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2016

**enhanced COMMON OPERATIONAL
PICTURE (eCOP) HANDBOOK 4.0**

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Chapter 1: Overview

The enhanced Common Operational Picture (eCOP) provides near-real time situational awareness of standing conditions of land forces across an area of responsibility (AOR). The main goal of the eCOP is to present an operational picture that provides the names and locations of commanders, command nodes, response forces, and intelligence and logistics data. The ability to display this information provides a commander with improved situational awareness. This handbook shows eCOP techniques and procedures to effectively and virtually display Phase 0 operations, actions, and activities (OAA). The protocols identified within this handbook reflect service approaches to capture and convey Phase 0 situational awareness. The eventual goal is to coordinate unified land force and service responses to facilitate allocation of available land force assets.

As an initial operational capability, the eCOP uses today's technology to enhance theater situational awareness of friendly and neutral forces operating in the land domain. It serves as a "one stop shop" for many databases. The eCOP user can access a variety of sources using only one display system. It is important to note that the data and information is not stored within the eCOP, but rather serves only as a means of displaying the data.

All CCMDs could benefit from an accessible, fully-integrated, land component COP during Phase 0 Operations.

The eCOP is tailorable to the user or commander; the commander and unit chooses what they want to display. When using the eCOP, one can identify relevant information based on a given location or situation to further assess the circumstance or country. Furthermore, while the primary focus of the eCOP is the operational level, it has the ability to provide strategic and tactical level awareness.

The quality of the eCOP is directly related to the quality of the data provided by each substantiated contributor, as well as other relevant supporting data sources. A properly managed eCOP will add value as follows:

- Improves a commander's ability to monitor, assess, analyze, predict, plan, execute, and report a global or theater mission responsibility
- Assists other commands in their unclassified situational awareness
- Improves decision making
- Facilitates data sharing by providing information via an unclassified network
- Imports unstructured data such as senior leader calendars, OAA quad charts and GO/senior leader itineraries, etc.
- Shares information with FVEY partners via SECRET connections
- When combined with WebTAS, CIDNE gives users the ability to create files such as PowerPoint, PDFs, EXCEL, and Word documents

The eCOP is intended to share situational awareness, not only within the Department of Defense (DoD) and other U.S. Government Agencies, but also with foreign partners and non-government agencies through internets and intranets, in order to meet integrative requirements of Net-Centricity. The mission sets include, but are not limited to, Phase 0 OAA, Defense Support for Civilian Authorities (DSCA), and Humanitarian and Assistance Disaster Relief (HA/DR).

This eCOP capability supports effective global command and control and adds value to commanders and decision makers by providing a situational awareness picture. Authorized users share this view via traditional command and control systems that use Service Oriented Architectures (SOAs) to publish consumable data.

About the eCOP Handbook. This handbook provides general information on the capabilities of the eCOP through chapters and sections that cover different service related operating systems and their respective interactions among different capabilities within the eCOP. As a result, this handbook depicts common processes to effectively maintain the eCOP, while at the same time documents service specific practices.

Because the processes within this handbook are not dependent on any one technical solution, the expectation is that a best set or suite of tools are aligned which provide the commander with optimal solutions for enhanced situational awareness. The eCOP Handbook is a living document and therefore it is continually updated as protocols evolve. With a technological interface, the eCOP is vitally important to ensure accurate situational awareness. A main goal of this handbook is to capture innovative techniques and evolving procedures.

To the extent technological techniques and tools change, eCOP managers must continually observe, rewrite, implement, revise, and update subsequent versions of this handbook.

Case Study. The United States Pacific Command (USPACOM) Theater Joint Force Land Component Command Coordination Center (TJFLCC-CC) provides near-real time situational awareness conditions of land forces across the AOR.

As a tool to help with the COP, the eCOP Handbook is a Joint and multi-level effort. It documents current virtual coordination practices, roles, responsibilities, and protocols employed by subordinate, unified, and subordinate component command land forces operating in support of USPACOM Phase 0 theater security cooperation efforts. The coordination protocols identified within this handbook reflect: contributions by stakeholders in the land domain; attempts to improve situational awareness; and coordinated unified land force and/or service responses to the allocation of available land force assets.

The protocols outlined in the following chapters are instructive in nature and intended to improve the automation and virtual sharing of all data and information that affect command decisions during Phase 0 theater-shaping OAA.

The Continuing Evolution of the eCOP. A strategic transformation of USPACOM began in December 2012 when the commander of USPACOM (COMUSPACOM) operationalized the HQUSPACOM staff and realigned service components into functional theater commands: Pacific Air Forces (PACAF) became the Theater Joint Force Air Component Commander (TJFACC), Pacific Fleet (PACFLT) became the Theater Joint Force Maritime Component Commander (TJFMCC), U.S. Army Pacific (USARPAC) and Marine Corps Forces Pacific (MARFORPAC) became the Theater Joint Force Land Component Commander (TJFLCC), and Special Operations Command, Pacific (SOCPAC) became the Theater Joint Force Special Operations Component Commander (TJFSOCC).

To complete this transformation, Commander, USPACOM issued additional directives in February 2014. The TJFLCC implementing directive outlined the mission, key tasks, and responsibilities of the forces operating in the land domain during Phase 0 shaping of OAA. In response, the TJFLCC-CC staff, along with respective staffs from MARFORPAC, SOCPAC, and USARPAC began to develop an initial common operational picture (COP).

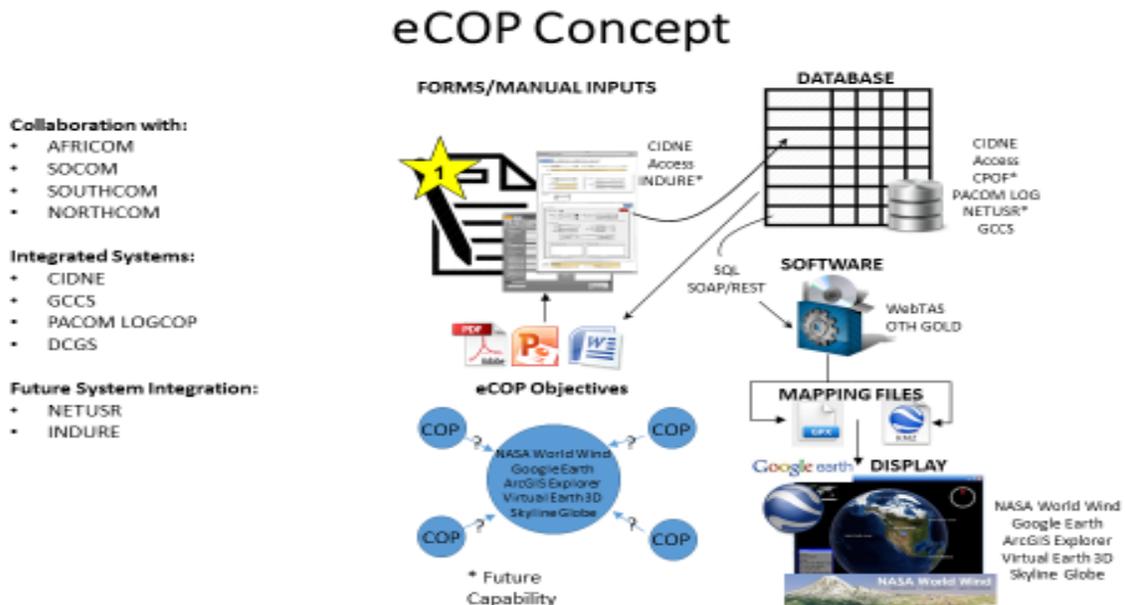


FIGURE 1: EVOLUTION OF THE eCOP AS OF DECEMBER 2015

In 2014, a theater COP evolved into the eCOP to meet specified tasks. Over time, the eCOP evolved into a unique capability that aligns processes, as well as integrates and displays the joint land forces operational picture. While the eCOP uses the Global Command and Control System (GCCS) and Halo COP, it is not a mission command entity.



Chapter 2: eCOP Lexicon

The eCOP uses standard U.S. DoD terminology to depict a Phase 0 set. This handbook uses Joint Publication (JP) 1-02, Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms that sets forth standard US military and associated terminology. Table (1) below is a list of military and associated terms that, together with their definitions, constitute approved Department of Defense (DOD) terminology for general use by all DOD components. Refer to the lexicon below for specific terms applicable to the effective use of the eCOP. The authors of this handbook interchanged acronyms and definitions to improve readability and operator understanding.

Joint Publications 1-02
Department of Defense
Dictionary of Military and
Associated Terms

Table (1): eCOP Lexicon

Acronyms and / or Abbreviations	Definition
ABIDE	Army Basic Identity Data Element
AE	Application Extension
AFATDS	Advanced Field Artillery Tactical Data System (Army)
AFRL	Air Force Research Lab
AFWA	Air Force Weather Agency
AGCLT	Agile Client
AOC	Air Operations Center
AOR	Area of Responsibility
API	Application Program Interface
APS	Army Prepositioned Stocks
ASAS	All Source Analysis System
ATAA	Assist-Train-Advise-Assist
ATO	Air Task Order
AWARE	All Hazard Warning, Analysis and Risk Evaluation
BIDE	Basic Identify Data Element
C2PC	Command and Control Personal Computer
C2SA	Command and Control Situational Awareness
CAC2S	Combat Air Command and Control System (Marines)
CCDR	Combatant Commander
CCIRs	Commanders Critical Information Requirements
CCP	Contingency Command Post
CCS	COP correlation site
CDS	Cross Domain Solution
CIDNE	Combined Information Data Network Exchange
CIP	Common Intelligence Picture

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CIPWO	Common Intelligence Picture Watch Officer
CJCS	Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
CJCSI	Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction
CJCSM	Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Manual
CNT	Counter – Narcotics Training
COA	Course of Action
COC	Combat Operations Center (Marines)
CCMD	Combatant Command
COIC	Combat Operations Intelligence Center
COP	Common Operational Picture
COTS	Commercial-Off-The-Shelf
CST	Common Operational Picture Synchronization Tool
CTP	Common Tactical Picture
C2	Command and Control
C4I	Command, Control, Communications, Computers, and Intelligence
C4ISR	Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance
DCGS	Distributed Common Ground System
DFC	Data Fusion Center
Dfuze	Web-based Intelligence Management System/Application
DIA	Defense Intelligence Agency
DisasterAWARE	Disaster Center's All-Hazard Warning, Analysis & Risk Evaluation
DISUM	Daily Intelligence Summary
DP	Data Providers
DRRS-A	Defense Readiness Reporting System - Army
DRRS-MC	Defense Readiness Reporting System - Marine Corps
DRRS-S	Defense Readiness Reporting System - Strategic
DRUs	Direct Reporting Units
DSCA	Defense Support for Civilian Authorities
DSTB	Decision Support Tool Box
EAC	Emergency Action Center
eCOP	Enhanced Common Operational Picture
EElS	Essential Elements of Intelligence
EEFIs	Essential Elements of Friendly Intelligence
EMOPS	Emergency Operations
ETR	Estimated Time of Restoral
FBCB2-BFT	Force XXI Battle Command Brigade-and-Below-Blue Force Tracking
FNMOc	Fleet Numerical Meteorology and Oceanography Center
FT-FFL	Forces Tracker – Friendly Forces Location
GCC	Geographic Combatant Command
GCCS	Global Command and Control System

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GCCS-J	Global Command and Control System - Joint
GCCS-J COP AOC	Global Command and Control System – Joint Common Operational Picture Advanced Operator Course
GCCS-J COP BOC	Global Command and Control System – Joint Common Operational Picture Basic Operator Course
GCCS-J I3	Global Command and Control System – Joint Integrated Imagery and Intelligence
GCCS-TCO	Global Command and Control System-Tactical Combat Operations
GEC20	Geospatial Environment for Command and Control Operations
GPL	Geospatial Product Library
GOB	Ground Order of Battle
GTSCMIS	Global Theater Security Cooperation Management Information System
HA/DR	Humanitarian Assistance Disaster Relief
HN	Host Nation
HQMC	Headquarters Marine Corps
I3	Integrated Intelligence and Imagery (Navy)
ICSF	Integrated C4I System Framework
IFF	Identification Friend or Foe
INDURE	International Distributed Unified Reporting Environment
IPL	Imagery Product Library
IRC	Internet Relay Chat
ISDS	Intelligence Shared Data Server
JCET	Joint Combined Exchange Training
JDN	Joint Data Network
JDTC	Joint Deployment Training Center
JIOC	Joint Intelligence Operations Center
JOA	Joint Operations Area
JOC	Joint Operations Center
JOPES	Joint Operation Planning and Execution System
JSOTF	Joint Special Operations Task Force
JTF	Joint Task Force
JTWC	Joint Typhoon Warning Center
KLE	Key Leader Engagement
KML	Keyhole Markup Language
KMZ	Keyhole Markup Zipped
KSAA	Knowledge, Skills, Abilities and Attitudes
LOE	Line(s) of Effort
LOGCOP	Logistics Common Operational Picture
MAGTF	Marine Air Ground Task Force
MARFOR	Marine Corps Forces
MARFORPAC / MFP	Marine Corps Forces - Pacific

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MCIA	Marine Corps Intelligence Activity
METOC	Meteorological and Oceanographic
MET	Mission-Essential Task
MGRS	Military Grid Reference System
MIDB	Modernized Integrated Database
MIL-STD	Military Standard
MISO	Military Information Support Operations
MMC	Mission Management Center
MOC	Maritime Operations Center
MPF	Maritime Prepositioning Force (Marines)
MSCS	Major Subordinate Commands
MSE	Major Subordinate Elements
MSOC	Mission Support Operations Center
NAI	Named Area of Interest
NAVO	Naval Oceanographic Office
NCO	Non-Commissioned Officer
NCOIC	Non-Commissioned Officer in Charge
NECC	Net-enabled Common Capability
NEP-Oc	Navy Enterprise Portal - Oceanography
NGA	National Geospatial – Intelligence Agency
NIPRNET	Non-Secure Internet Protocol Router Network
NetUSR	Network Unit Status Report
NOFORN	Not Releasable to Foreign Nationals
NOTM	Network on the Move (Marine C2 System)
NRT	Near Real Time
OB	Order of Battle
OESA	Operational Environment Situational Awareness
OAA	Operations, Actions, and Activities
OFDA	United States Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance
OPTASK	Operation Task
OPTASK COP/CTP	OPTASK Common Operational Picture / Common Tactical Picture
OPTASK CIP	OPTASK Common Intelligence Picture
OTH-G	Over-The-Horizon-Gold
PACAF	U.S. Pacific Air Forces
PACFLT	U.S. Pacific Fleet
PAX	Passenger / Personnel
PDC	Pacific Disaster Center
PDY/PFD	Present for Duty
PIRs	Priority Intelligence Requirements
PiX	Protected Internet Exchange
PLI	Position Location Information
PWG	Plans Working Group

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RMC	Regional METOC Center
SA	Situational Awareness
SAGE	Situational Awareness Geospatial Enterprise
SCC	Service Component Commander
SCP	Security Cooperation and Policy
SDKS	Software Development Kits
SIGACT	Significant Activity
SIPRNET	Secret Internet Protocol Router Network
SITREP	Situation Report
SMEE	Subject Matter Expert Exchange
SMO	Senior Meteorological and Oceanographic Officer
SMTF	Simple Mail Transfer Protocol
SOCAPAC	U.S. Special Operations Command - Pacific
SOF	Special Operations Forces
SOP	Standing Operating Procedures
SOR	System of Record
SQL	Structured Query Language
TBMCS	Theatre Battlespace Management Core System (Air Force)
TCO	Theater Campaign Order
TCP	Theater Campaign Plan
TCS	Tactical COP Server
TCW	Tactical Client Workstation
TECS	Theater Enabling Commands
TJFACC	Theater Joint Force Air Component Command
TJFLCC	Theater Joint Force Land Component Command
TJFMCC	Theater Joint Force Maritime Component Command
TJFSOCC	Theater Joint Force Special Operations Component Command
TLDHS	Target Laser Designation Handoff System
TP	Tactical Picture
TPEs	Training Performance Evaluations
TPFDD	Time Phased Force and Deployment Data
TPOs	Training Performance Observations
TTP	Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures
UCCM	Unclassified Common Operational Picture Central Manager
UCOP	Unclassified Common Operational Picture
UID	Unique Identifier or User Identity
USARPAC	U.S. Army Pacific
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
USMTF	U.S. Message Text Format
USNO	U.S. Naval Observatory
WebTAS	Web-Enabled Temporal Analysis System



Chapter 3: eCOP Managers, Operators and Users

From a technical perspective, the eCOP has the ability to reduce gaps in data/information sharing, by consolidating numerous data-feeds into an isolated geospatial file (the eCOP). Various methodologies are used to integrate and establish connectivity to eCOP data-feeds in order to facilitate this information and data-sharing initiative.

