in the global information environment.

110 These principles are:

- 111 • *Imagery's worth is increased by the number of viewers.* Imagery becomes useful when it is
112 viewed, shared, used, and understood. Acquisition and production must be matched with
113 dissemination and quickly retrievable archives.
- 114 • *COMCAM can support several missions simultaneously.* Understanding strategic,
115 operational, tactical, immediate, and future COMCAM requirements will empower the
116 COMCAM officer to support concurrent missions often with the same imagery.
- 117 • *The COMCAM officer does not have imagery releasing authority.* COMCAM personnel
118 cannot release imagery outside of the tasking command without the commander's permission.
119 Additionally, COMCAM personnel cannot release imagery to the public. The public affairs
120 officer is usually designated the command's releasing authority.
- 121 • *COMCAM personnel must practice and provide security at the source.* This standard means
122 not sharing information inappropriate for release.
- 123 • *COMCAM applications are boundless.* Creative thought and initiative should continuously
124 search for ways to enhance the value of COMCAM to mission accomplishment.

125 **AS A DISCIPLINE**

126 COMCAM is an information discipline that supports many different types of missions; for
127 example, COMCAM—

- 128 • Maximizes support for as many warfighters throughout the MAGTF as possible.
- 129 • Must be considered throughout all phases of planning and execution.
- 130 • Ensures and maintains operations security (OPSEC).
- 131 • Obtains and maintains the commander's trust. This involves anticipating requirements and
132 providing COMCAM products in a usable, understandable, relevant, and timely manner. It
133 also involves restricting access to imagery in accordance with the commander's intent.
- 134 • Supports DOD and joint COMCAM operations and organizations, including augmenting a
135 joint combat camera management team.
- 136 • The joint staff compiles a new joint combat camera management team for each operation,
137 which requires augmentation from each participating Service.
- 138 • Provides camera skills sustainment training for reconnaissance and intelligence Marines.
- 139 • Provides technical advice and guidance on equipment to PA and reconnaissance personnel.

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CHAPTER 2

COMBAT CAMERA ORGANIZATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

5 COMCAM Marines need to know the mission, tactical situation, tasks to be accomplished,
6 support available, and the communications required to accomplish the mission.

7 The Marine Corps COMCAM mission provides rapid, deployable COMCAM assets for the
8 planning and execution of operational imagery documentation. These Marines support force
9 deployments and activities before, during, and after military engagements, operations, and
10 emergency actions. They will be available for tasking by—

- 11 • Marine Corps operational commanders and their staffs.
12 • Joint task force commanders and their staffs and unified combatant commands.
13 • Secretary of Defense, joint staff, and other federal agencies as directed.

14 **COMBAT CAMERA PERSONNEL**

15 Occupational Field 46 is comprised of Marines located in COMCAM billets at the Marine Corps
16 forces (MARFOR), Marine expeditionary forces (MEFs), Marine expeditionary units (MEUs),
17 ground combat elements (GCEs), aviation combat elements (ACEs), and combat service support
18 elements (CSSEs). They are also in the supporting establishment's base and station Combat
19 Visual Information Centers (CVICs). The following military occupational specialties (MOSs)
20 comprise Occupational Field 46.

21 **4611, Combat Illustrator, E1 to E6**

22 Combat illustrators are artists specifically trained to produce a variety of graphic arts products
23 using specialized electronic tools and techniques. They possess in-depth knowledge of visual
24 communication and design that enable them to create art that conforms to the style and content
25 specifications required by the Marine Corps.

26 **4612, Combat Lithographer, E1 to E6**

27 Combat lithographers operate and maintain printing and reproduction equipment in support of the
28 operational commander. They prepare original layout and design, print multiple formats and
29 sizes, and produce large quantity reproductions.

30 **4641, Combat Photographer, E1 to E6**

31 Combat photographers possess the skill and expertise to document operations in a variety of
32 environments using the latest in still imagery acquisition and production equipment. They are
33 capable and equipped to produce field expedient, still imagery products in support of the
34 operational commander.

35 **4671, Combat Videographer, E1 to E6**

36 Combat videographers possess the skill and expertise to document operations in a variety of
37 environments using the latest in video imagery acquisition and production equipment. They are
38 capable and equipped to produce field expedient, edited video products in support of the
39 operational commander.

40 **4691, Combat Camera Chief, E7 to E9**

41 COMCAM chiefs assist the COMCAM officer in supervising, coordinating, administering, and
42 managing COMCAM units and assets. They provide advice and technical expertise to the
43 COMCAM officer and/or MAGTF commander on COMCAM capability, deployment, and
44 employment of assets.

45 **4602, Combat Camera Officer, WO1 to Major**

46 COMCAM officers supervise, coordinate, administer, and manage COMCAM units and assets.
47 They provide advice and technical expertise to the MAGTF commander on COMCAM
48 capability, deployment, and employment of COMCAM assets. COMCAM officers are an
49 integral part of the planning process and write the Appendix 9 (COMCAM) to Annex C
50 (Operations) of Operational Orders (see App.A).

51 **COMPONENT COMBAT CAMERA STAFF**

52 The MARFOR commander's COMCAM officer develops policy, guidance, and standards for the
53 COMCAM effort throughout the area of responsibility. The COMCAM officers are the focal
54 point for planning, monitoring, and coordinating COMCAM efforts that support air, ground, and
55 combat service support operations and providing COMCAM assistance to the principal staffs.
56 COMCAM officers provide guidance to the Marine Corps forces commander for all joint
57 exercises, operations, and deployments, as well as specific combatant commanders' COMCAM
58 requirements. The COMCAM officers are responsible for estimating, recommending, and
59 determining requirements and preparing COMCAM annexes and detailed plans for publication.

60 **MAGTF COMBAT CAMERA STAFF**

61 The three MEFs'/MEBs' COMCAM officers in the operating forces are located at: I MEF, Camp
62 Pendleton, CA; II MEF, Camp Lejeune, NC; and III MEF, Okinawa, Japan.

63 The MEF/MEB COMCAM officer serves as a battlestaff/special staff officer who advises the
64 MAGTF commander on issues, capabilities, and requirements pertaining to COMCAM
65 operations. Normally assigned to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3's information operation cell,
66 the COMCAM officer manages all his assets to include table of organization and equipment, and
67 augmentation taskers from higher command. He task organizes COMCAM personnel as required
68 for any operational commitments and develops MEF/MEB operational annexes and orders
69 pertaining to COMCAM.

70 COMCAM personnel are assigned to the MEU combat element. Additional assets within the
71 GCE, ACE, and CSSE support these personnel based on requirements. Regardless of size, most
72 COMCAM units maintain the capability to acquire, disseminate, archive, manage, and transmit
73 digital photographs. They also possess the capability to acquire, edit, manage, and transmit digital

74 video footage. All COMCAM units are equipped to acquire imagery in darkness and inclement
75 weather.

76 **Ground Combat Element**

77 COMCAM units can be tailored for mission specifics, such as needed capability and manning
78 requirements. The three division COMCAM units in the operating forces are located at: 1st
79 Marine Division (MARDIV), Camp Pendleton, CA; 2d MARDIV, Camp Lejeune, NC; and 3d
80 MARDIV, Okinawa, Japan.

81 The division's combat camera unit is the division commander's organic COMCAM capability.
82 COMCAM provides rapid, deployable assets for the execution of operational imagery
83 documentation. The unit supplies task-organized GCEs with COMCAM support to meet the
84 commander's critical information requirements during offensive and defensive operations. This
85 includes direct support to regimental landing teams and battalion landing teams in support of the
86 MAGTF.

87 **Aviation Combat Element**

88 The three aviation COMCAM units in the operating forces are located at: 1st Marine Aircraft
89 Wing (MAW), Japan; 2d MAW, NC; and 3d MAW, CA.

90 The MAGTF requires responsive support to the landing force during all phases of an amphibious
91 operation and subsequent operations ashore. To support the MAGTF, the ACE must be capable
92 of operating from sea-based and shore-based airfields. To operate in a variety of forward-based
93 environments requires full range of COMCAM capabilities that are organic to the ACE. When an
94 ACE operates from the sea or a forward base, COMCAM is essential to operations. A site survey
95 may be required prior to occupation by wing units. Targeting folders for the planning of strike
96 missions are some examples of support required.