For the best visual representation of data, eCOP operators must update information at the originating data-source. Thus the eCOP's data-integrity is reliant upon the originating data-source. This decentralized design creates many advantages and disadvantages when using the eCOP.

eCOP – Provides a means of organization, collating data and information to support staff and command decision making.

The primary advantages of the eCOP are scalability, the ability to include media files, and the ability to display non-structured data. The eCOP puts the “human back in the loop” and allows scalability to be employed “on-the-spot” by tailoring the shared eCOP visualization toward localized mission objectives.

This scalability aspect of the eCOP is particularly important in Phase 0 and is considered a “grey area” when compared with existing program of record systems/databases. Data contribution to the eCOP accommodates resources that are authoritative.

A constraint of the eCOP is that it integrates both standardized and non-standardized information, the integrity and validity of eCOP inputs are non-centralized. Inherently, to modify eCOP input, action must be taken by originating data sources.

Additionally, the eCOP requires client side installation of mapping software (preferably Google Earth) that accepts the Keyhole Markup Language (KML)/Keyhole Markup Zipped (KMZ) format.

Base Requirements:

- CIDNE/WebTAS installation is a government-owned (AFRL) and managed toolset/data basing system. This allows the conversion of CIDNE data in GCCS-J Compliant information.
- Google Earth installation, as of 01 FEB 2016 planned deprecation in post-CY 2019

Key Definitions:

Authoritative Sources: eCOP Managers must verify data and information within the eCOP with the Office of Primary Responsibility (OPR) even if it may be from authoritative sources.

COP: Common Operational Picture. Generally describes what one sees as an overarching general picture of current operations that everyone understands.

eCOP: The overarching goal/objective of the eCOP is to provide an operational picture. This is often referred to as a picture that gives situational awareness.

An eCOP by definition is “a bunch of data” from a variety of sources (nodes: government, civilian, foreign, scientific, etc.); however that data or information is NOT stored within the eCOP, but rather the eCOP serves as a means that allows data to be presented in a tailored manner which meets the commander’s or user’s objectives.

An eCOP is a consolidation of numerous, isolated data feeds. Within the eCOP, one can pinpoint relevant data and information to a given or specific location or domain. The eCOP is defined by the eCOP manager and is a “Read Only” overlay/layer in which the information cannot be changed. In order to display only needed or pertinent information, it is possible for the eCOP information to be selectively reduced in size. However, systematically, the information in an eCOP cannot be expanded.

eCOP Capabilities: The eCOP does not take an action, yet allows the eCOP manager or operator to view or see data and/or information from which they can subsequently expand or reduce the visibility of data as necessary.

eCOP Consumer: An eCOP consumer is limited by the preset filters created by the eCOP manager. The eCOP consumers are typically the commanders and directors who require specific information to maintain situational awareness and make timely command decisions. Depending on mission requirements, commanders and directors may direct preset filters to be created by the eCOP manager.

eCOP Manager: Customizes, controls or filters the data/information in the eCOP. The eCOP manager supports and manages the role of the eCOP operator as well as supports the eCOP consumer.

eCOP Operator: Maintains direct interface between the Data Fusion Center (DFC), the eCOP, and service COPs. The eCOP operator ensures the technical integration of land domain information and data. The eCOP operator also participates in daily updates, weekly COP working groups and planning working groups that support major Phase 0 exercises. The eCOP operator checks the accuracy and functionality of the COP twice

daily. The operations officer ensures that the COP has connectivity and that the combatant command (CCMD) is receiving a feed. The operations officer or non-commissioned officer in charge (NCOIC) works with a CIDNE representative to continue to enhance COP capabilities while addressing shortfalls. The eCOP operator aggressively pursues anomalies in the eCOP architecture to include:

- Identifying and connecting sources of track data
- Resolving Unique Identifier/User Identity (UID) conflicts
- Refining filter settings
- Identifying improper track deletions

Data and Information: All data in a COP, GCCS-J COP or an eCOP must be verified. Data can be true or false or can be partly true or partly false. The information that is displayed can be pertinent or superfluous depending on a particular user.

GCCS-J COP: The Global Command and Control System – Joint (GCCS-J) COP, as a Program of Record, is an active visualization of military forces (blue or red) and includes: neutral forces, civilians, and entities (machinery, equipment, etc.). Most often, this information is driven by GPS sensors; i.e. it is sourced from sensors. The GCCS-J COP content is focused at the strategic level.

Authoritative Sources: eCOP Managers must verify data and information within the eCOP with the Office of Primary Responsibility (OPR), even if it may be from authoritative sources.

A Geospatial Picture: The COP, GCCS-J COP, and the eCOP all present a geospatial picture. This is data and information represented on a global map. The picture is often captured in space from above the earth. However, a geospatial picture can be viewed from many angles and perspectives, to include horizontal or vertical, ranging from eye level to a relatively low point above the ground (i.e. a bird's eye view).

Camera angles usually refer to the angle between the camera and the subject. Most common terms include: high angle, low angle, birds' eye, slanted (Dutch tilt), etc.



Chapter 4: eCOP System Optimization, Techniques and Procedures (Army)

The Army uses Keyhole Markup Language/Keyhole Markup Zipped (KML/KMZ), which is displayed on Google Earth to view and understand the Phase 0 environment. The eCOP operator enters relevant operational information concerning Phase 0 OAAs. The eCOP Manager ensures that the eCOP shows current events that directly or indirectly affect the land domain within the CCMD theater of operations.

The eCOP manager also ensures that the air and maritime domains can be consolidated onto the eCOP. The eCOP is a visual representation of the Phase 0 land domain of friendly forces arrayed across the area of responsibility (AOR) in relation to hostile, neutral and partner and allied forces. Other factors, specifically weather, may also be shown on the eCOP.

SECTION 1: Data Management and System Optimization.

Proper eCOP management is critical to maintaining an accurate tracking database and a precise depiction of the operational environment.

Time Value. The information displayed on the eCOP and Common Intelligence Picture (CIP) is *time sensitive*. The definitions of real-time, near-real time and non-real time serve to provide commanders with a sense of the value and timeliness of information. Delays due to data processing, slow communication networks, or any other delays further degrade the timeliness of all or any information. Therefore, managers and operators must understand the time value of data displayed in the eCOP and the need to communicate this to the commanders.¹

Data Sources. Tracking of data and other information that is incorporated into the eCOP originates from a variety of sources, both inside and outside an AOR, via automated or manual methods. Real-time and near-real-time data are typically sensor-generated and incorporated into the eCOP at a COP Coordination Site (CCS) via automated feeds. An eCOP Manager's primary role is to monitor, validate, and collaborate with authoritative

¹ As defined in CJCSI 3151.01C 31 October 2013.

sources. Proper verification and management of eCOP data and display functions will greatly enhance the eCOP consumer's situational awareness. Basic procedures for data management are as follows:

Step 1: Identify discrepancies or erroneous track data

This includes, but is not limited to, the following: duplication of track data, time values, incorrect naming convention standards, incorrect positional data and other ambiguities.

Step 2: Inform G6 GCCS-J personnel

Key questions for validation/comparison purposes:

Has the eCOP Operator notated the discrepancy or GCCS-J track?

Did the eCOP Operator collaborate with the CCMD DFC or CCMD Common Intelligence Picture Watch Officer (CIPWO)?

Step 3: Revalidate

The eCOP operator must confirm the discrepancies or erroneous GCCS-J track were resolved within the eCOP.

The accuracy of information is based on its degree of correctness or truthfulness. To determine the accuracy of information, the eCOP operator must include an appraisal of the information and its source during the evaluation phase. The results of the evaluation may reflect on the reliability of a source. The evaluation must indicate if the reported information is acceptable. If so, the eCOP Manager can accurately state that the information is credible or accurate.

Considering that data can come from multiple sources, it is possible that two or more sources will provide a contact report on the same subject. At each level of the COP development process, eCOP managers are responsible for the accuracy of their own data and therefore must resolve data conflicts through the correlation process and the development of procedures to resolve track ambiguities.

Effective track management discipline requires that only the reporting authority can delete or merge tracks. Moreover, only the theater COP managers and designated COP Correlation Sites (CCSs) can override this policy when sufficient information proves that erroneous tracks exist.²

² As defined in CJCSI 3151.01C 31 October 2013.

SECTION 2: eCOP Operations.

The eCOP managers' primary responsibility is to ensure accurate reporting of the standing conditions of land forces during Phase 0. Accurate reporting happens through validating and disseminating data and information concerning OAA and unit reports.

Those who interface with the eCOP framework have established in-house procedures that report and display three key pieces of information:

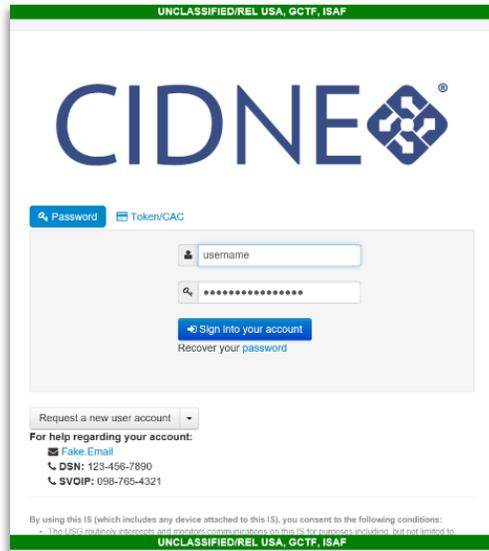
- General Officer/Key Leader Reports
- OAAs
- Unit Readiness Reports

The eCOP operator must use the FVEY server when creating a new report that is releasable to Five Eyes (FVEY) partners. By sharing reports, FVEY partners are able to transfer the information to their respective SIPRNET FVEY server equivalent. Reports created on the FVEY Server are transferred automatically to the real world (US-Only) server at near real time (NRT).

The Combined Information Data Network Exchange (CIDNE) is a structured web-enabled database that provides the capability for disparate national and multinational communities to capture, manage, and share their individual and collective data through a web-browser in support of any operation. CIDNE, when combined with Web-Enabled Temporal Analysis System (WebTAS), gives users the ability to create files such as PowerPoint, PDFs, Excel, and Word documents. CCMDs have designated CIDNE as a universal database used to house this information from which to interface with the eCOP.

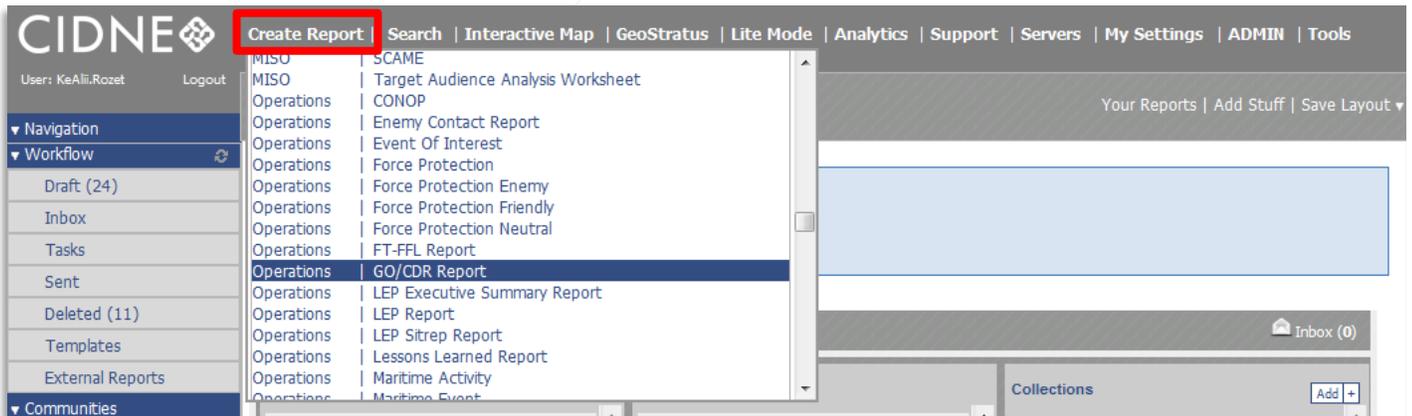
To open CIDNE follow these steps:

1. Open the appropriate server link from the options below (using Internet Explorer):
 - Real-World (US Only)
 - FVEY (USA, AUS, CAN, GBR, NZL)
 - EXERCISE / TEST
2. Enter your username and password into the form on the webpage
3. Click the blue 'Sign into your Account' button



To create a new General Officer/Commander (GO/CDR) Report:

1. Right-Click 'Create Report'
 1. Note: Only create a new GO/CDR report if the specified individual is not currently displayed on the eCOP.
2. Select 'Operations | GO/CDR Report' in the drop down menu



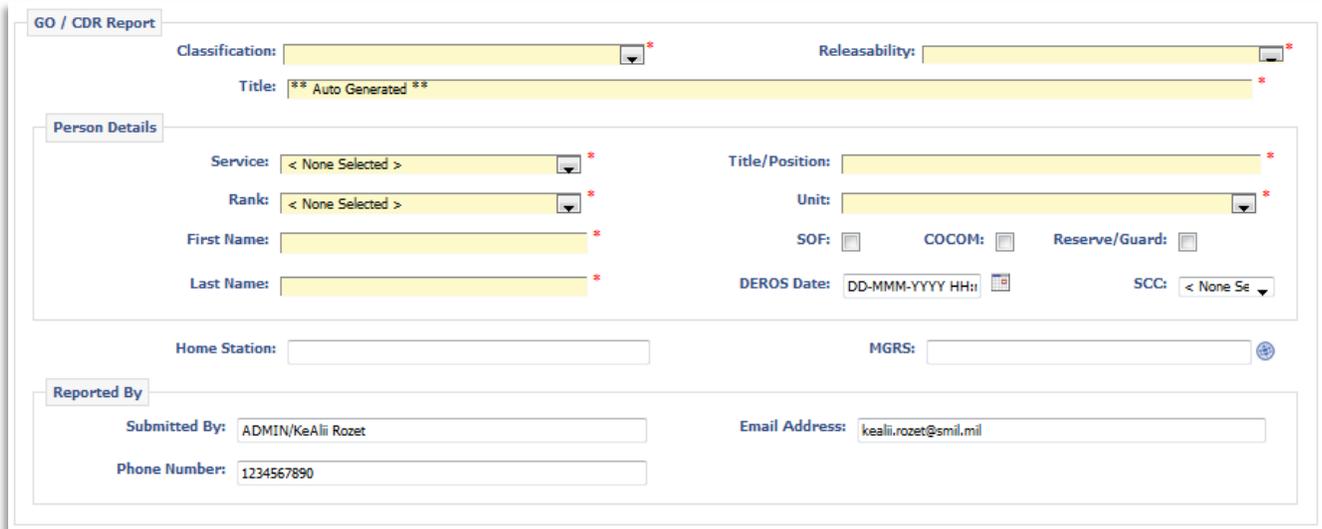
Report Tabs

The Report Tab is used for creating and editing of all reports. This tab is an overall roll-up and comprised of all data needed to properly display GO and Commander / Key Leaders.



1. GO/CDR – Report Tab

The GO/CDR Report Tab should **NOT** be modified on a routine basis. The information reflected here should be static information. Each of the fields are used for entering specific location data and key information associated with General Officers (GO) and Key Leaders.



The screenshot shows the 'GO / CDR Report' form with the following fields and values:

- Classification: [Dropdown]
- Releasability: [Dropdown]
- Title: **** Auto Generated ****
- Person Details:
 - Service: < None Selected >
 - Rank: < None Selected >
 - First Name: [Text]
 - Last Name: [Text]
 - Title/Position: [Text]
 - Unit: [Dropdown]
 - SOF:
 - COCOM:
 - Reserve/Guard:
 - DEROS Date: DD-MMM-YYYY HH: [Text]
 - SCC: < None Se [Dropdown]
- Home Station: [Text]
- MGRS: [Text]
- Reported By:
 - Submitted By: ADMIN/KeAlii Rozet
 - Email Address: kealii.rozet@smil.mil
 - Phone Number: 1234567890

2. GO/CDR – Itinerary Tab

The Itinerary Tab specifies GO/CDR travel information when leaving the home station.

eCOP Operators should follow this process:

1. Gather all source documentation, convert all dates to Zulu Date/Time
2. Create the 'Activity' for the duration of the trip away from home station
3. Enter the airline information into the event section

4. Enter Primary Events into the 'Event Section', Name Events in the 'Location Title' section

The screenshot displays a user profile for RADM Cook, James (test-Region/Theater 5th Fleet XO) with a US Navy flag icon and a placeholder for a profile picture. Below the profile is the 'Activity Summary' section, which includes a table with columns for Status, Start Date, End Date, Location Type, Country - Province - District, OAA, and KLE. The table shows one entry: Planned/Pending, 16-Dec-2015 1429, 23-Dec-2015 1429, TDY, VIETNAM --, None, and None. Below this is a 'Sequence of Events' section with a table containing two entries. The first entry is for a departure from home station on 16-Dec-2015 1429 hrs, and the second is for a return to home station on 23-Dec-2015 1429 hrs. Both events are in a 'Planned/Pending - Unconfirmed' status and are located in JAPAN --.

Status	Start Date	End Date	Location Type	Country - Province - District	OAA	KLE
Planned/Pending	16-Dec-2015 1429	23-Dec-2015 1429	TDY	VIETNAM --	None	None

Sequence	Location Type	Location Subtype	Location Title	Location Status	Location	Event Date	Away from Home Station	Date of Next Event	KLE
1	TDY	Departing Home Station	TDY - Departing Home Station	Planned/Pending - Unconfirmed	JAPAN --	16-Dec-2015 1429 hrs	False	23-Dec-2015 1429 hrs	None
2	TDY	Returned to Home Station	TDY - Returned to Home Station	Planned/Pending - Unconfirmed	JAPAN --	23-Dec-2015 1429 hrs	False	End of Tour Date	None

2.1 GO/CDR Itinerary Tab – Event Section (Bottom)

The Event Section is used to capture specific events that occur within an activity.

1. Click on the Activity you plan to modify on the Activity List above the event section. The event section should now display all events associated with the activity.
2. Click the 'Add' button to create a new 'Event' or select an 'Event' and click the 'Edit' button to modify the 'Event.'
3. Enter the date of the Event in Zulu Time.
4. Add Military Grid Reference System (MGRS) into the MGRS Field; wait for the other location fields to auto-populate.
5. Name the Event in the 'Location Title' section (this will be displayed in the eCOP).

6. Once completed click the 'Done' button in the bottom center.

Sequence of Events									
Sequence	Location Type	Location Subtype	Location Title	Location Status	Location	Event Date	Away from Home Station	Date of Next Event	KLEs
1	TDY	Departing Home Station	TDY - Departing Home Station	Planned/Pending - Unconfirmed	JAPAN - -	16-Dec-2015 1429 hrs	False	23-Dec-2015 1429 hrs	None
2	TDY	Returned to Home Station	TDY - Returned to Home Station	Planned/Pending - Unconfirmed	JAPAN - -	23-Dec-2015 1429 hrs	False	End of Tour Date	None

Showing 1 to 2 of 2 entries

Previous 1 Next

Edit Add [↑](#) [↓](#) Delete

Date Of Event: 16-Dec-2015 14:29

Location Type: TDY

Location Title: TDY - Departing Home Station

Location Status: Planned/Pending - Unconfirmed

Country: < None Selected >

State/Province: < None Selected >

Away From Home Station:

Location Sub Type: Departing Home Station

MGRS: 54SUE6917540392

District: < None Selected >

City: < None Selected >

Done

Media Tab:

Use the Media Tab to archive supporting documents. Add all information from source documents into the Media Tab.

1. Right-Click on "Browse"
2. Select the specified document to be uploaded to the current report that you are creating.
3. Right-Click "Upload"

(close)

Add/Edit Media

Filename	Size	Status

Browse Remove Reset Upload...

Choose files to upload

 Classification: UNCLASSIFIED Releasability:

Name: brief Description:

DOI: 09-Jan-2012 10:05 Category: None

To Create a OAA Report

1. Right-Click 'Create Report' in the upper left hand corner.
2. Select 'SOF|OAA' form the drop down menu



Report Tabs:

The Reports Tab is used for creating and editing of all reports. This Tab is an overall roll-up and comprised of all data needed to properly display OAA locations on the eCOP.



1.1 OAA – Main Section (Top Half):

1. Regarding classification, enter the maximum classification and releasability of the source documents into the Classification and Releasability Fields
2. Add an abbreviated OAA Name into the OAA # (less than 20 Characters). This will be used to label the OAA track in GCCS-J.

A screenshot of a web form titled 'SOF Operations, Actions and Activities (OAA) Report'. The form contains several input fields: 'Classification:' (dropdown menu), 'Releasability:' (dropdown menu, highlighted with a red box), 'BE Number:' (text input), 'SOCOM Or OAA #:' (text input), 'Sequence #:' (text input), and 'Report Date:' (calendar icon). On the right side, there are three buttons: 'Create A SITREP', 'Create/Modify AAR', and 'Create A Survey', each with a small icon.

1.2 OAA – Main Section (Bottom Half):

1. The nomenclature “Primary Service” is selected and used to distinguish the OAA folder to use in the eCOP
2. OAA Type is used for sub-categories, which dictates the automated product that CIDNE sends to the eCOP. There, the operator will find an option to select specific reports.
3. OAA Status is used to specify the current status of the OAA
4. OAA Name block is used to name the OAA in the eCOP

A screenshot of the bottom half of the 'SOF Operations, Actions and Activities (OAA) Report' form. It includes fields for 'Primary Service:' (dropdown menu), 'OAA Type:' (dropdown menu), 'OAA Sub-Category:' (dropdown menu), 'OAA Name:' (text input), 'PE Activity Name:' (text input), 'OAA Type - Other:' (text input), and 'OAA Status:' (dropdown menu). The dropdown menus are currently set to '< None Selected >'. There are red asterisks next to the Primary Service, OAA Type, OAA Name, and OAA Status fields.

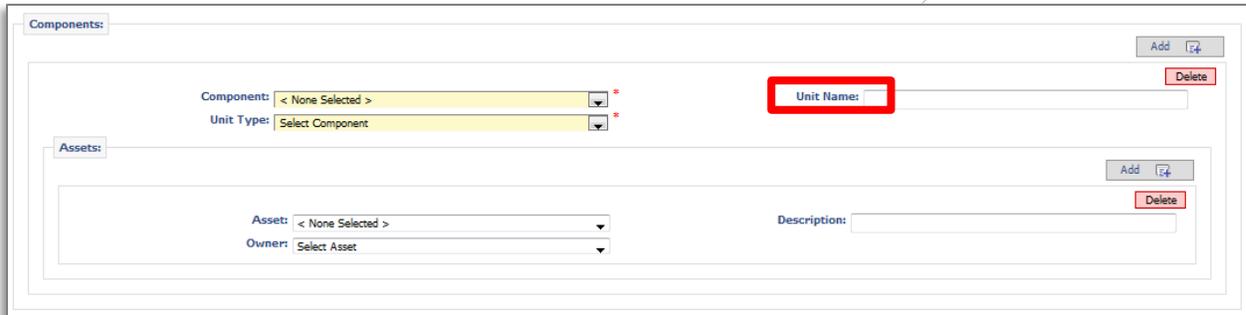
2. OAA – Component Section:

1. Click on the 'Add' button to insert a participating unit in the Component section.



The screenshot shows a 'Components' section with a header 'Components:' and a large empty text area. In the top right corner, there is a button labeled 'Add' with a plus icon, which is highlighted with a red rectangular box.

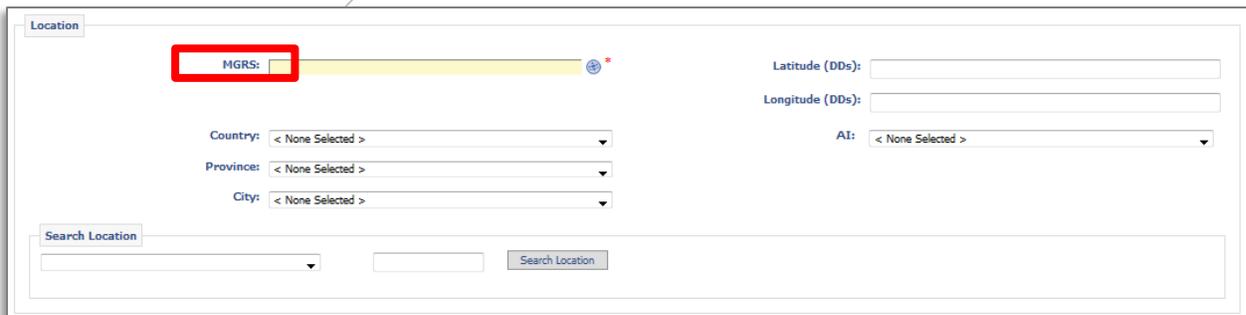
2. The Component dropdown menu item should be the service component commander (SCC) that the OAA applies to.
3. The Unit Type block specifies the parent and executing unit designated in the 'Unit Name' section.
4. The Unit Name specifies the exact unit executing the OAA.



The screenshot shows the 'Components' section with several dropdown menus and a text field. The 'Component:' dropdown is set to '< None Selected >'. The 'Unit Type:' dropdown is set to 'Select Component'. The 'Unit Name:' text field is highlighted with a red rectangular box. There are also 'Add' and 'Delete' buttons for the component and 'Add' and 'Delete' buttons for the assets section below.

3. OAA - Location Section:

1. Enter in the Military Grid Reference System (MGRS) to auto-populate the exact location to be depicted in the GCCS-J eCOP.



The screenshot shows the 'Location' section with a header 'Location' and several input fields. The 'MGRS:' text field is highlighted with a red rectangular box. Other fields include 'Country:', 'Provinces:', 'City:', 'Latitude (DDs):', 'Longitude (DDs):', and 'AI:'. There is also a 'Search Location' section at the bottom with a dropdown menu and a 'Search Location' button.

4. OAA - Mission / Budget / Host Nation Participation / Purpose:

1. Specify the 'Mission' of the OAA (one paragraph max)
2. Specify the 'Purpose' of the OAA (one paragraph max)
3. Enter the US Personnel (PAX) count into the ' # of Executing Unit Personnel' field
4. Enter Host Nation (HN) Participants into the 'HN Unit/Organization Name' field
5. Enter the Non-US PAX count into the ' # of HN Personnel' field

The screenshot shows a web form for OAA (Operational Area Agreement) with several sections. The 'Mission' field is a large text area at the top, highlighted in yellow and enclosed in a red box. Below it are two columns of budget type selection: 'Budget Types Available' and 'Budget Types Selected'. The 'Available' list includes: Ambassador CT Fund (ACTF), Asia Pacific Regional Initiative (APRI), Bilateral-Regional Cooperation Programs: Payment of Personnel Expense (PE), and Combatant Commander Initiative Fund (CCIF). Below the budget types are 'Proposed Budget' and 'Approved Budget' input fields. The '# Of Executing Unit Personnel' field is highlighted in a red box. Below it is the 'HN Unit/Organization Name' field, also highlighted in a red box. To the right is the '# Of HN Personnel' field, highlighted in a red box, and the 'Program Of Instruction (POI)' field. Below these is the 'Purpose' field, a large text area highlighted in yellow and enclosed in a red box. At the bottom, there is an 'OAA Supporting Purpose' section with four columns of selection: 'GCC Supported Plans/Orders Available', 'GCC Supported Plans/Orders Selected', 'LOO/LOEs Available', 'LOO/LOEs Selected', 'Component Objectives Available', and 'Component Objectives Selected'.

5. OAA – Tasks / Information / Issues / Comments:

Based on the Units' priorities, the eCOP operator completes the planning section.

1. Copy and paste the Sharepoint / Portal Site URL into the specified location on the script below.

Key Tasks: [Text Area]

Support Information: [Text Area]

STRATCOM Effects US: [Text Area]

STRATCOM Effects HN: [Text Area]

Issues: [Text Area]

Add To Comments Log [Button]

Comments Log: [Text Area]

6. OAA – Planning:

The eCOP operator must complete the Planning Section on a timely basis with up-to-date information.

Start IPC: DD-MMM-YYYY [Calendar Icon] End IPC: DD-MMM-YYYY [Calendar Icon]

Start MPC: DD-MMM-YYYY [Calendar Icon] End MPC: DD-MMM-YYYY [Calendar Icon]

Start FPC: DD-MMM-YYYY [Calendar Icon] End FPC: DD-MMM-YYYY [Calendar Icon]

Planning Documents:

Calculated Value: < None Selected > Offset: Select Value Days: [Text Box] From: Select Value Display On Quad: [Checkbox]

Add Document [Button]

OPE?: Routine OPE (ROPE)?: Emergent Event?:

OPE Documents:

Calculated Value: < None Selected > Offset: Select Value Days: [Text Box] From: Select Value

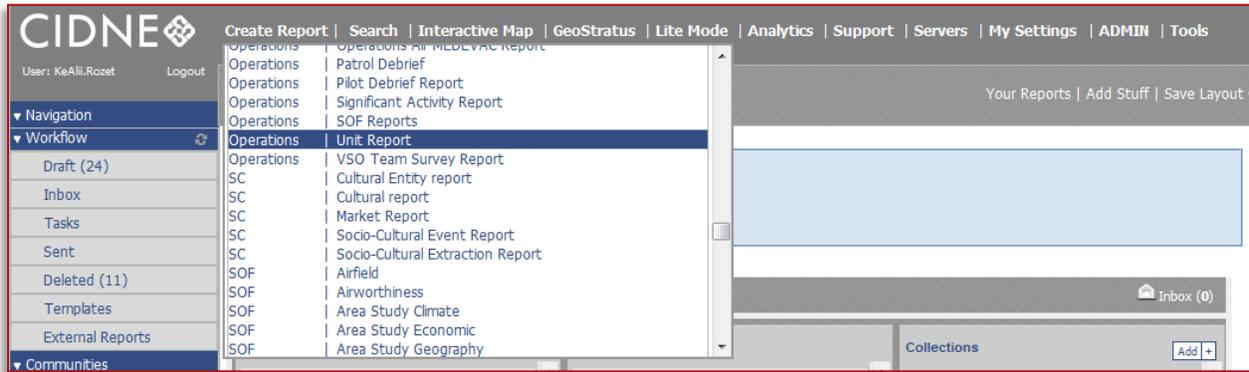
Add Document [Button]

Display Non-Inline Media

To create a new Unit Report:

1. Right-Click 'Create Report'
2. Select from the 'Operations | Unit Report' in the dropdown menu

** Note: The eCOP operator must fill out all required information in order to receive DRRS data base information, which automatically populates specific unit ICONs on the eCOP.



Report Tabs:

The Reports Tab is used for creating and editing all reports. This Tab is an overall roll-up and is comprised of all data needed to properly display Unit Report information on the eCOP.



1. Unit – Report Tab (Top Half):

1. Complete this section to accurately reflect a specific Unit's information.
2. To add DRRS into CIDNE, the eCOP operator must enter the DRRS URL into the specified field. Unit SOPs determine frequency of reporting.

This report was last updated on 2015-11-10 00:12:05.4
by kealii.rozet@smil.mil

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED*

Unit Name: [Red Box]

Releasability: Select Value*

Echelon: < None Selected >*

Parent Scc: USARPAC

Immediate Parent Unit: [Dropdown]

Nationality: United States*

Service: Army*

Reserve Or Guard

< None Selected >

Title 10

Unit Type: < None Selected >*

Sub Type 1: < None Selected >

Sub Type 2: < None Selected >

Mission Command Element (MCE)? No Yes < None Selected >

DRRS Information

No DRRS On File

DRRS Status: < None Selected >

Percentage: %

Add DRRS

2. Unit – Unit Commander Section:

1. Select the unit commander from the GO/CDR dropdown menu. This will display available GO/CDRs that have existing GO/CDR reports.