97 **Combat Service Support Element**

98 The three CSSE COMCAM units are located at: 1st Force Service Support Group (FSSG), Camp
99 Pendleton, CA; 2d FSSG, Camp Lejeune, NC; and 3d FSSG, Okinawa, Japan.

100 The COMCAM tasks required to support air and ground forces far exceed the organic COMCAM
101 capabilities of the Marine divisions and wings. All facets of CSSE must be documented for
102 historical relevance such as humanitarian operations and disaster relief. Imagery produced has
103 long lasting significance vital to lessons learned, training, and future deployments.

104 **Supporting Establishment**

105 CVICs exist at major Marine Corps bases, stations, and Headquarters Marine Corps (HQMC).
106 Each CVIC is task-organized based on assets available and supports the command's unique
107 mission. These CVIC's play an important role as the fifth element of MAGTF COMCAM. The
108 supporting establishment personnel are a vital part of operational sustainment when the
109 requirement for support exceeds the ability of the operational forces' organic assets. The
110 supporting establishment personnel are globally sourced via HQMC when the component
111 commanders identify the need.

112 Additionally, the CVICs exist to provide visual information support to the supporting
113 establishment two-fold mission of providing the means by which the USMC develops, trains, and
114 maintains a modern force that is prepared to win the nation's battles and supporting the quality of

115 life of Marines and their families. Since the supporting establishment CVICs do not maintain a
116 table of equipment, the commander is responsible for equipping and maintaining the centers
117 based on this mission. Commanders should try to equip the Marines with similar systems used in
118 the operating forces. The COMCAM offices in the HQMC agencies can provide information to
119 support this effort.

120 The CVICs should follow guidance in the Unit Training Manual (Marine Corps Reference
121 Publication (MCRP) 3-0A, *XXXXXXXXXXXXXX*; COMCAM T&R Manual, and this publication to
122 set up a Unit Training Plan to ready the supporting establishment COMCAM personnel for
123 operational support (see App. B).

124 **HEADQUARTERS ELEMENT COMBAT CAMERA STAFF**

125 COMCAM personnel in HQMC agencies develop COMCAM warfighting concepts and
126 determine associated required capabilities in the areas of doctrine, organization, training and
127 education, equipment, and support facilities to enable the Marine Corps to field combat-ready
128 COMCAM forces; and to participate in and support other major processes of the Combat
129 Development System.

130 The following is a list of assignments within HQMC:

- 131 • Occupational Field Sponsor, Marine Corps Combat Development Command (MCCDC),
132 Quantico, VA.
- 133 • Occupational Field Specialists, MCCDC, Quantico, VA.
- 134 • Requirements Officer, MCCDC, Requirements Division, Quantico, VA.
- 135 • Visual Information System Acquisition Officer, MCSC, Quantico, VA.
- 136 • Training Officer, MCCDC/Training and Education Command, Quantico, VA (DINFOS, Fort
137 Meade, MD).

138
139 The Marine Corps Imagery Management Unit is located at Quantico, VA. It is the central
140 coordinating point for all imagery matters for Marine Corps COMCAM units and CVICs.

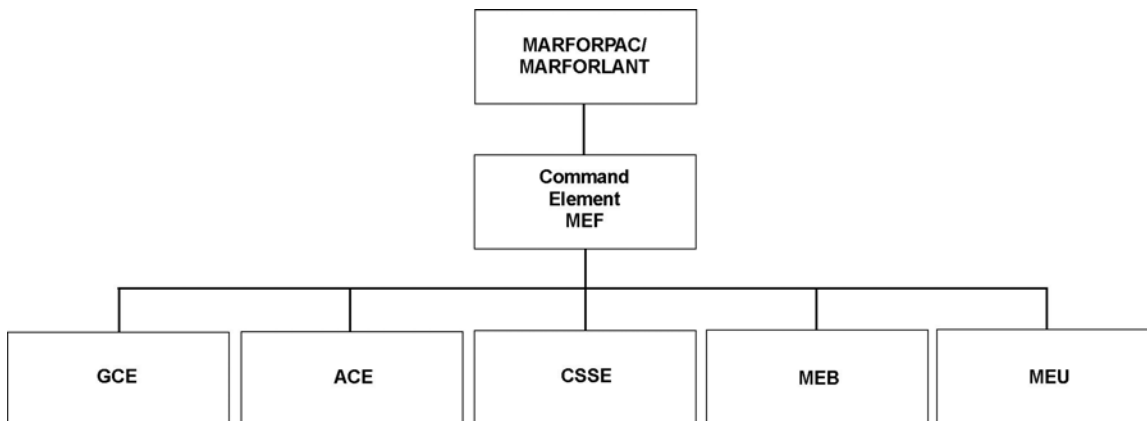
141

141 **MAGTF COMMANDER'S RESPONSIBILITIES**

142 MAGTF commanders should ensure that COMCAM efforts are tailored to support missions
143 across the entire range of military operations. They should also consider imagery requirements
144 that support the Secretary of Defense; Joint Chiefs of Staff; Commandant, Marine Corps; or
145 HQMC plans, policies, and operations (PP&O).

146 COMCAM assets are in all elements of the MAGTF. Special requirements may arise where
147 additional personnel will be required. MAGTF commanders should request COMCAM personnel
148 augmentation to their unit via higher headquarters command element (see fig 2-1).

149



150

151

Figure 2-1. MAGTF COMCAM Tasking Matrix

152 A thorough mission analysis and situational assessment of anticipated COMCAM requirements
153 will assist the higher unit MAGTF commander in deciding how to deploy COMCAM assets.
154 MAGTF commanders should exercise COMCAM capabilities during training exercises, paying
155 particular attention to coordinating with the operational staff, deploying and using all COMCAM
156 functions, and identifying and addressing OPSEC concerns.

157 **SECRETARY OF THE NAVY RESPONSIBILITIES**

158 The Secretary of the Navy shall ensure the availability of the following:

- 159
- 160 • COMCAM personnel with shipboard and underway experience.
 - 161 • Aircrew and diver-qualified COMCAM personnel with appropriate equipment to support
162 operational requirements.
 - 163 • Marine Corps COMCAM personnel to support operational requirements.

163

163 **JOINT COMBAT CAMERA CENTER**

164 There are two parts to the joint COMCAM equation. First, the Joint Combat Camera Center
165 (JCCC) exists to provide the Joint Chiefs of Staff with current imagery. The JCCC relies upon
166 the Services to push imagery to them. Secondly, there is no standing Joint Combat Camera
167 Management Team; a different Joint Combat Camera Management Team stands up for each joint
168 contingency. Establishing a Joint Combat Camera Management Team depends on participation
169 by the Services. The JCCC is the central reception point for all joint field documentation
170 imagery, and its distribution to the Secretary of Defense and other local DOD users (CJCS,
171 Military Departments, unified combatant commands, the defense agencies, and other DOD
172 components). In a joint , Pentagon’s viewfinder to field locations. Every image sent to the JCCC
173 has the potential to reach thousands of DOD members.

174 Commanders involved in joint and multinational operations shall plan for, sustain, and employ
175 COMCAM forces (MCRP 3-33.7A, Joint COMCAM Operations). Commanders shall
176 expeditiously process and forward COMCAM imagery with captions to the DOD JCCC.

CHAPTER 3

OPERATIONS

A principal aim of command and control (C2) is to enhance the commander's ability to make sound and timely decisions. *Quality information adds value to the decision-making process and is critical to the success or failure of an operation. Therefore, the commander must determine his information requirements and ensure that information is managed effectively (MCWP 3-40.2, Information Management).* COMCAM assists the commanders in this process by making a major contribution to the understanding of the battlespace and the threat. COMCAM should also be an integral element of the process through which the commander implements decisions. COMCAM Marines also need to know the mission, tactical situation, tasks to be accomplished, support available, and the communications required to accomplish the mission. The Marine Corps COMCAM mission provides rapid, deployable COMCAM assets for the planning and execution of operational imagery documentation. These Marines support force deployments and activities before, during, and after military engagements, operations, and emergency actions.

MISSION REQUIREMENTS

COMCAM products support a variety of mission requirements simultaneously. This support requires a high level of coordination and liaison between the COMCAM officer and all key staff; otherwise, limited access and diminished support will result. COMCAM officers should frequently train with commanders and staffs and develop relationships during planning and exercises. These established working relationships produce excellent results in streamlined communication, anticipation of a commander's requirements, and fine-tuned imagery support. COMCAM throughout the Marine Corps is organized to support the COMCAM requirements of the warfighter. Tasking for COMCAM support can come from the combatant commander, on-scene commander, local commander or personnel within the chain of command.

OPERATIONAL SUPPORT PROVIDED

COMCAM is an integral feature of the MAGTF and its operations and should not be looked at as an independent entity. COMCAM missions are in direct support of the commander's critical information requirements. The coordination of COMCAM assets on an uncertain battlefield is accomplished through unanimous understanding of the MAGTF commander's intent and the orchestration of assets in time and space to support battlefield tasks.

COMCAM is capable of providing visual information that assists in gaining the advantage against the enemy. Through the unique assets that COMCAM brings to the commander, it supports the many different inherent missions of the MAGTF to include—

- Information Operations.
- Psychological Operations.
- Civil-Military Operations.
- Foreign Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief.
- Counterdrug Operations.
- Peacekeeping Operations.

41 **Information Operations**

42 Marine Corps COMCAM provides photographic, video, and printing and reproduction
43 information. The environment in which it operates must be clearly understood by commanders
44 and COMCAM Marines to ensure its effectiveness and timely support on the battlefield. The
45 concept of information operations describes the impact of information in a broad context that
46 permeates the full range of military operations. Decision makers use information operations to
47 affect adversary information and information systems while defending their own information and
48 information systems. The force that best controls, manipulates, and safeguards information and
49 information systems will enjoy a decided military advantage. Information operations interacts
50 with the global information environment and exploits or denies the adversary's information and
51 decision capabilities. Units conduct information operations across the full range of military
52 operations. Information operations continue beyond the end of hostilities and into the pacification
53 and nation-building phase.

54 **Psychological Operations**

55 PSYOPS are planned operations to convey selected information and indicators to foreign
56 audiences to influence their emotions, motives, objective reasoning, and ultimately, the behavior
57 of foreign governments, organizations, groups, and individuals. A major element of PSYOPS is
58 propaganda, which is any form of communication in support of national objectives designed to
59 influence the opinions, emotions, attitudes or behavior of any group to benefit the sponsor either
60 directly or indirectly. One objective of PSYOPS is to minimize the effects of an adversary's
61 hostile propaganda and disinformation campaign against US forces. Discrediting adversary
62 propaganda or misinformation against the operations of US coalition forces is critical to
63 maintaining favorable public opinion. COMCAM can help to communicate issues regardless of
64 language barriers and cultural differences via video, photographic, and graphic media. For
65 instance, the Commanding General, I MEF, used COMCAM footage of Iraqi atrocities
66 committed against Kurdish refugees to support coalition efforts. Large amounts of printed
67 material will be necessary for these efforts. COMCAM deployable reproduction capability will be
68 critical to these efforts.

69 **Civil-Military Operations**

70 CMO activities encompass the relationship between military forces, civil authorities, and people
71 in a friendly or foreign country or area. They support national policy and implement US national
72 objectives by coordinating with, influencing, developing or controlling indigenous infrastructures
73 in operational areas. CMO secures local acceptance of and support for US forces. It is important
74 for gaining information dominance because of its ability to interface with key organizations and
75 individuals in the global information environment; e.g., CMO's traditional relationship with
76 nongovernmental organizations and international organizations. COMCAM can facilitate
77 communication and enhance the influence of ideas, concepts, and issues via printed fliers,
78 photographs, video productions or web-based graphics.

79 **Foreign Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief**

80 These missions provide unique opportunities to document expeditionary operations. The imagery
81 provided can enhance or maintain public support for the mission. **ADD MORE**
82 **INFORMATION**

83 **Counterdrug Operations**

84 Many factors are unique to counterdrug operations, such as a high degree of interagency and
85 international coordination. Most significantly, the legal and law enforcement aspects are
86 extremely sensitive. Commanders use COMCAM imagery to familiarize their Marines with
87 terrain features; show facilities for use in planning command posts; document seizures and
88 evidence; and protect US forces from legal reprisal.

89 **Peacekeeping Operations**

90 COMCAM is often the only means to provide imagery to higher headquarters and the press (see
91 fig. 3-1). **ADD MORE INFORMATION**

92



93

94 **Figure 3-1. COMCAM Support to Peacekeeping Operations.**

95 **OTHER TYPES OF SUPPORT PROVIDED**

96 **Intelligence and Counterintelligence**

97 Intelligence has two objectives: to reduce uncertainty by providing accurate, timely, and relevant
98 knowledge about the threat and the surrounding environment, and to assist in protecting friendly
99 forces through counterintelligence. COMCAM supports the commander's intelligence and
100 counterintelligence requirements by providing visual information to support the following
101 actions:

- 102
- 103 • Identify and evaluate existing conditions and capabilities.
 - 104 • Aid in identifying friendly critical vulnerabilities
 - 105 • Assist in developing and evaluating friendly courses of action.

106 COMCAM Marines routinely augment the intelligence gathering effort. The majority of tasks
107 frequently come from the J-2, G-2, or S-2 during contingency deployments. COMCAM was
108 routinely attached to reconnaissance battalions in Operation Desert Storm. COMCAM also

109 provided direct support for counterintelligence during the first few months of Operation Restore
110 Hope. **ADD MORE INFORMATION**

111 **Training**

112 Training is a professional and moral imperative. It is the Marine leader's responsibility to ensure
113 that his Marines are properly trained and prepared for combat. COMCAM provides valuable
114 imagery that facilitates the leader's evaluation of the effectiveness of the training package and
115 whether or not the training objectives have been met. Safety is a major concern during the
116 training process and this imagery can assist in identifying unsafe conditions or procedures.
117 COMCAM can also provide materials to be used for training evolutions in the form of video and
118 still imagery assets and/or printed materials.

119 **Public Affairs**

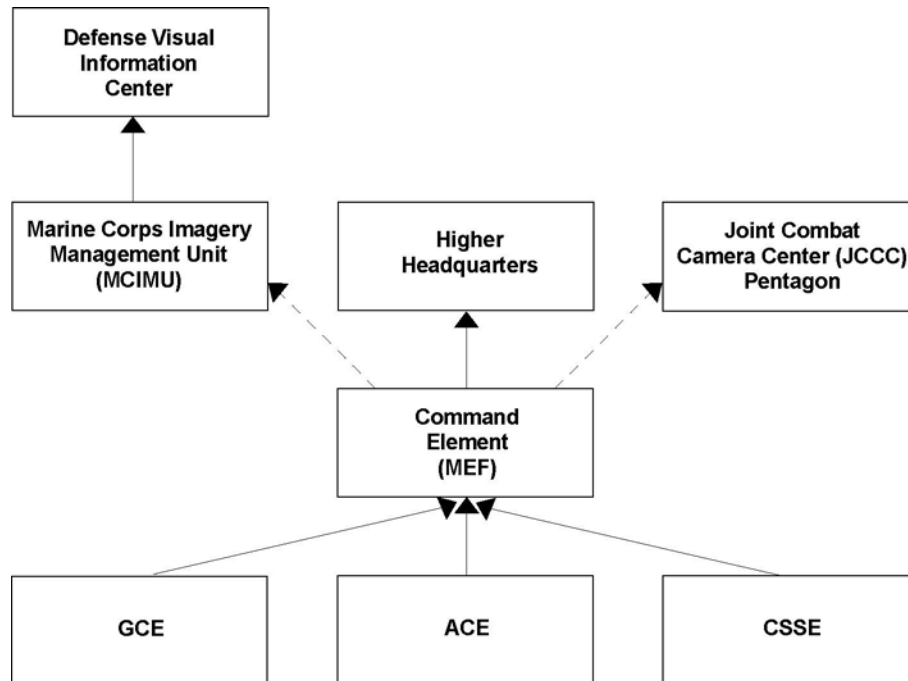
120 PA informs and educates the target audience whether it is within the Marine Corps or part of the
121 general public. PA influence is a by-product—the result or effect of people being informed—
122 rather than the design or intent of the communication. COMCAM can support PA missions with
123 graphics, photography, video products, and printed media. PA's credibility rests in telling the
124 truth. PA cannot actively engage in PSYOP, CMO or counterintelligence, but COMCAM
125 supports all of these areas.