Unit Commander

GO/CDR: < None Selected >

Add GO/CDR: Add New GO/CDR

3. Unit – Location Report:

To create a new Unit Report:

1. Enter the Military Grid Reference System (MGRS) into the appropriate data field. This information displays the Unit icon location on the eCOP.
2. Complete the Name box.

The screenshot shows a web form for creating a new Unit Report. At the top, there are three dropdown menus: "GPS-Enabled:" (set to "< None Selected >"), "TrackID:" (empty), and "Outside AOR:" (set to "< None Selected >"). Below these is a "Location Data" section with a "Previous Unit Locations:" dropdown (set to "< None Selected >"). The form includes several fields: "Date Line (IDL)" (set to "< None Selected > of the International"), "Timezone" (set to "Whiskey (Z-10)"), "Location Type:" (set to "Home Station"), "Name" (highlighted with a red box), "Start Date" (set to "10-Oct-2015 00:10"), "End Date" (set to "10-Feb-2016 00:02"), "MGRS:" (highlighted with a red box), "Latitude", "Longitude", "Country" (set to "< None Selected >"), "District" (set to "< None Selected >"), "Province" (set to "< None Selected >"), and "City" (set to "< None Selected >"). A "Search Location" section at the bottom has a dropdown (set to "< None Selected >") and a "Search Location" button.

4. Unit – Response Section:

To create a new Unit Report, click the “Add” button to add a new Response Forces entry.

The screenshot shows a "Response Forces" section with a single "Add" button highlighted with a red box. The button has a plus sign icon next to it.

To complete this section:

1. Enter the Unit Name
2. Enter Response Type
3. Enter Unit Type specified in the order

The screenshot shows a web form titled "Response Forces" with a red border. The form contains several input fields and dropdown menus. Three fields are highlighted with red boxes: "Unit Name" (a text input field), "Type" (a dropdown menu showing "< None Selected >"), and "Unit Type" (a dropdown menu showing "< None Selected >"). Other visible fields include "Nationality" (United States), "Service" (Army), "Disposition" (Home Station), "Start Date" (10-Nov-2015 00:11), "End Date" (10-Dec-2015 00:12), "MGRS", "Timeline To Deploy" (days), "Lift Requirements", "Capabilities", "Comments", and an "Upload Media" button. A "Delete" button is also present in the top right corner of the form area.

5. Unit – Subordinate Unit Tab

To create a New Unit Report: Use the Subordinate Unit Tab to articulate task organization.

Subordinate Units

Unit Name	Report Last Updated on	DRRS Last Updated on	OPCON	ADCON	TACON	Organic	Attached	Assigned	Direct Support	General Support
-----------	------------------------	----------------------	-------	-------	-------	---------	----------	----------	----------------	-----------------

Select Subordinate Unit:

Subordinate Unit

Role To Subordinate Unit: OPCON - Operational Control
 ADCON - Administrative Control
 TACON - Tactical Control

Line To Subordinate Unit: Assigned - Solid Line - Long Duration Direct Support
 Attached - Dashed Line - Short Duration General Support
 Organic

Relationship Comments:

Relationship Conditions:

Established DTG:

Termination DTG:

6. Unit – Commanders Comment Tab

Enter Commander Comments by clicking the add button in the Commanders Tab: This is an optional tab where the eCOP operator annotates commander's guidance, priorities and special instructions.

The screenshot shows the 'Commanders Comments' tab. At the top right is an 'Add' button with a plus icon. Below it is a 'Comments' section containing a 'Pertains To:' dropdown menu (currently set to '< None Selected >') and a large text area for entering comments. A 'Delete' button is located to the right of the text area. Below the comments section is a 'Reference File' section with an 'Add File' button.

7. Unit – Symbology Tab

The Unit Symbology Tab determines the appropriate (Joint Standard) display icon on the eCOP.

The screenshot shows the 'Symbology' tab. At the top left is a 'Select KML/Search Icon' dropdown menu (set to '< None Selected >'). To its right are icons for 'Country Flag' (US flag) and 'Service Branch' (US Coast Guard). Below these are buttons for 'Add Unit Patch' and 'Add 2525 Symbol'. Further right are labels for 'Commander's Rank' and 'DRRS Status'. The main section is titled '2525 Symbology Identification Code (SDIC)' and contains several dropdown menus: 'Battle Dimension', 'Unit Echelon' (set to 'Command'), 'Unit Type', 'Reinforced', 'Sector 1', 'Sector 2', 'CMD Posts & CMD Group Amplifiers', 'Special Equipment Or Capabilities (Modifier)', and 'Combat Effectiveness'. Below this is a 'Personnel Strength' section with input fields for 'Officers', 'Enlisted', 'Warrents', and 'Total'. At the bottom are input fields for 'MIL-STD-2525 SIDC', 'DRRS UIC', 'GCCS UID', 'DRRS ANAME', 'JOPES BIDE', and 'TRACK ID'.

Planning. The eCOP provides Army land force commanders with current Phase 0 situational awareness. During Phase 0, eCOP managers and operators assist with the coordination of Land Forces responses and courses of action (COAs) developed by a number of boards and cells.

The eCOP Manager conducts planning efforts via a deliberate coordination process with eCOP Operators using scheduled updates, select working groups results, and status updates of logistics information and prepositioned stock reports, as well as data from major exercises and weather. Examples of these areas are as follows:

- *Phase 0 Update.* The eCOP manager is the lead for regular Phase 0 updates and ensures Land Force commanders receive the most current and accurate data on: Key Leader Locations, Command Node Location, Unit Readiness, and Weather.
- *Force Flow Working Group.* This working group monitors and coordinates the Army's theater responsibilities for force flow during contingency operations. The G5 chairs this working group.
- *C4IWG.* The purpose of this Working Group (WG) is to coordinate all land component C4I efforts. This includes system updates and collaboration on the way ahead for the eCOP. Some persistent topics covered in this WG include: eCOP updates, system integration, webpage and cross component collaboration, VTC scheduling; and POC contact updates.
- *Army Prepositioned Stocks (APS).* The G5 leads this working group, which is held as needed. The APS program constitutes one of the three legs of the Strategic Mobility Triad (airlift, sealift, and prepositioning). The purpose of APS is to reduce the initial amount of strategic lift required to support CONUS-based power projection and to sustain the war fighter until sea lines of communications are established.
- *Major Exercises.* eCOP Managers support operations leadership in coordinating unified land forces or service specific responses to meet CCMD requirements. Land Force Operations Officers (Joint and General Staff) guide eCOP Managers. Operations Non-Commissioned Officers in Charge (NCOICs) provide staff support to ensure the constant and accurate flow of information. Additional staff support, in the form of security cooperation staff assistance, is vital to ensuring the eCOP represents the most up-to-date and precise operational data.

Key roles performed during Phase 0 operations are:

- *eCOP Consumer*. The eCOP Consumer is normally a senior leader who provides guidance and direction to eCOP Coordination Center.
- *Operations Officer*. eCOP Coordination Center Operations Officers synchronize the reporting of Phase 0 operations and planning efforts across the land domain to provide, as required, unified land force recommendations on the tailoring of capability packages in support of USPACOM requirements. The Operations Officer is responsible for providing assistance in the implementation of systems and processes to streamline contingency planning, response force readiness, and overall situational awareness, which principally includes support to Unified Land and Humanitarian Assistance/Disaster Relief Operations. The Operations Officer integrates U.S. Government departments' data with civilian agencies and regional partners' information, as necessary, in order to support the successful execution of both real world contingencies and theater level exercises.
- *Operations Non-Commissioned Officers in Charge (NCOICs) and Non-Commissioned Officers (NCOs)*. This individual serves as the Operations NCOIC who coordinates and consolidates land domain information with land forces, updates the eCOP for steady state and crisis response situation, oversees the readiness and daily activities of personnel assigned to the Coordination Center, establishes and maintains a working relationship among operation centers, and participates in the monthly G3/J3 meetings which highlight key events and way ahead. For coordination purposes, the NCOIC and NCOs substantiate and verify eCOP information for accuracy.
- *eCOP Manager*. The eCOP manager is responsible for the overall coordination, consolidation and synchronization of land domain OAA depicted in the eCOP and participates in the G3/J3 meeting highlighting key events and way ahead. The eCOP Manger coordinates with all stakeholders and maintains working relationships with Senior Watch Officers from all services. The eCOP Manager supports working groups during contingency and emergency situations. Additionally, the eCOP Manager:
 - Oversees eCOP operational requirements
 - Acts as the primary point of contact for coordination of issues, conflicts etc.
- *eCOP Operator*. Maintains direct interface between the Data Fusion Center (DFC), the eCOP and service COPs. The eCOP Operator ensures the technical integration of Land Domain information and data, as well as participates in daily

updates, weekly COP WGs and Planning WGs that support major Phase 0 exercises. The eCOP Operator checks on accuracy and functionality of the COP twice daily. The Operations Officer ensures that the COP has connectivity and that the CCMD is receiving a feed. The Operations Officer or NCOIC works with a CIDNE representative to continue to enhance COP capabilities while addressing shortfalls. The eCOP Operator aggressively pursues anomalies in the eCOP architecture to include:

- Identifying and connecting sources of track data
 - Addressing Unique Identifier/User Identity (UID) conflicts
 - Refining filter settings
 - Identifying improper track deletions
- *Security Cooperation Interface.* The Security Cooperation (SC) staff organizes key leader engagements for the command group. The SC staff provides daily updates, weekly products and leads quarterly working groups that organize current and planned key leader engagements. The eCOP manager updates a 3-month key leader calendar in coordination with other land force headquarters. This calendar depicts both key leader engagements and associated exercises.

SECTION 3: Intelligence.

Intelligence analysis in the eCOP supports Phase 0 OAA. The method by which the eCOP has the capability to provide this intelligence information is by means of a cross-domain interface. The eCOP Operator ensures the interface, transfer and display of information on the eCOP using a KMZ or KML. While mission critical intelligence data can be transferred between DoD networks, this action or functionality is only deemed applicable if used by authoritative intelligence sources.

While the Army uses GCCS-A or Distributed Common Ground System-Army (DCGS-A), United States Army Pacific uses the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) Keyhole Markup Zipped/Keyhold Markup Language (KMZ/KML) to provide the eCOP with the Common Operational Picture (COP) and Common Intelligence Picture (CIP) that uses the Global Command and Control System (GCCS) sensor and non-sensor track data for Operational Environment Situational Awareness (OESA).

OESA is essential to a commander's ability to plan, execute, and assess the mission. Complete OESA includes knowledge, not only of all aspects of friendly and threat forces, but also knowledge of the land, maritime, air, and space environment in which they operate. The data, if appropriately monitored and validated through collaboration, can provide the Commander a near-real time display of forces.

Google Earth is the current display tool used for the eCOP. Regardless of display tool used, the eCOP provides an enhanced visual representation and situational awareness picture of the Phase 0 land domain. This picture is comprised of friendly forces arrayed across the area of responsibility (AOR) in relation to hostile, neutral and partner or allied forces. It can also display other factors as well as CIP overlays.³

The Land Force G2 element creates CIP overlays that augment intelligence streams and answer the following:

- The Army's Priority Intelligence Requirements (PIRs).
- Commander's Critical Information Requirements (CCIRs).
- Essential Elements of Friendly Intelligence (EEFIs).

Knowledge wall. The eCOP display tool uses established Air and Maritime domain overlays (obtained from authoritative sources), such as: the Joint Intelligence Operations Center (JIOC), Joint Operations Center (JOC), Air Operations Center (AOC), and/or Maritime Operations Center (MOC).

Authoritative Sources. Unit SOPs determine the standards by which the eCOP Operator uses authoritative sources. The eCOP Operator monitors and validates track data and intelligence information as well as correlates it with relevant suspect, hostile and neutral data.⁴ While the eCOP Operator cannot create or modify a COP/CIP DIA KMZ.KML track, their most important role is to monitor, validate, and collaborate with authoritative sources. This includes, but is not limited to the following: Data Fusion Center (DFC), Combat Operations Intelligence Center (COIC), Joint Intelligence Operations Center (JIOC), the Joint Operations Center (JOC) and the Maritime Operations Center (MOC).

Common Intelligence Picture. The Army's eCOP intelligence information is displayed on Google Earth, while the Marine and Special Operations Forces combine their Systems of Record (SOR), Global Command and Control System-Joint (GCCS-J) and Integrated C4I System Framework (ICSF) with Agile Client 4.3.x or higher. Regardless of which display tool is used, the CIP must support PIRs, CCIRs, and EEFIs.

The CIP subordinate units will have multiple layers of information created and saved as KMZ files if they are connected through a COP Synchronization Tool (CST).⁵ SIPRNET or JWICS webpages maintain these layers. The intelligence information is derived from a variety of authoritative sources, which includes but is not limited to GCCS to GCCS-I3,

³ The inclusion of partner and allied forces is a goal and remains aspirational.

⁴ As defined in USPACOMINST 0525.1 and USPACOM Theater OPTASK CIP.

⁵ Keyhole Markup Zip (KMZ) or Keyhole Markup Language (KML) are Google Earth file formats for stringing place marks, network link information, etc. A KMZ consists of a KML file and zero to more supporting files.

other link diagram software, from daily and weekly intelligence assessments, collection management data, and weather reports.

Cross-Domain Solutions (CDS). CDSs are a form of controlled interface that provides an ability to manually and/or automatically access and/or transfer information between different security domains. The eCOP technological and process framework enables the transfer of multiple data sources displayed on different domains intelligently and rapidly on the eCOP.

NIPR to SIPR Transfer. Unit Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) determine how eCOP Operators transfer information across multiple domains.

SIPR to JWICS Transfer. Currently, CIDNE data is moved from the SIRPNET to JWICS by way of a one-way transfer. This data is then available for correlation with other intelligence data. A JWICS accreditation for the entire suite of CIDNE tools is currently underway. CIDNE 2.3.2 is the version accepted by Air Force Research Lab (AFRL) for the JWICS network.

A Cross Domain Solution (CDS) is a form of controlled interface that provides the ability to manually and/or automatically access and/or transfer information between different security domains. (CNSSI 4009, National Information Assurance Glossary, June 2006)

SECTION 4: Meteorological and Oceanographic (METOC). Meteorological and Oceanographic (METOC) conditions are factors over which commanders have no control. METOC conditions have the potential to affect every combatant command, piece of equipment, and operation. Knowledge of the natural environment becomes more significant for tactical success in the modern battlespace as technologically advanced weapons and support systems are sensitive to METOC conditions. ⁶ Because of the environmental threat, it is important to use a wide array of applications (both NIPR and SIPR) to maintain situational awareness of the environment. However, joint forces should not rely on non-DoD sources of METOC information for joint operations unless it is determined by qualified, appointed METOC personnel responsible for supporting the joint force that such information is sufficiently timely, accurate, consistent, and relevant. The Senior METOC Officer (SMO) or lead functional service, through formal delegated authority, will determine the acceptability of specific non-DoD METOC sources. ⁷

⁶ MCWP 3-35.7 Meteorological and Oceanographic Operations, U.S. Marine Corps

⁷ CJCSI 3810.01C 18 September 2009, Meteorological and Oceanographic Operations

The Army has organic resources that provide supplemental reports of METOC conditions. These Army elements possess a limited measuring capability designed to specifically address their immediate needs. Since Army units are mobile, locations must be included as part of the METOC report; consequently, U.S. classification guides may require these reports to be classified and transmitted over secure communication channels.⁸ For a more robust capability, the Army METOC leverages the Pacific Disaster Center's All-Hazard Warning, Analysis and Risk Evaluation tools (*DisasterAWARE*) tool to supplement authoritative METOC information. However, in terms of the eCOP, *DisasterAWARE* does not depict Army land forces at the NIPR level.

The *DisasterAWARE* tool provides information on potential All-Hazards threats that land forces may need to respond to. *DisasterAWARE* is available at the NIPR level with a cross-domain solution to SIPR (transfer of KMZ/KML). All notice and no-notice All-Hazard events are tracked closely. This includes basic environment parameters directly relevant to the mission, as well as red/amber/green charts, which depict environmental effects on selected mission parameters for the land environment.