126 Historically, COMCAM and PA have been perceived as being the same unit. This is due, in part,
127 to each OccFld using video and still cameras in performing their missions. However, the
128 difference between COMCAM and PA has less to do with equipment and more to do with
129 mission. PA exists to inform—not to influence—its internal and external audience about the
130 Marine Corps (MCWP 3-33.3A, XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX). COMCAM is an information tool
131 that can support a myriad of missions and tasks, including PA. As a special staff section within
132 the MAGTF, COMCAM can be tasked to support a variety of missions depending on the
133 commander's intent and focus of effort. The majority of PA time is spent focusing on the external
134 customer; e.g., media or community relations. PA imagery is usually not archived and generally
135 supports short-term requirements. COMCAM imagery is routinely archived and can support
136 short-term and historical requirements. COMCAM primarily focuses on internal imagery
137 requirements of the warfighter. Many missions supported by COMCAM Marines have minimal
138 PA value.

139 An example of a mission supported by COMCAM Marines: Autopsies of Somalis killed during
140 firefights with Marines were documented to prove the lack of foul play; e.g., gunshot wounds to
141 the head, and provide training material for military doctors.

142 COMCAM Marines routinely interact with the media but they cannot release imagery to the
143 public. See figure 3-2. Herein lies another difference between COMCAM and PA. COMCAM
144 can only provide imagery to the media once it is approved for public release. Depending on the
145 commander's intent and security concerns, COMCAM may be required to restrict support to PA
146 and the media.

147 PA may task COMCAM Marines to provide imagery to the media under the Freedom of
148 Information Act. This applies to current operations and stock footage and is governed by the
149 commander's intent and security concerns.



150
151 **Figure 3-2. Interaction with the Media.**

152 **Historical**

153 The United States Marine Corps' history is rich and distinguished and a source of pride for all Marines.
 154 COMCAM imagery is forwarded and archived at the Imagery Management Unit at MCCDC, Quantico, VA.
 155 Imagery, which may have a broader significance to the history of the United States, is submitted to the
 156 Defense Visual Information Center at March Air Reserve Base, Riverside, CA, and is available to the general
 157 public.

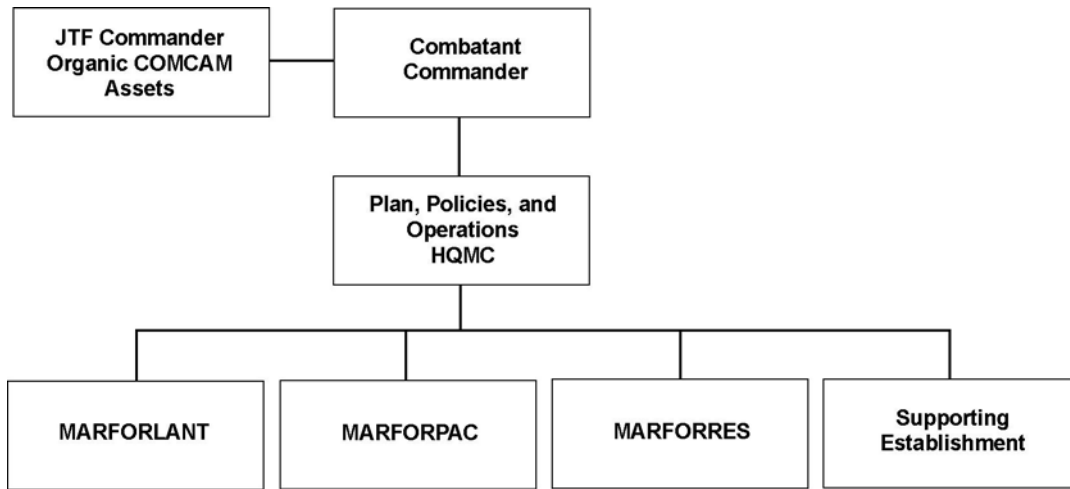
158 **Joint Combat Camera Requirements**

159 COMCAM forces are tasked, deployed, and employed as an integral part of joint and combined
 160 operations to ensure documentation of the entire scope of United States military activities during
 161 wartime operations, worldwide crises, contingencies, joint exercises and other events involving
 162 DOD components that are of significant national interest.

163 COMCAM is an operational mission assigned to the J-3. The joint force J-39 (information
 164 operations) is responsible for COMCAM activities. The J-39 will generate COMCAM mission
 165 assignment tasking and receive mission assignments from both higher authority and from within
 166 the joint task force. The J-39 will establish priorities and coordinate support for COMCAM
 167 missions with requesting commanders within the joint force. It is important that the Joint Combat
 168 Camera Team's officer in charge work to keep the J-39 informed of all COMCAM activities,
 169 because the COMCAM operation in support of the joint force's plan expands beyond the role of
 170 the information operations plan.

171 A combatant commander primarily utilizes organic COMCAM assets assigned to the joint task
 172 force. Marine COMCAM requirements for a joint operation that fall outside of the organic
 173 capability can be requested via PP&O, HQMC. PP&O will coordinate with the 46 occupational
 174 field sponsor [MCCDC] and the component commanders or supporting establishment to source
 175 the request. See Figure 3-3.

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Figure 3-3. Joint COMCAM Tasking Matrix.

CHAPTER 4

PLANNING

The doctrinal concept for planning applies to COMCAM operations like any other warfighting function. The COMCAM officer must understand the overall operations plan (OPLAN) and envision COMCAM's role. He should be involved in the planning process from the earliest possible moment. A good COMCAM OPLAN can significantly enhance the commander's decision-making process.

COMBAT CAMERA OFFICER'S ROLE

The COMCAM officer must be involved in the planning process at all times and all levels. Communication—internal and external—must be constantly monitored and adjusted. The COMCAM officer must consider multiple customers, competing timelines, long-term usefulness, and specific customer requirements. For instance, while planning a visual reconnaissance mission, the COMCAM officer should consider targets for the G-2, S-2 or engineers. During Operation Restore Hope, a single visual reconnaissance flight produced imagery for target folders, direct action missions, force protection, and convoy planners. It was used later to brief follow-on forces. The COMCAM officer should also understand that commanders and their staffs rely on the COMCAM officer to use COMCAM as a—

- Critical information provider.
- Force multiplier.
- Force protection device.
- Situational awareness tool.
- Training critique tool.

The COMCAM officer cannot simply produce photographs. Products must be meaningful images that are objective, thorough, accurate, timely, relevant, ready for use, and easy for customers to understand. This may require—

- An overlay with key information.
- A quickly edited video clip of a route reconnaissance.
- A web-based imagery archive for use by planners, briefers or analysts.

The COMCAM officer must understand the importance of tactical intelligence, which is the level of intelligence Marines need, generate, and use most often. The COMCAM officer should find ways to support the formulation of the commander's estimate of the situation such as—

- Providing as accurate an image of the hostile situation as possible.
- Aiding in situation development.
- Providing support to force protection.
- Supporting targeting and combat assessment; e.g., battle damage assessment.

39 **DEPLOY EARLY**

40 COMCAM personnel must deploy early to support various potential customers. Imagery of areas
41 and facilities can help follow-on forces plan logistical requirements. Imagery of approach lanes
42 and landing zones can familiarize pilots and aircrews with terrain features and obstacles they may
43 encounter. Imagery can help commanders visually describe the tactical situation to higher
44 headquarters. Analysts will want to see imagery of certain target areas over time that provides
45 long-term insight to evolving situations. Historians usually want to see before and after imagery
46 and detailed aspects of the Marines' environment; e.g., living conditions, fighting holes, weapons
47 carriage, terrain, chow or mail.

48 **OPERATION PLANS AND ORDERS**

49 COMCAM should be included based on projected tasking and focus of effort. COMCAM
50 Marines should train with and be included in the deployment plans and operations orders of the
51 units they will be attached to; e.g., Marine expeditionary brigades or regiments. Guidance for
52 conducting COMCAM operations comes from several sources. At the national level, the standard
53 contingency documentation plan (SCDP) establishes procedures for documenting military
54 operations. This documentation normally supports COMCAM requirements. Taskings are
55 referred to as programmed requirements. Deploying documentation teams shall use the SCDP as
56 a guide until the theater COMCAM representative provides further guidance, based on the theater
57 commander's needs and the combat situation. The SCDP applies to documenting combat and
58 combat support operations. From this information, deploying COMCAM teams should be able to
59 adapt operations to almost any similar situation.

60 At the theater level, the combatant commander issues plans and orders to establish a JCCC or
61 other COMCAM guidance as necessary. Marine Corps COMCAM plans and orders are prepared
62 by the COMCAM officer and appear as Appendix 9 (Combat Camera) to Annex C (Operations)
63 to the operations order. See Appendix A. A COMCAM plan is required when preparing for
64 exercises, operations or routinely planned events. COMCAM planning will be carried out
65 concurrently with operational planning. With minor modifications, Appendix 9 can also be used
66 by the command to form the COMCAM plan for garrison use. Normally, to support Appendix 9,
67 COMCAM Marines and equipment must deploy with the advance party. COMCAM Marines
68 who deploy early can provide maximum support to the commander and force because they are
69 prepared to interact with various customers and taskers for imagery requirements.

70 **LEVELS OF WAR**

71 COMCAM is critical to the ability of the Marine Corps to accomplish its mission at all levels of
72 war. This is especially true because the global information environment spans the strategic,
73 operational, and tactical levels of war. The operational aim for COMCAM is to acquire and
74 disseminate useful imagery to MAGTF commanders, planners, and staffs. As with combat
75 operations, relative speed and concentration of effort are paramount so customers receive the
76 imagery needed to plan missions and identify convoy routes, danger zones, or ingress and egress
77 routes. Commanders have a responsibility to consider COMCAM as they conduct operations.
78 Imagery supports C2 and enhances vertical and horizontal information flow. Imagery helps to
79 facilitate expedient decision-making. It can also be key in maintaining public support. COMCAM
80 footage is often the only imagery of key events. This can significantly enhance media exposure.

81 PA routinely relies on COMCAM for this type of support. Ordinarily a PA function, COMCAM
82 imagery is routinely used by PA in public releases.

83 The impact that emerging technologies and the evolving global media environment will have on
84 all aspects of future military operations is difficult to fully anticipate or grasp. One thing is
85 certain—information will become exponentially more abundant and potentially overwhelming.
86 Marine Corps COMCAM can be a force multiplier by supporting key objectives, providing
87 accurate, easy-to-use imagery, and providing it to commanders based on a clear understanding of
88 priorities and requirements. Commanders must realize that the information they control at the
89 tactical level is the most time sensitive and must be used while valuable. This requires an
90 aggressive acquisition and dissemination plan.

91 **UNDERSTANDING THE PRIMARY** 92 **AND SECONDARY USES FOR IMAGERY**

93 An appreciation of the value and applications of imagery will aid in developing a COMCAM
94 team. For instance, if the primary mission is reconnaissance, then there should be a robust
95 acquisition, distribution, and management capability. If the secondary mission is to support
96 HQMC current operations, then transmission of imagery becomes an issue. Understanding the
97 primary and secondary uses of imagery also determines equipment required. It also helps
98 determine the best mix of COMCAM assets required to support the commander's requirements.

1 **CHAPTER 5**
2 **SYSTEMS AND EQUIPMENT**

3
4 Marine Corps operational COMCAM capabilities provide the MAGTF commander direct support
5 in the form of photography, videography, graphic arts, and lithography. The teams use organic
6 Marine Corps communications systems to disseminate COMCAM both horizontally and
7 vertically throughout the MAGTF. Additionally, Marine Corps COMCAM systems produce
8 imagery that is interoperable with the joint imagery requirements.

9 **INDIVIDUAL ACQUISITION SYSTEMS**

10 MAGTF COMCAM personnel deploy with equipment capable of all-weather, day and night
11 digital acquisition. These systems are military occupational specialty-specific for acquiring
12 imagery in all environments. These systems include both still and video digital cameras, limited
13 printing and video duplications, night vision, and communications equipment.

14 **TACTICAL IMAGERY PRODUCTION SYSTEMS**

15 Tactical imagery production systems (TIPS) are the next level of equipment sets within
16 COMCAM. TIPS are self-contained deployable production units designed for teams of
17 COMCAM Marines. TIPS are maintained within the GCE at the division level. TIPS provide
18 higher volume visual information acquisition, production, reproduction and transmission in direct
19 support of the MAGTF commander. TIPS are deployed and employed at many levels within the
20 MAGTF based on mission. During Operation Iraqi Freedom, TIPS were used as a direct asset to
21 the Regimental Combat Team.

22 **REPRODUCTION EQUIPMENT SETS**

23 Reproduction equipment sets (RES) are a division-level printing and reproduction capability.
24 RES consist of five 8 x 20 x 20 foot shelters containing high-volume printing presses and cutting
25 and bindery equipment. The RES is reaching its lifecycle expectancy and will be removed from
26 the GCE. During OIF the RES was determined to be a logistical burden and could not be relocated in
27 an expeditious manner to support ongoing operations. Its replacement is the deployable tactical
28 printing and reproduction capability (DTPRC).

29 **DEPLOYABLE TACTICAL PRINTING**
30 **AND REPRODUCTION CAPABILITY**

31 The DTPRC, the approved replacement system for the RES, is a more mobile capability utilizing
32 concepts and lessons learned from the TIPS and RES employment during Operation Iraqi
33 Freedom. The DTPRC will be employed at the MAGTF combat element [MEF] level with tiered
34 versions within GCE, ACE, and CSSE.

35

35 **COMMUNICATION REQUIREMENTS**

36 Communications capabilities must be seamless in the sense that imagery collected on the
37 battlefield may be instantly accessible to operational planners, with a justifiable requirement for
38 ongoing imagery collection and information operations, regardless of location in the world.
39 COMCAM communications capability must include ability to routinely remove mass storage
40 capability/hard drives, which allows for extracting the hard drives for classified storage.
41 Additionally, COMCAM communications must integrate into organic Marine Corps
42 communications systems and interface with all current Family of Mobile Tactical Imagery
43 Productions Systems.

44 Communications connectivity requirements center on interoperability with the MAGTF's organic
45 Tactical Data Network. It is imperative that the COMCAM officer works closely with the
46 MAGTF communications staff to ensure connectivity requirements are met with as little impact
47 as possible on the network. The COMCAM mission to disseminate imagery is vital, but should
48 never degrade the Tactical Data Network. The TIPS and other COMCAM systems are organic to
49 the MAGTF, but should be managed to ensure the commander's critical information requirements
50 are supported and not hindered.

1 **APPENDIX A**
2 **SAMPLE APPENDIX 9 (COMBAT CAMERA),**
3 **TO ANNEX C (OPERATIONS)**

4
5 CLASSIFICATION

6 Copy no. __ of __ copies
7 ISSUING HEADQUARTERS
8 PLACE OF ISSUE
9 Date-time group of signature
10 Message reference number
11

12 APPENDIX 9 (COMBAT CAMERA) TO ANNEX C
13 (OPERATIONS) TO OPERATION ORDER (NUMBER) (U)

14 (U) REFERENCES: Maps, charts, regulations, and other relevant documents.

15 (U) Time zone used throughout order:

16 1. (U) Situation. This paragraph includes a brief general description of the situation; i.e.,
17 information and COMCAM support that paragraph 1 of the operation plan (OPLAN) does not
18 cover, and the intended purpose of this appendix.

19 a. (U) Friendly Forces. Outline the higher headquarters' plan, the COMCAM annex, and
20 adjacent unit COMCAM plans. Provide information on friendly coalition forces that may
21 affect the COMCAM mission. Note COMCAM resources supporting the unit.

22 b. (U) Attachments and Detachments. Identify all augmenting COMCAM units supporting
23 this command and all attached/assigned subordinate units. Include effective dates, if
24 applicable.