Weather and geophysical event information on the eCOP ***must be closely coordinated*** with the Land Component Commander METOC Cell, as well with appointed SMOs. The Land Force METOC support will focus on the planning and mission execution requirements of the Army Forces, Marine Corps Forces, and when required, Special Operations Forces (SOF).⁹

Due to the importance of coordination, the eCOP Manager will ensure the following:

1. Utilization of approved DoD sources that are deemed authoritative by SMO
2. Ensure the continual depiction of weather patterns on the eCOP; as applicable to the land domain
3. Coordination with authoritative sources
4. Adherence to governing policies

Furthermore, the eCOP Manager must understand the following as a proactive measure to support operations and intelligence:

1. METOC supports the decision-making process of the commander and assigned forces through the application of forecast products and reports that are tailored to operational requirements. It is important to note that it is not enough to just understand and predict the environment; this understanding must be transformed

⁸ Joint Publication 3-59 Meteorological and Oceanographic Operations, 07 December 2012

⁹ Annex G, Meteorological and Oceanographic (METOC) Operations, Chapter 3 Operations/Plans

into relevant operational impacts to military capabilities (weapons, sensors, platforms, mission profiles, tactics, techniques, and producers (TTP) and personnel).¹⁰

2. Data is manipulated and processed in order to become METOC information. Human judgment and intelligence then places this METOC information into the specific context of the mission to optimize military decision making and operations.

METOC Sources.

Primary Sources that can be used include:

1. METOC Information Support Enterprise
2. Marine Air Ground Task Force (MAGTF) Tactical Capability
3. Regional METOC Center (RMC)
4. Marine Corps Intelligence Activity (MCIA)
5. Naval Oceanographic Office (NAVO)
6. Fleet Numerical Meteorology and Oceanography Center (FNMOC)
7. United States Naval Observatory (USNO)
8. Navy Enterprise Portal-Oceanography (NEP-Oc)
9. 557th Weather Wing
10. United States Geological Survey (USGS)
11. Joint Typhoon Warning Center (JTWC)



The Pacific Disaster Center

The eCOP integrates the Pacific Disaster Center's All-Hazard Warning, Analysis and Risk Evaluation tools (*DisasterAWARE*) to maintain situational awareness of All-Hazards in the unclassified information sector. *DisasterAWARE* continually monitors information feeds from reliable meteorological and geological agencies across the world, ensuring accurate, near real-time reporting of hazard events. Decision makers receive early warning alerts delivered to their email or mobile devices based on up-to-the-minute and reliable notification services. When available, hazard data is combined with modeling results and contextualized in an easy-to-use, but sophisticated geospatial information environment.¹¹

¹⁰ MCWP 3-35.7 Meteorological and Oceanographic Operations, U.S. Marine Corps

¹¹ *DisasterAWARE* by Pacific Disaster Center (PDC)

DisasterAWARE can be accessed by domestic and foreign civil and military emergency management and disaster response officials worldwide. *DisasterAWARE* is a password protected, internet-based tool that does not require a CAC login and is therefore accessible to qualified interagency partners. This information is also transferable to SIPR networks as required.

Disaster Managers facilitating transfer of critical weather information and data to the eCOP use the following steps:

Step 1: Apply for username and password

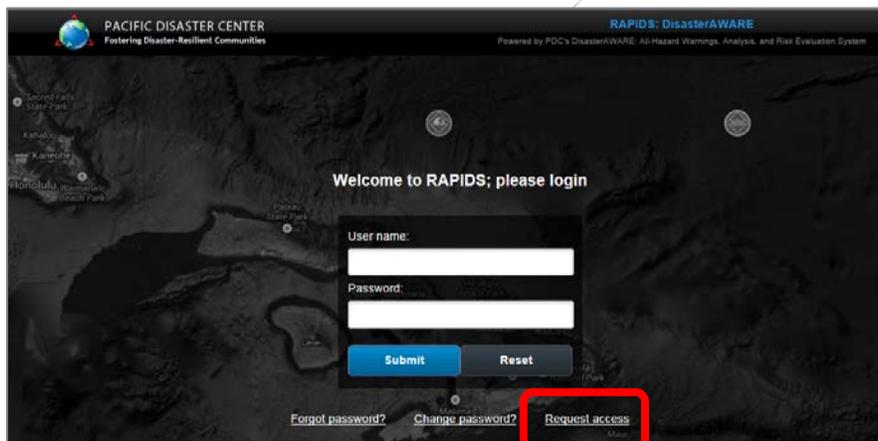
USDOD and USGOV users apply for RAPIDS username and password

Link: <http://rapids.pdc.org/rapids/>

Civilian and Foreign Military users apply for EMOPS here:

Link: <http://emops.pdc.org/emops/>

Look for the Request Access link (see below)



Step 2: After you have been granted a User ID and temporary password to one of the secured sites, your username and password will be delivered via email after the registration and approval process is complete.

Step 3: Click on the User Profile icon in the top toolbar (depicted below left) to open the user profile palette. Then find the section labeled User Account Administration. Click on the Change Password link to access the User Administration – Change Password form.

You may also access the Change Password form by clicking on the “Change Password” image available on the Login page for the application.



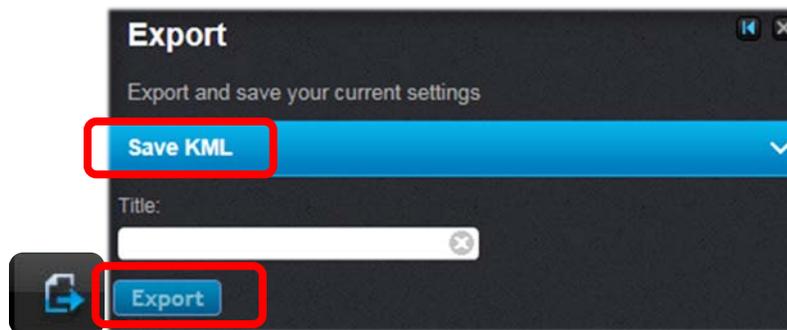
User Account



Step 4: Next, locate and activate the Layers palette accessible via the far left icon on the top of the tool bar of the *DisasterAWARE* interface. Then, use the Layers palette to locate and turn on or off the data layers desired for export to KML.



Step 5: Locate and activate the Export function button located on the bottom left toolbar. On the Export palette, locate the "Save KML" function. Users are presented with this option by default. Give the KML to be exported a name in the "Title" text box and click the blue "Export" button.



Step 6: Depending on the browser and settings used, the user is prompted to save the KML file to a location on the computer or the KML file will be saved to the Downloads folder. Once saved to the local computer, burn the *DisasterAWARE* KML file to a CD or DVD and transfer to a SIPR computer to be visualized on the SIPR eCOP.

System Requirement and User Prerequisites:

1. A broadband Internet connection suitable for fast downloads (and other data-intensive needs) is recommended.
2. The system is optimized for a minimum resolution of 1024 X 768 pixels, and requires the use of JavaScript for both dynamic content and navigational capability
3. PDC uses cookies for session management
4. Microsoft Internet Explorer 10+, Firefox 26+, and Chrome 30+ are supported
5. List *.pdc.org as a trusted site to allow pop-up windows

SECTION 5: Missile Tracking.

At the present time, the eCOP cannot display missile track data, and therefore no modifications can be made, nor are there any requirements. This is a limitation of the eCOP.

SECTION 6: Logistics.

CCMD Logistics Common Operational Picture (LOGCOP). The Combatant Command (CCMD) Logistics Common Operational Picture (LOGCOP) provides a common medium to develop and maintain a consistent, updated view of AOR logistics activities. These logistics activities include operations of service, exercises, humanitarian assistance projects, and general military contacts within the AOR. With proper credentials, the CCMD LOGCOP is accessed on the SIRNET.

The USPACOM LOGCOP is a FY2020 initiative and is a visual presentation of logistics information and data. It resides with, and was developed and is maintained by, the USPACOM Logistics, Engineering, and Security Cooperation Division (J4). The LOGCOP is updated and administered by J4 the staff.

The USPACOM TJFLCC eCOP is a non-contributing subset of the USPACOM LOGCOP, and the continued integration of the LOGCOP into the TJFLCC eCOP expands on the Land Component Commander's situational awareness for setting the theater.

Because the USPACOM LOGCOP is a future year development initiative, the data sets that currently reside within it are not regularly updated. The LOGCOP is still a developmental tool, and therefore has yet to establish itself as an authoritative data source; as it still creates data/source information issues and integration problems.

The eCOP LOGCOP data feed from USPACOM cannot be changed because the TJFLCC has “read only” rights and does not allow tailorable data sets to be extracted and viewed on a case-by-case basis. The TJFLCC can only change what they wish to display of the logistical data received within the TJFLCC eCOP viewing tree. The TJFLCC synchronizes the integrated data flow for logistic information and data, so when the LOGCOP receives updates, the eCOP updates at the same time.

The USPACOM LOGCOP, residing within the TJFLCC eCOP, is broken down into an organizational tree of USPACOM’s three subordinate Land Component Commands:

- U.S. Army Pacific (USARPAC)
- U.S. Marine Corps Forces Pacific (MARFORPAC)
- U.S. Special Operations Command Pacific (SOCPAC)

Each Component Command breaks the LOGCOP data down by country. However, it is not broken down by the ten standard military categorizations of supply:

- 1) Subsistence
- 2) Clothing, Individual Equipment
- 3) Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants
- 4) Construction Materials
- 5) Ammunition
- 6) Personal Demand Items
- 7) Major End Items
- 8) Medical Materials
- 9) Repair Parts
- 10) Non-Military Material

Nor is the LOGCOP data broken down by standard logistics “sub-disciplines”:

- Planning
- Supply
- Storage
- Movement
- Distribution
- Maintenance

- OAA - Logistics
 1. Complete the Logistics section with up-to-date information

Logistics Movements Requirements:

Cargo Weight (Lbs):

Hazardous Cargo?:

Hazardous Cargo Classes Available:

Hazardous Cargo Classes Selected:

AMMUNITION
DETONATORS
ENGINES (INTERNAL COMBUSTION)
LITHIUM BATTERIES

Port Of Embarkation (POE):

Port Of Debarkation (POD):

Main Body Deployment Date: DD-MMM-YYYY HH:

Main Body Re-Deployment Date: DD-MMM-YYYY HH:

Bundled With Available:

Bundled With Selected:

Beachhead assessment 16
Colorado 1
ewnew
Half saber

Comments:



Chapter 5: eCOP System Optimization, Techniques and Procedures (Marine Corps)

SECTION 1: Data Management and System Optimization.

The Marine Corps uses a 2-way COP Synchronization Tool (CST) to exchange information with the CCMD Data Fusion Center (DFC). The CCMD DFC provides the Marine Corps with an enriched Common Operational Picture (COP) and Common Intelligence Picture (CIP) for continual situational awareness and understanding of the environment. The Marine Corps provides the CCMD DFC ground track data via manual injects from U.S. Marine Corps Forces Headquarters and subordinate sites.

Time Value. Time value is based on Service and Unit Standard Operating Procedures.

Marine Corps Track Management. The following guidelines provide a baseline for ensuring Common Tactical Picture (CTP) to COP currency. Marine Corps Forces Pacific’s (MARFORPAC) goal is to have real-time situational awareness. However, due to infrastructure and application limitations, a real-time COP has not currently been achieved. CJCSI 3151.01B provides desired track latency requirements. To the maximum extent possible, MARFORPAC will meet at least the minimum track data update criteria as notated on Table (2) below. These guidelines are not, however, intended to limit the establishment of more time sensitive reporting requirements for any given situation. Table (2) displays the frequency with which the named domains are updated by their operators.

Table (2): Track Data Update Criteria

DOMAIN	FRD	AFN	NEU	SUS	HOS	UNK
Surface	15 min	4 hrs	6 hrs	24 hrs	24 hrs	6 hrs
Sub-Surface	6 hrs	6 hrs	6 hrs	24 hrs	24 hrs	2 hrs
Land	4 hrs	4 hrs	4 hrs	24 hrs	24 hrs	2 hrs
Air	3 min	3 min	3 min	3 min	3 min	3 min
SOF	4 hrs	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TBM	N/A	N/A	N/A	6 hrs	6 hrs	6 hrs

(FRD = friendly; AFN = assumed friendly; NEU = neutral; SUS = suspect; HOS = hostile; UNK = unknown; SOF = special operations forces; TBM = theater ballistic missile)

MARFORPAC Operating Procedures. In compliance with USPACOM CONOPS and USPACOM COP/CIP TASKORD, MARFORPAC manually input the following reporting

requirements within GCCS-J/I3 version 4.3.x or higher, the system of record (SOR) for MARFORPAC:

- General Officer (GO) Locations
- Garrison locations of major subordinate commands within the AOR
- Reporting Operations, OAA in real-world mission and unilateral or multinational exercises conducted in various training areas.¹²

Manual injection occurs through the creation of a unit track within the system of record (SOR) which:

- Adheres to track data update criteria.
- Adheres to appropriate naming convention standards.
- Acts as data owners of reporting requirements.

MARFORPAC Data Entry. When MARFORPAC manually injects a unit track, the data, is disseminated via the COP Synchronization Tool (CST) to USPACOM Data Fusion Center (DFC). In turn, using a two-way CST connection, that data is then disseminated to the eCOP for situational awareness and understanding of the environment.

Display Tools:

- **C4I GCCS-J Version Control/Overview:** GCCS-J/I3 version 4.3.x or higher is the system of record (SOR)
- **Display tool:** Agile Client Enterprise Common Operational Picture (Agile/eCOP)/Version 4.5.1
- **Global 6.0:** Upgrade coming in Spring 2016
 - Operating System: Red Hat Enterprise Linux
 - Application Server: Jboss EAP
 - Identification and Authentication: OpenAM
 - Update ISCF dependent applications to support 64-bit libraries
 - All client interaction with Global 6.0 will be via Agile Client and JC2CUI
 - Full server virtualization

SECTION 2: eCOP Operations.

The United States Marine Corps uses the Global Command and Control System-Joint (GCCS-J) as a Command, Control, Communications, Computer, and Intelligence (C4I) system for achieving full spectrum dominance. It consists of hardware, software,

¹² Subject to change; based upon new COP/CIP TASKORD.

procedures, standards, and interfaces that provide a robust, seamless command and control (C2) capability to the Commander-in-Chief (CINC), Secretary of Defense (SECDEF), National Military Command Center (NMCC), Combatant Commanders (CCDRs), Joint Force Commanders, and Service Component Commanders. This suite of mission applications fuses select C2 capabilities into a comprehensive, interoperable system by exchanging imagery, intelligence, status of forces, and planning information. GCCS-J is the principal foundation for dominant battlespace awareness via a near real-time picture of the battlespace. It offers vital connectivity to the systems warfighters use to plan, execute, and manage military operations. Additional tools which the Marine Corps employs to visually depict Phase 0 operations are depicted below:

1. *Global Command and Control System-Tactical Combat Operations (GCCS-TCO)*. The GCCS-TCO system is composed of a Tactical COP Server (TCS) and Tactical Client Workstations (TCW). The GCCS-TCS is the principle tool within the Marine Air-Ground Task Force (MAGTF) for situational awareness through the distribution of a Common Tactical Picture (CTP). It is also the point of entry for the COP in which data enters from the GCCS. The TCS system uses display maps and friendly/enemy unit locations to develop, display, and transmit overlays and plans of intended movement and maneuver. TCS attributes include automated message processing, mission planning, developing and disseminating of operational orders and overlays, display of current friendly and enemy situations, display of tactical control measures, and interface with local and wide area networks. The GCCS-TCS also provides commanders in both garrison and tactical operations with the ability to receive, fuse, store, develop, transmit, and display Commanders' Critical Information Requirements (CCIR).
2. *Joint Tactical Common Operational Picture Workstation (JTCW)*. JTCW is a Windows based tactical Common Operational Picture (COP) workstation suite of applications designed to facilitate Command and Control (C2) functions that improves situational awareness (SA) and enhances operational and tactical decision-making.

JTCW Capability/Interfaces



FIGURE 2: JTCW CAPABILITY/INTERFACES

3. *Command and Control Personal Computer (C2PC)*. The C2PC 8.0.2.0 for Windows® 7 and Windows Server® 2008 R2 is the latest version of the C2PC application, formerly known as Joint Tactical COP Workstation (JTCW) Client and Gateway (C&GW). The C2PC provides a framework for enhanced systems interoperability as well as offering commonality between Marine Air-Ground Task Force (MAGTF) and Command, Control, Communications, Computers, and Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (C4ISR) systems.