25 c. (U) Enemy Forces. List information on the threat force, its relationship to COMCAM
26 mission, and any information not included in the OPLAN/operation order (OPORD) that may
27 affect the COMCAM mission.

28 d. (U) Assumptions. List any additional assumptions or information not included in the
29 general situation that will affect the COMCAM mission. Include a communication appraisal of
30 tactical imagery transmission requirements.

31 2. (U) Mission. There must be a clear, concise statement of the COMCAM mission. This
32 statement should reflect the broad COMCAM mission during the particular operation or event,
33 not the overall military mission. Communication goals should be clearly stated in appropriate
34 detail. For a plan that supports combat operations, a determination should be made for direct
35 support, general support, and priority of support.

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37 CLASSIFICATION
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CLASSIFICATION

3. (U) Execution. This paragraph provides a summary of the overall intended course of action (COA).
- a. (U) Concept of Operation. Briefly summarize the COMCAM OPLAN. Include COMCAM priorities.
 - b. (U) Combat Camera Tasks. Identify and assign supporting COMCAM tasks to each element of subordinate and supporting units. Assign specific tasks to elements of the command charged with COMCAM tasks, such as requirements for COMCAM augmentation.
 - c. (U) Coordinating Instructions. Provisions for combat documentation shall be included in the plan. Include support provisions for COMCAM teams, documentary priorities, and other instructions. Give details on coordination, task organization, and groupings. List instructions that apply to two or more subordinate elements or units. Include all details in direct support of commanders, operators, analysts, and other customers, and details on embarkation schedules, any restrictions because of weight or equipment, imagery transmission and dissemination plans or other details.
4. (U) Service Support. Service support includes statements of administrative and logistical arrangements.
- a. (U) Administration. Provide a statement of the administrative arrangements applicable to this operation. If they are lengthy or not ready for inclusion in the OPLAN, arrangements may be issued separately and referenced there. Release authority will be named in Annex F, Public Affairs. Refer to it accordingly. Special consideration should be given to the chain of custody of imagery with evidential value; e.g., photographs of war crimes or atrocities against civilians.
 - b. (U) Logistics. Provide a statement of the logistical arrangements applicable to this operation. Specific coordination should be included, if possible, but arrangements may be issued separately and referenced there, if they are too lengthy.
5. (U) Command and Signal. List signal, visual imaging, and satellite communications policies, headquarters, JCCT, and media center locations or movements, code words, code names, and liaison elements.

ACKNOWLEDGE RECEIPT

Name
Rank and Service

CLASSIFICATION

1 **APPENDIX B**
2 **COMCAM TRAINING**

3
4 Combat Camera follows the Marine Corps' concepts of (1) building block approach to training,
5 (2) focus on expected combat missions, (3) focus on Unit Core Capabilities and Individual Core
6 Skills, (4) organization of tasks into executable events, and (5) sustainment of training. These are
7 key to the success of MAGTF COMCAM in peacetime and combat. As an integral part of the
8 commander's decision making process, COMCAM must train to enhance individual skills learned
9 at formal schools and to become combat ready as teams and units. The COMCAM *T&R Manual*
10 provides a centralized repository of training requirements for the 4600 occupational field,
11 allowing for the development of continuous and progressive training.

12 **INDIVIDUAL**

13 All 4600 occupational field formal school instruction is conducted at the Defense Information
14 School where Marine Combat Camera personnel receive core training in individual skills for
15 military occupational specialty qualification and joint COMCAM. Additionally, initial team
16 training is accomplished on the TIPS, identified in chapter 5, preparing the Marines for
17 assimilation into the operational MAGTF COMCAM units. This is the foundation for the
18 COMCAM building block approach to training.

19 **TEAM**

20 When COMCAM Marines arrive at their MAGTF unit, they are assimilated into the existing Unit
21 Training Plan (UTP), as detailed below. The MAGTF COMCAM officer and senior
22 noncommissioned officer in charge follow the *T&R Manual* enhancing the individual and initial
23 team training learned at DINFOS. They introduce more advanced team training per the *T&R*
24 *Manual*, building the readiness of the COMCAM individual and team.

25 **COLLECTIVE**

26 Collective COMCAM training is the final culmination of the building block approach. This is
27 done through the employment of a UTP as defined in the **Unit Training Management (UTM)**
28 **program** (MCRP 3-0A, XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX). The heart of the COMCAM **T&R Program**
29 lies in training personnel to perform as an integral collective. Because collective readiness and
30 individual readiness are closely related, the *T&R Manual* contains both individual training events
31 and collective training events. Collective training encompasses those events that require two or
32 more personnel to accomplish. The COMCAM officer develops mission essential tasks based on
33 higher headquarters mission essential tasks. These, combined with the *T&R Manual* requirements
34 and operational mission, make up the UTP. The UTPs may vary with each MAGTF COMCAM
35 unit based upon the assigned operational mission and higher headquarters mission essential tasks,
36 but the COMCAM capabilities remain the same. Therefore it is essential that the COMCAM
37 officer utilize the *T&R Manual* as the baseline for the UTPs ensuring interoperability of
38 COMCAM forces across the MAGTF range of military operations.

39 **SPECIALIZED**

40 Since COMCAM is communications tool for the commander, it may be necessary for COMCAM
41 Marines to receive formal training in skills such as jump qualification; underwater photography;
42 survival, escape, and evasion; or advanced nuclear, biological, and chemical operations based on
43 the units mission essential tasks and unique missions. This specialized training needs to be
44 identified in COMCAM unit's UTP to ensure the capability is combat ready.

45 COMCAM Marines assigned to MEUs must complete all SOC qualifications as all do other
46 personnel with the MAGTF. In addition to these, the COMCAM *T&R Manual* outlines
47 specialized training a COMCAM Marine must perform as force multiplier for the MAGTF
48 commander. This training is considered specialized because it is mandated and managed outside
49 of the COMCAM control within the MEU (SOC) training directives, even though it is identified
50 within the COMCAM *T&R Manual*. It is considered specialized training because it is not part of
51 the UTP or the collective program of other MAGTF COMCAM units.

1 **APPENDIX C**
2 **GLOSSARY**

3
4 **Section I. Acronyms and Abbreviations**

5 ACE.....aviation combat element
6 C2..... command and control
7 CMO..... civil-military operations
8 COMCAMcombat camera
9 CSSEcombat service support element
10 CVIC..... combat visual information center
11 DOD.....Department of Defense
12 DTPRC..... deployable tactical printing and reproduction capability
13 FSSG.....force service support group
14 GCE.....ground combat element
15 HQMC.....Headquarters Marine Corps
16 JCCC joint combat camera center
17 MAGTFMarine air-ground task force
18 MARDIV..... Marine division
19 MARFOR.....Marine Corps forces
20 MAW.....Marine aircraft wing
21 MCCDC.....Marine Corps Combat Development Command
22 MCRP.....Marine Corps reference publication
23 MCWP.....Marine Corps warfighting publication
24 MEF.....Marine Expeditionary Force
25 MEU.....Marine Expeditionary Unit
26 MOSmilitary occupational specialty
27 OPLAN.....operation plan
28 OPSEC.....operations security
29 PApublic affairs
30 PP&Oplans, policies and operations
31 PSYOPS psychological operations
32 RES..... reproduction equipment sets
33 SCDP..... standard contingency documentation plan
34 SOC..... special operations capable
35 TIPS..... tactical imagery production systems
36 USMCUnited States Marine Corps
37

38

38 **Section II. Definitions**

39

40 **area of interest**—That area of concern to the commander, including the area of influence, areas
41 adjacent thereto, and extending into enemy territory to the objectives of current or planned
42 operations. This area also includes areas occupied by enemy forces who could jeopardize the
43 accomplishment of the mission. Also called AOI. (JP 1-02)

44 **area of operations**—An operational area defined by the joint force commander for land and
45 naval forces. Areas of operation do not typically encompass the entire operational area of the joint
46 force commander, but should be large enough for component commanders to accomplish their
47 missions and protect their forces. Also called AO. (JP 1-02)

48 **battle damage assessment**—1. The timely and accurate estimate of damage resulting from the
49 application of military force, either lethal or non-lethal, against a predetermined objective. Battle damage
50 assessment can be applied to the employment of all types of weapon systems (air, ground, naval, and
51 special forces weapon systems) throughout the range of military operations. Battle damage assessment is
52 primarily an intelligence responsibility with required inputs and coordination from the operators. Battle
53 damage assessment is composed of physical damage assessment, functional damage assessment, and
54 target system assessment. Also called BDA. (JP 1-02) 2. The timely and accurate estimate of the damage
55 resulting from the application of military force. BDA estimates physical damage to a particular target,
56 functional damage to that target, and the capability of the entire target system to continue its operations.
57 (MCWP 5-12C)

58 **battlespace**—The environment, factors, and conditions that must be understood to successfully
59 apply combat power, protect the force, or complete the mission. This includes the air, land, sea,
60 space, and the included enemy and friendly forces; facilities; weather; terrain; the electromagnetic
61 spectrum; and the information environment within the operational areas and areas of interest. See
62 also electromagnetic spectrum; information environment; joint intelligence preparation of the
63 battlespace. (JP 1-02)

64 **civil-military operations**—The activities of a commander that establish, maintain, influence, or
65 exploit relations between military forces, governmental and nongovernmental civilian
66 organizations and authorities, and the civilian populace in a friendly, neutral, or hostile
67 operational area in order to facilitate military operations, to consolidate and achieve operational
68 US objectives. Civil-military operations may include performance by military forces of activities
69 and functions normally the responsibility of the local, regional, or national government. These
70 activities may occur prior to, during, or subsequent to other military actions. They may also
71 occur, if directed, in the absence of other military operations. Civil-military operations may be
72 performed by designated civil affairs, by other military forces, or by a combination of civil affairs
73 and other forces. Also called CMO. See also civil affairs; operation. (JP 1-02).

74 **combat camera**—Visual information documentation covering air, sea, and ground actions of the
75 Armed Forces of the United States in combat or combat support operations and in related
76 peacetime training activities such as exercises, war games, and operations. Also called
77 COMCAM. See also visual information; visual information documentation. (JP 1-02)

78 **combined operation**—An operation conducted by forces of two or more Allied nations acting
79 together for the accomplishment of a single mission. (JP 1-02)

80 **command and control—1.** The exercise of authority and direction by a properly designated
81 commander over assigned and attached forces in the accomplishment of the mission. Command
82 and control functions are performed through an arrangement of personnel, equipment,
83 communications, facilities, and procedures employed by a commander in planning, directing,
84 coordinating, and controlling forces and operations in the accomplishment of the mission. Also
85 called C2. (JP 1-02) **2.** The means by which a commander recognizes what needs to be done and
86 sees to it that appropriate actions are taken. (MCRP 5-12C)

87 **commander’s intent—**A commander’s clear, concise articulation of the purpose(s) behind one or
88 more tasks assigned to a subordinate. It is one of two parts of every mission statement which
89 guides the exercise of initiative in the absence of instructions. (MCRP 5-12C)

90 **commander’s planning guidance—**Directions and/or instructions which focus the staff’s course
91 of action development during the planning process. Also called CPG. (MCRP 5-12C)

92 **communications security—**The protection resulting from all measures designed to deny
93 unauthorized persons information of value that might be derived from the possession and study of
94 telecommunications, or to mislead unauthorized persons in their interpretation of the results of
95 such possession and study. Also called COMSEC. (JP1-02)

96 **component—**One of the subordinate organizations that constitute a joint force. Normally a joint
97 force is organized with a combination of Service and functional components assigned to a
98 subordinate unified command or joint task force. (JP 1-02)

99 **coordination—**The action necessary to ensure adequately integrated relationships between
100 separate organizations located in the same area. Coordination may include such matters as fire
101 support, emergency defense measures, area intelligence, and other situations in which
102 coordination is considered necessary. (MCRP 5-12C)

103 **counterintelligence—1.** Information gathered and activities conducted to protect against
104 espionage, other intelligence activities, sabotage, or assassinations conducted by or on behalf of
105 foreign governments or elements thereof, foreign organizations, or foreign persons, or
106 international terrorist activities. Also called CI. (JP 1-02) **2.** Within the Marine Corps,
107 counterintelligence constitutes active and passive measures intended to deny a threat force
108 valuable information about the friendly situation, to detect and neutralize hostile intelligence
109 collection, and to deceive the enemy as to friendly capabilities and intentions. (MCRP 5-12C)

110 **crisis action planning—**The time-sensitive planning for the deployment, employment, and
111 sustainment of assigned and allocated forces and resources that occurs in response to a situation
112 that may result in actual military operations. Crisis action planners base their plan on the
113 circumstances that exist at the time planning occurs. Also called CAP. (JP 1-02)

114 **debriefing—**Interviewing of an individual who has completed an intelligence or reconnaissance
115 assignment or who has had knowledge, whether through observation, participation, or otherwise,
116 of operational intelligence significance. (MCRP5-12C)

117 **deliberate planning—**A planning process for the deployment and employment of apportioned forces
118 and resources that occurs in response to a hypothetical situation. Deliberate planners rely heavily on
119 assumptions regarding the circumstances that will exist when the plan is executed. (JP 1-02)

120 **dissemination—**Delivery of intelligence to users in a suitable form. (JP 1-02)

121 **force protection**—Actions taken to prevent or mitigate hostile actions against Department of
122 Defense personnel (to include family members), resources, facilities, and critical information.
123 These actions conserve the force’s fighting potential so it can be applied at the decisive time and
124 place and incorporate the coordinated and synchronized offensive and defensive measures to
125 enable the effective employment of the joint force while degrading opportunities for the enemy.
126 Force protection does not include actions to defeat the enemy or protect against accidents,
127 weather, or disease. Also called FP. See also force; protection; terrorist threat condition. (JP 1-02)

128 **general military intelligence**—Intelligence concerning the (1) military capabilities of foreign
129 countries or organizations or (2) topics affecting potential US or multinational military
130 operations, relating to the following subjects: armed forces capabilities, including order of battle,
131 organization, training, tactics, doctrine, strategy, and other factors bearing on military strength
132 and effectiveness; area and terrain intelligence, including urban areas, coasts and landing beaches,
133 and meteorological, oceanographic, and geological intelligence; transportation in all modes;
134 military materiel production and support industries,; military and civilian C4I systems; military
135 economics, including foreign military assistance; insurgency and terrorism; military-political-
136 sociological intelligence; location, identification, and description of military-related installations;
137 government control; escape and evasion; and threats and forecasts. (Excludes scientific and
138 technical intelligence.) Also called GMI. (JP 1-02)

139 **general support**—That support which is given to the supported force as a whole and not to any
140 particular subdivision thereof. (JP 1-02)

141 **geographic coordinates**—The quantities of latitude and longitude which define the position of a
142 point on the surface of the earth with respect to the reference spheroid. (JP 1-02)

143 **helicopter landing zone**—A specified ground area for landing assault helicopters to embark or
144 disembark troops and/or cargo. A landing zone may contain one or more landing sites. Also
145 called HLZ. (JP 1-02)

146 **humanitarian assistance**—Programs conducted to relieve or reduce the results of natural or
147 manmade disasters or other endemic conditions such as human pain, disease, hunger, or privation
148 that might present a serious threat to life or that can result in great damage to or loss of property.
149 Humanitarian assistance provided by US forces is limited in scope and duration. The assistance
150 provided is designed to supplement or complement the efforts of the host nation civil authorities
151 or agencies that may have primary responsibility for providing humanitarian assistance. Also
152 called HA. (JP 1-02)

153 **intelligence**—**1.** The product resulting from the collection, processing, integration, analysis,
154 evaluation, and interpretation of available information concerning foreign countries or areas.
155 **2.** Information and knowledge about an adversary obtained through observation,
156 investigation, analysis, or understanding. (JP 1-02) **3.** Knowledge about the enemy or the
157 surrounding environment needed to support decisionmaking. This knowledge is the result of
158 the collection, processing, exploitation, evaluation, integration, analysis, and interpretation of
159 available information about the battlespace and threat. (MCRP 5-12C)

160 **intelligence operations**—The variety of intelligence tasks that are carried out by various
161 intelligence organizations and activities. (JP 1-02)