 - When connected to a network, C2PC displays positional track data with Tactical Data Base Management (TDBM) servers such as the Global Command and Control System (GCCS) and provides a complete geographically based situational awareness capability. The GCCS includes the capability to display GCCS COP data.
 - Specific C2PC mission application support includes the following components:
 - Overlays for the creation of battlespace graphics to support source of action development
 - Crisis action planning against a range of scenarios
 - Routes for the creation of time based movement graphics

- The Decision Support Tool Box (DSTB) for developing terrain analyses that support Intelligence Preparation of the Battlespace
 - Trackplot supports managing friendly and enemy COP and Common Tactical Picture (CTP)
 - Capability to embed ActiveX objects (MS Word, MS PowerPoint, sound files, etc.) into the tactical map display
- In a stand-alone mode (i.e. not connected to a network), Command and Control Personal Computer (C2PC) operators can produce operational graphics and input track data. Upon reconnection to a network, TDBM track data synchronizes. With this electronic connectivity, C2PC becomes a powerful tool for the commander in providing a comprehensive Common Tactical Picture (CTP) of the battlefield.

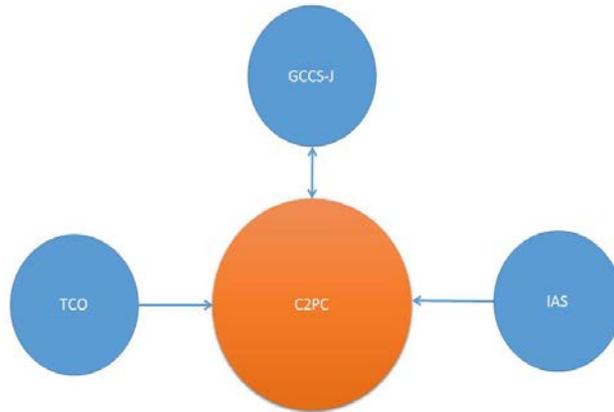


FIGURE 3: C2PC AND COMPONENTS

- C2PC consists of three main components:
 - C2PC Gateway
 - C2PC Client
 - C2PC Web Application
- The **C2PC Gateway** automatically receives and transmits updates for tracks, overlays, and routes to a GCCS server. The C2PC client provides a geographic map surface for plotting tracks, overlays, routes, and other geo-located objects and it has Application Programming Interfaces (APIs) that enable application extensions to use C2PC mapping, plotting, overlays, communications, address

book, and route planning services. The C2PC web application enables users to access the data and view the COP from a C2PC client using a web browser resident in the Combat Operations Center (COC). Web browsers are platform and operating system independent and optimize viewing of the COP.

C2PC Core Functions

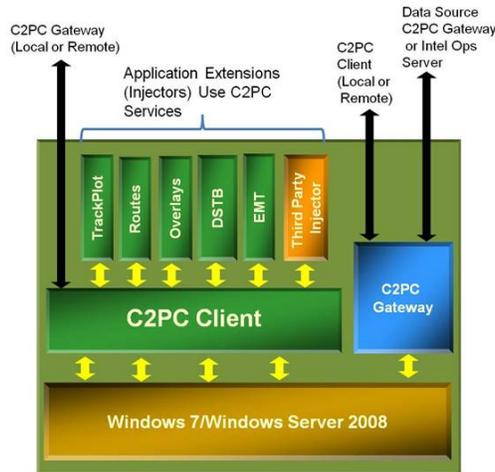


FIGURE 4: C2PC CORE FUNCTIONS

- The **C2PC Client** and **C2PC Gateway** provide a core set of functions integrated in a base system. This includes mapping, communications, alerting, and an application framework called Atlas. By using this core system, users have access to major systems produced by other services and agencies; such as the Defense Information Systems Agency's (DISA) GCCS, the Army's Advanced Field Artillery Tactical Data System (AFATDS), the Navy's Integrated Intelligence and Imagery (I3) systems and the Air Force's Theater Battlespace Management Core System (TBMCS). The C2PC gateway provides interfaces to GCCS and the Link 16 network. The C2PC client expands to provide new interfaces via an Application Extension (AE) developed from numerous Software Development Kits (SDKs). The C2PC software, with selectable number of AEs, is used as the main software component to several USMC C2 systems such as Combat Air command and Control System (CAC2S), COC, Network on the Move (NOTM), and the Target Laser Designation Handoff System (TLDHS). It is also a component to other major C2 systems, such as GCCS-J.

4. *GCCS-J Mission Application Joint Force Requirements Generator II (JFRG II)*. JFRG II provides planners with an automated tool enhancing the planning process of a deploying force. JFRG II accelerates the capability to develop and source forces of a Time Phased Force and Deployment Data (TPFDD). JFRG II is designed to improve and condense the operational planning process through interactive design and database management methodologies. It is used for deliberate and crisis-action planning as well as for exercise support. Using JFRG II, planners develop force structures, tailor force lists, estimate lift requirements, and generate TPFDDs. JFRG II is the "deployable Joint Planning and Executing System (JOPES)" which enables the planner to communicate with JOPES in order to transmit or receive TPFDD information. Plans may be downloaded from JOPES to JFRG II, modified and transmitted to other systems, and then sent back to JOPES.

Situational Awareness Geospatial Enterprise (SAGE) / Unclassified COP (UCOP). SAGE is the Joint Staff and MARFORPAC standard for unclassified COP operations and supports Humanitarian Assistancess/Disaster Relief (HA/DR) and other events or exercises in the AOR that require unclassified data sharing.

- *MARFORPAC/Geospatial Environment for Command and Control Operations (GEC20)*. GEC20 is a tactical application, which supports many standard military messaging formats. This application uses Google Earth to display a COP, including map data, friendly force icons, threat icons, graphic control measures, and user defined overlays as well as dynamic and static KMZ or KML files. GEC20 also supports instant messaging and mission analysis. Command and Control/Situational Awareness (C2/SA) data is displayed in accordance with MIL-STD-2525-B Common Warfighting Symbolology. GEC20 operates on a variety of Commercial off the Shelf (COTS) platforms (including desktop PCs) for Tactical Operations Center (TOC) support and analysis, and also operates on ruggedized laptops for vehicle mounted operations. The system saves all data to a Structured Query Language (SQL) database for later review and analysis. GEC20 supports every phase of the mission from planning, mission brief-outs, execution, and the analyst-led post-mission soldiers' after action reports (AARs).
- GEC20's primary role is to serve as a tactical application supporting deployed mission activities. However, in most cases, the tactical network will be uplinked to a larger division (i.e. Tactical Operations Center (TOC), Headquarters (HQ)) or the other supporting units via a LandWarNet provided network link. GEC20's flexibility allows for configuration that places workstations throughout the network infrastructure for situational awareness monitoring and communications (Variable Message Formatted free text) from anywhere in the network to boots on the ground via a GEC20 workstation.

- *MARFORPAC Track Naming Conventions.* Ground Unit track naming must comply with the following guidelines:
 - The SHORT NAME field (name of the Track as it will appear on the GCCS COP) is limited to 10 characters, including blank spaces. All attempts should be made to limit the Short Name of the track to 10 characters.
 - No special characters (-, /: #, (,), etc.) are permitted in the track or Short Name. Blank spaces are permissible; however, care should be taken not to leave blank spaces at the end of a Track or Short Name, as this may sometimes cause a naming conflict.
 - The naming conventions displayed in table below depict conventional forces supporting USPACOM operations.

Table (3): LAND Track Naming Conventions

ELEMENT	IDENTIFIER	SHORTNAME	TASKORD MODIFIERS
Platoon	N/A	1BC02B12IN	DET = Detachment
Company	CO	BCO2B153BR	SCT = Section
Battalion	B	2B3BR3D	TM# = Team Number
Brigade	BR	3BR3D	RN = Reinforced
Brigade Combat Team	BCT	3BCT	MIN = Minus
Regiment	R	2B75R	FWD = Forward
Division	D	3D	RR = Rear
Corps	CORPS	VCORPS	COM = Composite

Exercise Tracks. All exercise tracks must be easily distinguishable from real-world tracks. In many cases, exercise tracks are generated in exercises conducted in highly sensitive geographic locations. Thus confusion over exercise and real-world tracks can result in needless operational uncertainty and, in extreme cases, loss of life. In order to avoid this operational confusion, the following requirements must be met by the Marine Corps prior to injecting exercise tracks into the CCMD COP:

- ALL exercise tracks that are to be shared with other units will be created by entering tracks as “live” or “simulated” training. This allows, COP users to quickly and easily filter local displays to show either real-world or exercise tracks. eCOP Operators use in-house exercise tracks at the unit level. The Operator creates

these tracks by entering “scope and type” as “local” or “terminal” information, and further designate them as either live training or simulated training. Local and terminal tracks are not transmittable throughout the USPACOM COP.

- For ease of identification, all exercise track names will begin with an “X”. This requirement may be waived on a case-by-case basis. Some real-world systems, such as the All Source Analysis System (ASAS), may require exercise Red Ground Order of Battle (GOB) data and may not have an “X” in the name in order to allow for proper system functionality.
- All non-link exercise tracks will have comments on the top line of the tracks remarks field identifying the track as belonging to a specific exercise along with the DTG that can be purged from the USPACOM COP.
- In lieu of comments, all Link exercise tracks will carry a local discrete identifier of 7777.
- Upon completion of an exercise, Exercise tracks will be deleted from the PACOM COP.
- Collaboration is required via phone, email, or the USPACOM COP Coordination Internet Relay Chat (IRC) chat room.

Defense Readiness Reporting System – MC (DRRS-MC). In order to meet Marine Corps Title 10 Readiness Reporting responsibilities, MCO 300.13 mandates that the Marine Corps will maintain a single, uniform system for the preparation, approval, and maintenance of a readiness reporting system.

- DRRS-MC is the Marine Corps authoritative data system for operating force and installation readiness reporting. DRRS-MC functions as part of the DRRS Enterprise (DRRS-E), a collection of approved hardware and software components which culminates in a DoD wide web-based user interface. DRRS-MC merges resource-based (i.e. personnel, equipment supply, equipment condition, and training) and MET-based reporting to simplify the readiness reporting process.
- The DRRS-MC input tool application, Netcentric Unit Status Report-Marine Corps (NetUSR-MC), is used to enter, update, and submit unit readiness reports on both resource and MET/mission assessment. NetUSR-MC is a web-based desktop application that provides a streamlined flow of unit and MARFOR/Installation

readiness information, enabling the USMC to make more efficient and informed force management decisions.

Operational Impact. DRRS-MC supports the “Five Pillars of Institutional Readiness” by allowing Marine commanders to submit complete, accurate, and timely readiness reports on their organizations to Headquarters Marine Corps (HQMC). The objective is to simplify and expedite the reporting process while maintaining data and information integrity by using a streamlined information flow that begins and ends with an intuitive web-based interface.

- Commanders use DRRS-MC to report unit readiness in terms of resources, the ability to conduct mission essential tasks (METs), and overall readiness to execute a unit’s core missions. DRRS-MC also allows users to view current and historical readiness information using graphical user interface screens, which efficiently display readiness information.
- DRRS-MC is an executive information system that begins at a summary level and provides a drill-down view capability in order to access detailed readiness information.

Reporting Channels. The organization commander is responsible for readiness reports, which must reflect the commander’s best military judgment regarding the organization’s readiness. Organizations submit their reports directly into DRRS-MC and the use of DRRS-MC software is mandatory.

Reporting Organizations. Combat, combat support, and combat service support units of the Marine Air Ground Task Forces (MAGTFs), Marine Forces (MARFORs), and designated organizations and installations report readiness. These designated organizations and installations include the designated task organized forces depicted below:

- Intermediate Commands: Comprised of Marine Air Ground Task Forces, such as MEFs/MEBs/MEUs; Major Subordinate Commands (MSCs), which include Divisions, Wings, and Marine Logistics Group (MLG); and Major Subordinate Elements (MSE), which include Group and Regimental level commands. Intermediate reports reflect the Commander’s ability to provide more Command and Control (C2) over subordinate units’ critical shortfalls and estimated times.
- Structured Units: Battalions, Squadrons, and designated Companies that have force structures.
- Marine Forces and Installations are required to report readiness. Installations report on readiness quarterly, while Marine Forces report on a monthly basis.

Accurate and timely updates of a unit’s readiness status enables higher headquarters to identify and understand a unit’s shortfalls and to move quickly to mitigate or address those identified shortfalls.

- Units submit updates within 24 hours of the occasions listed in Table 3-1. Units will continue to report: when deployed for training, deployed in response to a crisis, and deployed in execution of a Top Priority Plan or Named Operation. The PCTEP/assigned mission capability assessments and reports are displayed in the far right column of Table (3-1).

Table (4) – Readiness Reporting

Thresholds	UNITS	MARFOR	INSTALLATIONS	PCTEP/ASSIGN MISSION
30 Days since last report	X	X		
90 days since last report			X	
Activation or deactivation	X	X	X	
Change in Percent Effective (PCTEP)	X			X
Change in core Mission Assessment (Yes, Qualified Yes, No)	X	X	X	
Change in assigned Mission Assessment (Yes, Qualified Yes, No)	X	X	X	X
Change in Administrative Control (ADCON) or Operational Control (OPCON)	X		X	
Change of location of command elements	X		X	
Change of geographic location of unit’s personnel or equipment	X			
Employed in support of an in-lieu mission (one that does not match the core mission)	X	X	X	X

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Thresholds	UNITS	MARFOR	INSTALLATIONS	PCTEP/ASSIGN MISSION
Assignment to Name Operations (e.g. Campaign or Operational Plan/Concept Plan (OPLAN/CONPLAN) by D-90	X	X	X	X
Assignment to Security, Transition, and Reconstruction (SSTR) mission	X			X
Receipt of an order to execute any of these missions: homeland defense, homeland security, peacekeeping, peace enforcement, humanitarian assistance, consequence management, counter-drug, civil disturbance, and natural disaster relief (including wildfire fighting)	X	X	X	X
Receipt of an alert, formal warning, or execute order for deployment or NLT 90 days prior to deployment, whichever comes first	X			X
12 months prior to a Reserve unit's planned activation date	X			X
Mobilization of Reserve unit	X			

Planning. Based on Service and Unit Standard Operating Procedures.

SECTION 3: Intelligence.

The Marine Corps does not use the eCOP to display intelligence information. They interface their respective System of Record (SOR), the Global Command and Control System-Joint (GCCS-J) and the Integrated C4I System Framework (ICSF) on existing clients or Agile Client (4.3.x or higher) on Command and Control Personal Computers (C2PC).

Note: The Marine Corps Systems Command (MARCORSYSCOM) must approve alternative systems for testing, evaluation, and approval.

Marine Forces (MARFORs) maintain a two-way COP Synchronization Tool (CST) with the CCMD Data Fusion Center (DFC). By using this particular connection, the CCMD DFC provides MARFORs with a data enriched Common Operational Picture (COP) and a Common Intelligence Picture (CIP) which provides continual situational awareness and understanding of the environment.

Using C2PC workstations, MARFORs provide CCMD DFCs with Marine Corps ground track data through the manual creation within GCCS, or via Command and Control Personal Computer (C2PC), which displays the COP from a GCCS-based server or tactical data. Data is also provided via automatic reporting systems such as: non-terrestrial Force XXI Battle Command Brigade-and-Below-Blue force Tracking (FBCB2-BFT) system or GEC20. FBCB2-BFT and GEC20 are provided to the Mission Management Center (MMC), which distributes ground units to the SIPR COP.