162

162 **intelligence requirement**—1. Any subject, general or specific, upon which there is a need for the
163 collection of information, or the production of intelligence. (JP 1-02) 2. In Marine Corps usage,
164 questions about the enemy and the environment, the answers to which a commander requires to
165 make sound decisions. Also called IR. (MCRP 5-12C)

166 **joint force**—A general term applied to a force composed of significant elements, assigned or
167 attached, of two or more Military Departments, operating under a single joint force commander.
168 (JP 1-02)

169 **joint operations**—A general term to describe military actions conducted by joint forces, or by
170 Service forces in relationships (e.g., support, coordinating authority), which, of themselves, do
171 not create joint forces. (JP 1-02)

172 **joint task force**—A joint force that is constituted and so designated by the Secretary of Defense,
173 a combatant commander, a subunified commander, or an existing joint task force commander.
174 Also called JTF. (JP 1-02)

175 **lines of communications**—A route, either land, water, and/or air, that connects an operating
176 military force with a base of operations and along which supplies and military forces move. Also
177 called LOC. (JP 1-02)

178 **Marine Corps Planning Process**—A six-step methodology which helps organize the thought
179 processes of the commander and staff throughout the planning and execution of military
180 operations. It focuses on the threat and is based on the Marine Corps philosophy of maneuver
181 warfare. It capitalizes on the principle of unity of command and supports the establishment and
182 maintenance of tempo. The six steps consist of mission analysis, course of action development,
183 course of action analysis, comparison/decision, orders development, and transition. Also called
184 MCPP. NOTE: Tenets of the MCPP include top down planning, single battle concept, and
185 integrated planning. (MCRP 5-12C)

186 **military operations other than war**—Operations that encompass the use of military capabilities
187 across the range of military operations short of war. These military actions can be applied to
188 complement any combination of the other instruments of national power and occur before,
189 during, and after war. Also called MOOTW. (JP 1-02)

190 **multinational operations**—A collective term to describe military actions conducted by forces of
191 two or more nations, usually undertaken within the structure of a coalition or alliance. (JP 1-02)

192 **operational control**—Command authority that may be exercised by commanders at any echelon
193 at or below the level of combatant command. Operational control is inherent in combatant
194 command (command authority) and may be delegated within the command. When forces are
195 transferred between combatant commands, the command relationship the gaining commander
196 will exercise (and the losing commander will relinquish) over these forces must be specified by
197 the Secretary of Defense. Operational control is the authority to perform those functions of
198 command over subordinate forces involving organizing and employing commands and forces,
199 assigning tasks, designating objectives, and giving authoritative direction necessary to accomplish
200 the mission. Operational control includes authoritative direction over all aspects of military
201 operations and joint training necessary to accomplish missions assigned to the command.
202 Operational control should be exercised through the commanders of subordinate organizations.
203 Normally this authority is exercised through subordinate joint force commanders and Service
204 and/or functional component commanders. Operational control normally provides full authority

205 to organize commands and forces and to employ those forces as the commander in operational
206 control considers necessary to accomplish assigned missions; it does not, in and of itself, include
207 authoritative direction for logistics or matters of administration, discipline, internal organization,
208 or unit training. Also called OPCON. See also combatant command; combatant command
209 (command authority); tactical control. (JP 1-02)

210 **psychological operations**—Planned operations to convey selected information and indicators to
211 foreign audiences to influence their emotions, motives, objective reasoning, and ultimately the
212 behavior of foreign governments, organizations, groups, and individuals. The purpose of
213 psychological operations is to induce or reinforce foreign attitudes and behavior favorable to the
214 originator's objectives. Also called PSYOP. See also consolidation psychological operations;
215 overt peacetime psychological operations programs; perception management. (JP 1-02)

216 **public affairs**—Those public information, command information, and community relations
217 activities directed toward both the external and internal publics with interest in the Department of
218 Defense. Also called PA. See also command information; community relations; public
219 information. (JP 1-02)

220 **SECRET Internet Protocol Router Network**—Worldwide SECRET level packet switch
221 network that uses high-speed internet protocol routers and high-capacity Defense Information
222 Systems Network circuitry. Also called SIPRNET. (JP 1-02)

223 **situational awareness**—Knowledge and understanding of the current situation which promotes
224 timely, relevant and accurate assessment of friendly, enemy and other operations within the
225 battlespace in order to facilitate decisionmaking. An informational perspective and skill that
226 foster an ability to determine quickly the context and relevance of events that are unfolding.
227 (MCRP 5-12C)

228 **tactical intelligence**—**1.** Intelligence that is required for planning and conducting tactical
229 operations. (JP 1-02) **2.** Tactical intelligence concerns itself primarily with the location,
230 capabilities, and possible intentions of enemy units on the battlefield and with the tactical aspects
231 of terrain and weather within the battlespace. (MCRP 5-12C)

232 **target**—A geographical area, complex, or installation planned for capture or destruction by
233 military forces. (JP 1-02)

234 **target analysis**—An examination of potential targets to determine military importance, priority
235 of attack, and weapons required to obtain a desired level of damage or casualties. (JP 1-02)

236 **terrain analysis**—The collection, analysis, evaluation, and interpretation of geographic
237 information on the natural and manmade features of the terrain, combined with other relevant
238 factors, to predict the effect of the terrain on military operations. (JP 1-02)

239 **terrain study**—An analysis and interpretation of natural manmade features of an area, their
240 effects on military operations, and the effect of weather and climate on those features. (JP 1-02)

241 **visual information**—Use of one or more of the various visual media with or without sound.
242 Generally, visual information includes still photography, motion picture photography, video or
243 audio recording, graphic arts, visual aids, models, display, visual presentation services, and the
244 support processes. Also called VI. (JP 1-02)

245

245 **warfighting functions**—The six mutually supporting military activities integrated in the conduct
246 of all military operations are: **1.** Command and control—the means by which a commander
247 recognizes what needs to be done and sees to it that appropriate actions are taken. **2.** Maneuver—
248 the movement of forces for the purpose of gaining an advantage over the enemy. **3.** Fires—those
249 means used to delay, disrupt, degrade, or destroy enemy capabilities, forces, or facilities as well
250 as affect the enemy’s will to fight. **4.** Intelligence—knowledge about the enemy or the
251 surrounding environment needed to support decisionmaking. **5.** Logistics—all activities required
252 to move and sustain military forces. **6.** Force protection—actions or efforts used to safeguard own
253 centers of gravity while protecting, concealing, reducing, or eliminating friendly critical
254 vulnerabilities. (MCRP 5-12C)

1 **APPENDIX D**
2 **REFERENCES AND RELATED PUBLICATIONS**

3 **Department of Defense Directives (DODDs)**

- 4 5040.2 Visual Information (VI)
5 5040.3 DoD Joint Visual Information Services
6 5040.4 Joint Combat Camera (COMCAM) Program

7 **Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction (CJCSI)**

- 8 3205.01 Joint Combat Camera

9 **Secretary of the Navy Instruction (SECNAVINST)**

- 10 3104.1 Department of the Navy Visual Information and Combat Camera Program

11 **Marine Corps Doctrinal Publications (MCDPs)**

- 12 1 Warfighting
13 1-1 Strategy
14 1-2 Campaigning
15 2 Intelligence
16 3 Expeditionary Operations
17 5 Planning
18 6 Command and Control

19 **Marine Corps Orders (MCOs)**

- 20 P1200.7X MOS Manual
21 1510.54C Individual Training Standards (ITS) System for Visual Information (VI)
22 Occupational Field (OCCFLD) 46
23 P1560.25C Marine Corps Lifelong Learning Program
24 3093.1C Intraoperability and Interoperability of Marine Corps Tactical C4I Systems
25 3104.1 Marine Corps Visual Information and Combat Camera Support Manual
26 3430.8 Policy for Information Operations
27 3440.7A Marine Corps Support to Civil Authorities
28 4860.3D Commercial Activities (CA) Program
29 5230.18 Clearance of Department of Defense Information for Public Release
30 5510.9B Security of Information for Public Release
31 5720.71 Joint Public Affairs Operations

32 **Fleet Marine Force Manual (FMFM)**

- 33 3-53 Psychological Operations