To manually create a Marine Corps ground track (COP or CIP) via the System of Record (SOR), GCCS-J, follow the steps below:

Step 1: Select Track

Step 2: Select New

Step 3: Select Unit

Step 4: Under Report/Scope:

- Track Scope: leave current notation or unless directed otherwise
- Track Type: leave current notation or unless directed otherwise
- Position: add correct positional data

Step 5: Under Attributes:

- Add the correct information in the following fields: Name, Short Name, Threat, Category, Flag, Alert, Organizational Type, and/or if applicable, Echelon and Platform

Step 6: Select OK

Step 7: Validate track created on display

*Note: Manual input of data is the least preferred method to update COP displays. Commanders at all levels, particularly the Services, need to make automated reporting a top priority. While manual inputs can and do provide force or unit locations not connected to an automated reporting mechanism, manual entering of such data is resource intensive and usually causes considerable time delays due to this manual data processing.*¹³

To add a report to a Unit Track, follow the steps below:

Step 1: Right click on Track

Step 2: Select Add Report

Step 3: Make changes to Report Attributes

Step 4: Select OK

To create an Overlay, follow the steps below:

Step 1: Select Window on Menu Bar

Step 2: Select Overlays

Step 3: Select File inside the Overlays window

Step 4: Select New *Note: The overlay Editor will open*

Step 5: Enter in applicable information for Overlay

Step 6: Select an Overlay Object from the Overlays Toolbar on the right side of the Overlay Editor window

Step 7: Enter the applicable information for the Overlay object

Step 8: Select OK

Step 9: Click Apply in the Overlay Editor window

Step 10: Select destination to save Overlay

Step 11: Click Save *Note: Overlays can be toggled on/off in the Overlays window*

¹³ As defined in CJCSI 3151.01C 31 October 2013.

To add a KML, follow the steps below through the utilization of Agile Client:

Step 1: Open Window on Menu Bar

Step 2: Select Add layer

Step 3: Double-click KML folder, select KML, and enter the Layer field and Add Layer window

Step 4: Select the Browse button to research for KML file and select Open

Step 5: Select Add Layer to Active Map

Step 6: KML displays in Layers window

Marine Corps COP Correlation Site (CCS).

The Marine Corps has a classified COP Correlation Site (CCS). A CCS has the best situational awareness at the tactical or operational level for a specific mission type, AOR, or combinations of the two. The Marine Corps in theater adheres to CCMD Concept of Operations (CONOPS) and COP/CIP TASKORD, which provides the following guidelines:

- Maintain an accurate and timely Common Tactical Picture (CTP) in accordance with reporting responsibilities and required data management, as defined within CCMD CONOPS and CJCSI 3151.01B.
- Refrain from deleting tracks created and/or managed by another CCS without the permission of that CCS. This includes ensuring that subordinate commands do not have permission to delete tracks that they are not authorized to delete.
- Provide a GCCS feed from the Marine Corps CTP to USPACOM DFC for inclusion in the theater COP, on a full time and continuous basis.
- Maintain a local GCCS-J server in order to provide seamless Common Operational Picture Synchronization Tool (CST) connectivity and interoperability to USPACOM DFC. MARFORPAC will manage interfaces between service specific GCCS variants and the local GCCS-J server connected with USPACOM DFC.
- Establish track management and system administration personnel structures sufficient to meet USPACOM COP requirements; provide relevant and updated POC information to USPACOM DFC; and maintain an appropriate local response time IAW current operational and exercise requirements.

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- Report system outages that adversely affect COP reporting requirements, estimated time of restoral (ETR), and other pertinent COP related issues to USPACOM DFC.
- Assist USPACOM DFC and other CCSs in aggressively pursuing anomalies in the COP architecture to include identifying and correcting sources of track data duplications, Unique Identifier/User Identity (UID) conflicts, improper or unauthorized track deletions, and refining of filter settings.
- Designate a CTP Functional Manager to oversee CTP operational requirements within MAFORPAC CCS AOR and to act as the primary point of contact for coordination of COP related issues with USPACOM DFC and other pertinent organizations.
- Ensure high interest tracks not reported by automated means are manually entered into the CTP for inclusion in the USPACOM COP.
- Constantly monitor the USPACOM COP Chat Room, # USPACOM_COP_COORD on the COMPACFLT Internet Relay Chat (IRC) or MAKO chat server for problem and conflict resolution and troubleshooting.
- Provide relevant operational graphics in support of real-world operations and exercise events in relevant GCCS COP or C2PC (.mgc or .ovl) format. Post these overlays on a MARFORPAC hosted website as required. MARFORPAC shall coordinate with USPACOM DFC to ensure maintenance of website links on the USPACOM JOC crisis action web site.
- Report garrison locations of major subordinate commands within the AOR.
- Report ground locations of Marine Forces (MARFORs) participating in non-Joint Task Force (JTF) real-world missions and unilateral or multinational exercises conducted in atypical training areas.
- Ensure coordination with PACAF, USARPAC, and PACFLT to de-conflict Identification Friendly or Foe (IFF) Mode II assignments for Marine aircraft from Air Tasking Order (ATO) Identification Friend or Foe (IFF) Mode II assignments.

SIPR TO JWICS Transfers.
Not applicable at this time.

SECTION 4: Meteorological and Oceanographic (METOC).

The mission of the Marine Corps METOC is to provide timely, relevant, accurate, and consistent meteorological, oceanographic, and space environmental information products and services required in support of joint, combined, and Marine Corps operations that are directed.¹⁴

The Marine Corps has additional non-METOC resources that can provide supplemental METOC condition reports. However, these Marine Corps elements possess only a limited sensing capability that meets their specific operational requirements.

Consequently, Marine Corps METOC observing capabilities are supplemental to its primary mission. Since Marine Corps units are expeditionary, locations may be included as part of the METOC report. Consequently, those Marine Corps observations are normally classified, and thus transmitted over secure communication channels, unless otherwise directed.¹⁵

Marine Corps METOC has the capability to utilize *DisasterAWARE* as an information based tool to supplement authoritative METOC information on NIPR. However, *DisasterAWARE* does not depict Marine Corps land forces at the NIPR level.

SECTION 5: Missile Tracking.

Marine Corps is able to track missiles, both simulated and real-world, through the utilization of the System of Record (GCCS-J/I3 version 4.3.x or higher). This is an automated feed via CCMD DFC.

¹⁴ MCWP 3-35.7 Meteorological and Oceanographic Operations, U.S. Marine Corps

¹⁵ Joint Publication 3-59 Meteorological and Oceanographic Operations, 07 December 2012



Chapter 6: eCOP System Optimization, Techniques and Procedures (Special Operations Forces)

SECTION 1: Data Management and System Optimization.

Table (5): Track Data Update Criteria

DOMAIN	FRD	AFN	NEU	SUS	HOS	UNK
Surface	15 min	4 hrs	6 hrs	24 hrs	24 hrs	6 hrs
Sub-Surface	6 hrs	6 hrs	6 hrs	24 hrs	24 hrs	2 hrs
Land	4 hrs	4 hrs	4 hrs	24 hrs	24 hrs	2 hrs
Air	3 min	3 min	3 min	3 min	3 min	3 min
SOF	4 hrs	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TBM	N/A	N/A	N/A	6 hrs	6 hrs	6 hrs

(FRD = friendly; AFN = assumed friendly; NEU = neutral; SUS = suspect; HOS = hostile; UNK = unknown; SOF = special)

SECTION 2: eCOP Operations.

The eCOP Manager's primary responsibility is to ensure accurate reporting of the standing conditions of land forces during Phase 0. Accurate reporting happens through validating and disseminating data and information concerning OAA and Unit Reports.

Those who interface with the eCOP framework have established "in-house" procedures that report and display three key pieces of information:

- General Officer/Key Leader Reports
- Operations, Actions and Activities (OAA)
- Unit Readiness Report

The eCOP Operator must use the FVEY Server when creating a new report that is Releasable to Five Eyes (FVEY) Partners. By sharing reports on the FVEY Server with FVEY Partners, they are able to transfer this information to their respective SIPRNET equivalent. Reports created on the FVEY Server are transferred automatically to the Real World (US-Only) Server at Near Real Time (NRT).

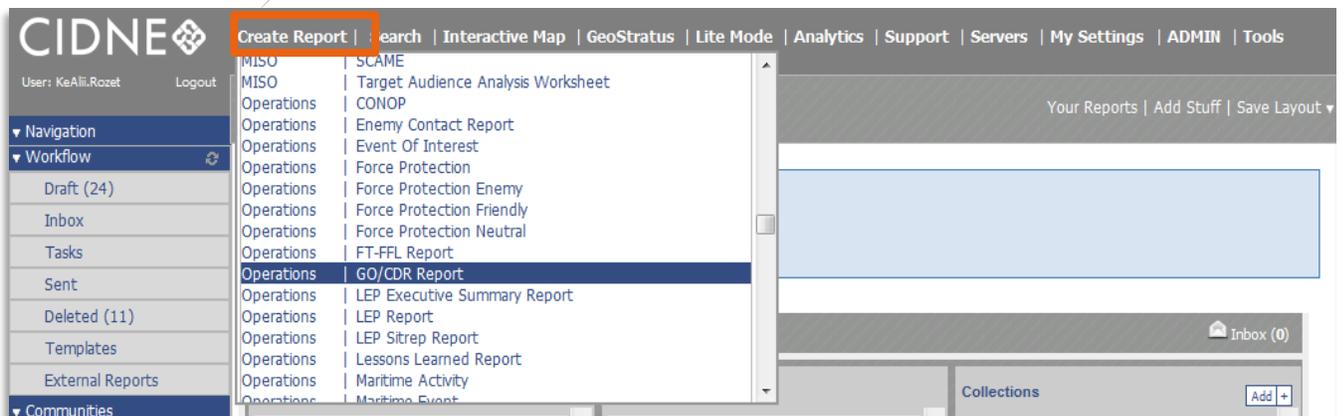
To create a report, open CIDNE and follow the steps below:

1. Open the appropriate server link from the options below (using Internet Explorer):
 - Real-World (US Only)
 - FVEY Partners: USA, AUS, CAN, GBR, NZL
 - EXERCISE / TEST
2. Enter your username and password into form on the webpage
3. Click the blue 'Sign into your account' button



To create a new GO/CDR Report:

1. Right-click on 'Create Report'
 - Note: Only create a new GO/Key Leader report if the specified individual is not currently displayed on the eCOP
3. Select 'Operations | GO/CDR Report' from the dropdown menu



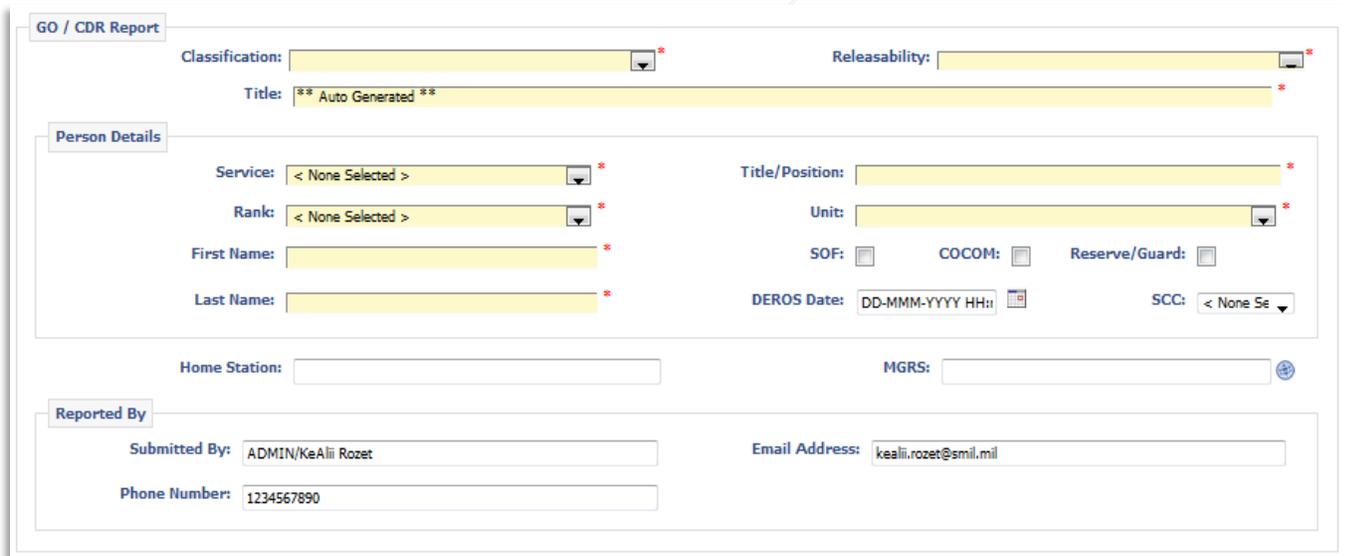
Report Tabs:

The Report Tab is used for creating and editing all reports. This tab is an overall roll-up and is comprised of all data needed to properly display GO and Key Leader locations on the eCOP.



GO/CDR – Report Tab

The Report Tab should **NOT** be modified on a routine basis. The information reflected here should be static information. The fields below are used for entering specific location data associated with General Officers (GOs) and Key Leaders.



GO / CDR Report

Classification: [dropdown] * Releasability: [dropdown] *

Title: ** Auto Generated ** *

Person Details

Service: < None Selected > * Title/Position: [dropdown] *

Rank: < None Selected > * Unit: [dropdown] *

First Name: [text] * SOF: COCOM: Reserve/Guard:

Last Name: [text] * DEROS Date: DD-MMM-YYYY HH: [calendar] SCC: < None Se [dropdown]

Home Station: [text] MGRS: [text]

Reported By

Submitted By: ADMIN/KeAlii Rozet Email Address: kealii.rozet@smil.mil

Phone Number: 1234567890

GO/CDR – Itinerary Tab

The Itinerary Tab specifies GO/CDR’s travel information when leaving the home station. eCOP Operators should follow these steps:

1. Gather all source documentation, convert all dates to Zulu Date/Time
2. Create the ‘Activity’ for duration trip away from home station
3. Enter the airline information for the trip into the event section
4. Enter Primary Events into the Event Section, Name Events in the Location Title section

The screenshot displays the eCOP interface for a user named RADM Cook, James. At the top, there is a header with a blue star icon, the user's name and rank, and a profile picture placeholder. Below this is the 'Activity Summary' section, which contains a table with columns for Status, Start Date, End Date, Location Type, Country - Province - District, OAA's, and KLE's. The table shows one entry with a status of 'Planned/Pending', start date of '16-Dec-2015 1429', end date of '23-Dec-2015 1429', and location type of 'TDY'. Below the table are navigation buttons for 'View Past Activities', 'View Planned Activities', 'Edit', and 'Add'. The 'Sequence of Events' section follows, with a table listing individual events. The first event is 'Departing Home Station' on '16-Dec-2015 1429 hrs' in 'JAPAN - -'. The second event is 'Returned to Home Station' on '23-Dec-2015 1429 hrs' in 'JAPAN - -'. Similar navigation buttons are present at the bottom of this section.

GO/CDR – Itinerary Tab – Event Section (Bottom)

The Event Section is used to capture specific events that occur within an activity. eCOP Operators should follow these steps:

1. Click on the Activity you plan to modify on the Activity List above the Event Section. The event section should display all events associated with the activity.
2. Click the ‘Add’ button to create a new ‘Event’ or select an ‘Event’ and click the ‘Edit’ button to modify the ‘Event’.
3. Enter the Date of the Event in Zulu Time.
4. Add Military Grid Reference System (MGRS) into the MGRS Field and wait for the other location fields to auto-populate.
5. Name the event in the ‘Location Title’ Section. This will be displayed in the eCOP.
6. Once completed click the ‘Done’ button in the bottom center

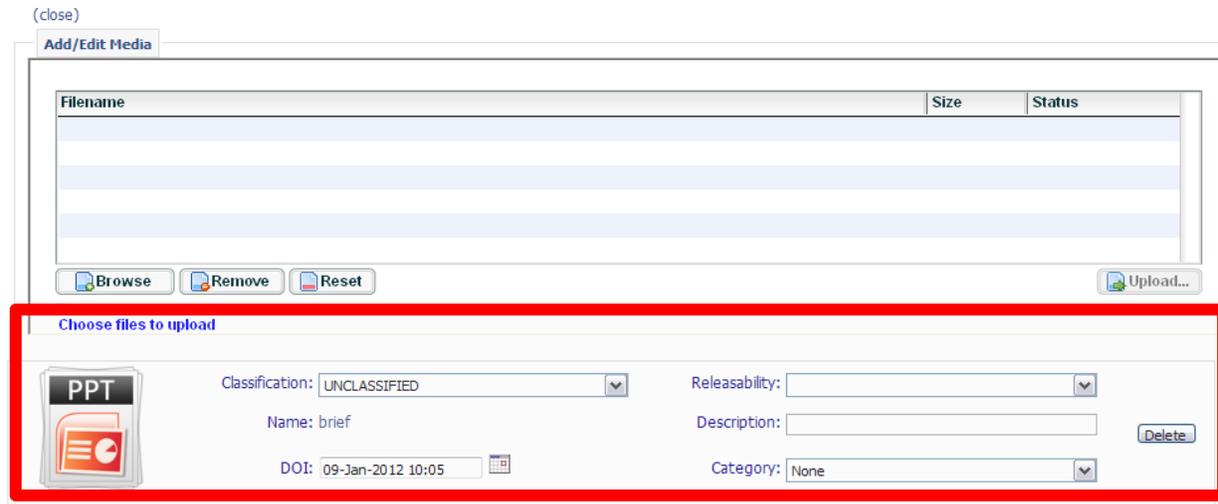
Media Tab:

Use the Media Tab to archive supporting documents.

1. Add in all information from source documents
2. Add source documents into the Media Tab

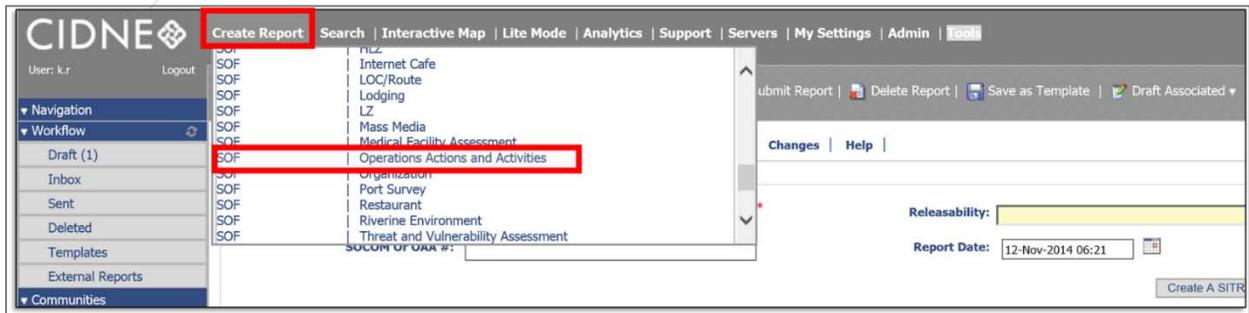


1. Right-Click on "Browse"
2. Select the specified document to be uploaded to the current report that you are creating.
3. Right-Click "Upload"



To Create a OAA Report

1. Right-Click 'Create Report' in the upper left hand corner.
2. Select 'SOF|OAA' form the dropdown menu



Report Tabs:

The Report Tab is used for creating and editing of all reports. This tab is an overall roll-up and comprised of all data needed to properly display OAA locations on the eCOP.



OAA - Main Section (TOP Half):

1. Regarding classification, enter the maximum classification level and releasability of the Source Documents into the Classification and Releasability Fields
2. Add an abbreviated OAA Name into the OAA # (less than 20 characters). This will be used to label the OAA track in GCCS-J

OAA - Main Section (Bottom Half):

1. The nomenclature “Primary Service” is selected and used to distinguish the OAA folder to use in the eCOP
2. OAA Type is used for sub-categories, which dictates the automated product that CIDNE sends to the eCOP. There, the Operator will find an option to select specific reports.
3. OAA Status is used to specify the Current Status of the OAA
4. OAA Name block is used to name the OAA in the eCOP

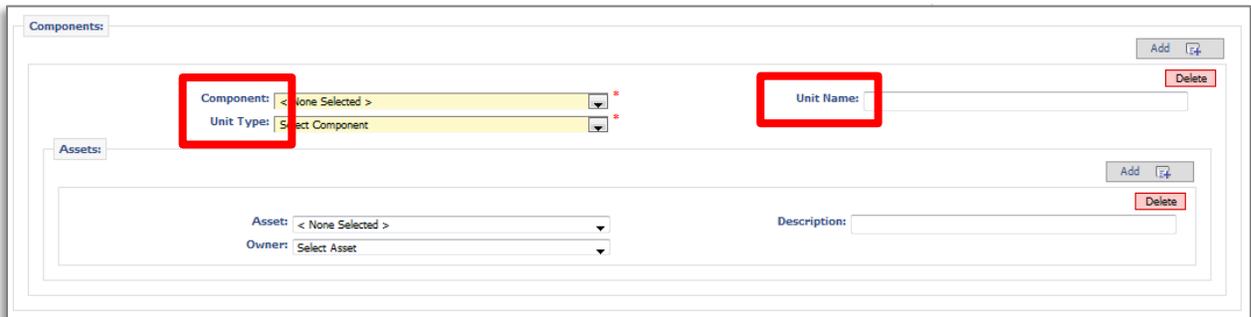
OAA - Component Section:

1. Click on the “Add” button to insert a participating unit in the Component Section



The screenshot shows a horizontal bar labeled 'Components:'. On the right side of this bar, there is a button labeled 'Add' with a plus icon, which is highlighted with a red rectangular box.

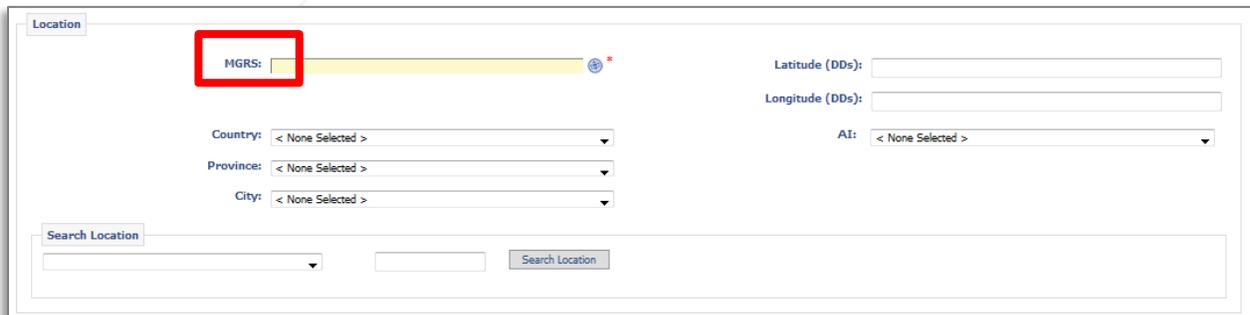
1. The component dropdown menu item should be the Service Component Commander (SCC) that the OAA applies to
2. The Unit Type block specifies the parent and executing unit designated in the 'Unit Name' section
3. The Unit Name specifies the exact unit executing the OAA



The screenshot shows a detailed form for the 'Components' section. The 'Components:' label is at the top left. Below it, there are two dropdown menus: 'Component:' (set to '< None Selected >') and 'Unit Type:' (set to 'Select Component'). To the right of these is a 'Unit Name:' text input field. Below these fields are two 'Assets:' sections, each with its own 'Asset:' and 'Owner:' dropdown menus and a 'Description:' text input field. 'Add' and 'Delete' buttons are present for both the 'Components' and 'Assets' sections. Red boxes highlight the 'Component:' dropdown, the 'Unit Type:' dropdown, and the 'Unit Name:' text field.

OAA - Location Section:

Enter in the Military Grid Reference System (MGRS) to auto-populate the exact location to be reflected in the GCCS-J eCOP. By selecting the Globe Icon to the right of the MGRS box, the user can display a global map that will auto-populate the MGRS data simply by clicking the desired point



The screenshot shows a form for the 'Location' section. The 'Location' label is at the top left. The 'MGRS:' text input field is highlighted with a red box and has a globe icon to its right. Below the MGRS field are three dropdown menus: 'Country:', 'Province:', and 'City:', all set to '< None Selected >'. To the right of these are three more text input fields: 'Latitude (DDs):', 'Longitude (DDs):', and 'Alt:'. At the bottom, there is a 'Search Location' section with a dropdown menu, a text input field, and a 'Search Location' button.

OAA - Mission / Budget / Host Nation Participation / Purpose:

1. Specify the Mission of the OAA (one paragraph max)
2. Specify the Purpose of the OAA (one paragraph max)
3. Enter the US Personnel (PAX) count into the ' # of Executing Unit Personnel' field
4. Enter Host Nation (HN) Participants into the 'HN Unit/Organization Name' field
5. Enter the Non-US PAX count into the ' # of HN Personnel' field

Mission: <input type="text"/>	
Budget Types Available: <small>Ambassador CT Fund (ACTF) Asia Pacific Regional Initiative (APRI) Bilateral-Regional Cooperation Programs: Payment of Personnel Expense (PE) Combatant Commander Initiative Fund (CCIF)</small>	Budget Types Selected: <input type="text"/>
Proposed Budget: <input type="text"/>	Approved Budget: <input type="text"/>
# Of Executing Unit Personnel: <input type="text"/>	# Of HN Personnel: <input type="text"/>
HN Unit/Organization Name: <input type="text"/>	Program Of Instruction (POI): <input type="text"/>
Purpose: <input type="text"/>	
OAA Supporting Purpose	
GCC Supported Plans/Orders Available: <input type="text"/>	GCC Supported Plans/Orders Selected: <input type="text"/>
LOO/LOEs Available: <input type="text"/>	LOO/LOEs Selected: <input type="text"/>
Component Objectives Available: <input type="text"/>	Component Objectives Selected: <input type="text"/>

OAA–Tasks / Information / Issues / Comments:

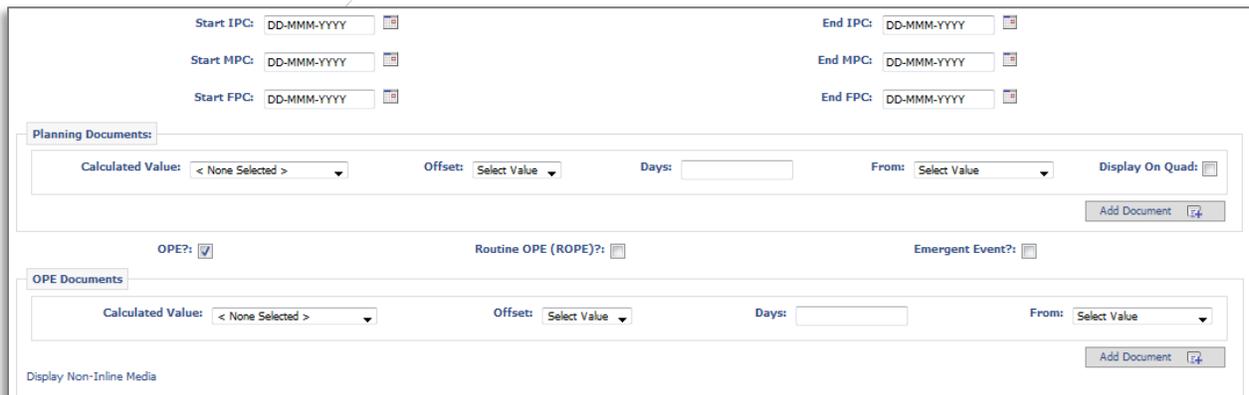
Copy and paste the SharePoint / Portal site URL into the specified location on the script below.



The screenshot shows a web form with several input fields and a button. The fields are labeled: "Key Tasks:", "Support Information:", "STRATCOM Effects US:", "STRATCOM Effects HN:", "Issues:", and "Comments Log:". The "Support Information:" label is highlighted with a red rectangular box. Below the "Issues:" field is a button labeled "Add To Comments Log". The "Comments Log:" field is currently empty and has a grey background.

OAA – Planning:

Based on the Units' priorities, the eCOP Operator completes the planning section. The operator needs to complete the Planning Section on a timely basis with up-to-date information.

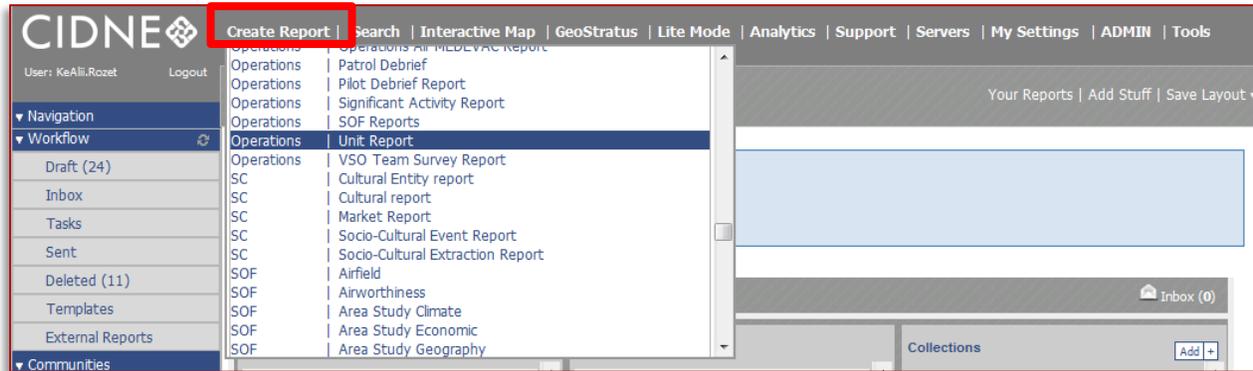


The screenshot shows a complex planning form. At the top, there are six date pickers arranged in two columns: "Start IPC:", "End IPC:", "Start MPC:", "End MPC:", "Start FPC:", and "End FPC:". Below these is a section titled "Planning Documents:" which contains a "Calculated Value:" dropdown menu (set to "< None Selected >"), an "Offset:" dropdown menu (set to "Select Value"), a "Days:" input field, and a "From:" dropdown menu (set to "Select Value"). There is also a "Display On Quad:" checkbox and an "Add Document" button with a plus icon. Below this section are three checkboxes: "OPE?:

To create a new Unit Report:

The eCOP Operator must fill out all required information in order to receive DRRS data base information, which is automatically populates specific unit ICONs on the eCOP.

1. Right-Click 'Create Report'
2. Select from the 'Operations | Unit Report' in the dropdown menu



Report Tabs:

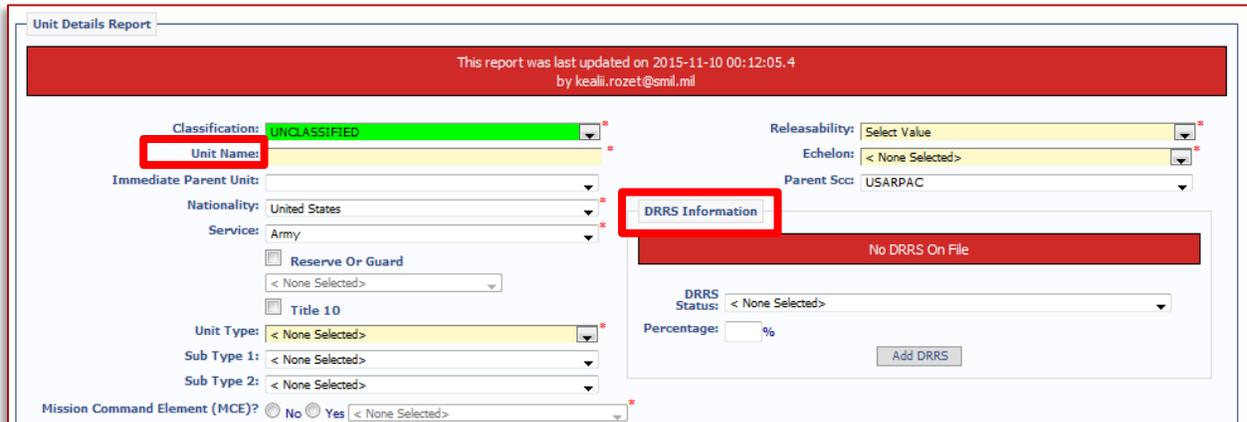
The Report Tab is used for creating and editing of all reports. This tab is an overall roll-up and comprised of all data needed to properly display OAA locations on the eCOP.



Unit – Report Tab (TOP HALF):

The eCOP Operator types in the name of the Unit as it appears in the DRRS report. For example: 4/25 and 4-320 etc.

1. Complete this section to accurately reflect specific Unit's information.
2. To add DRRS into CIDNE, the eCOP Operator must enter the DRRS URL into to specified field. Unit SOPs will determine frequency of reporting.



Unit – REPORT TAB – UNIT COMMANDER SECTION:

1. Select the Unit Commander from the GO/CDR dropdown menu. This will display available GO/CDR's that have existing GO/CDR Reports.

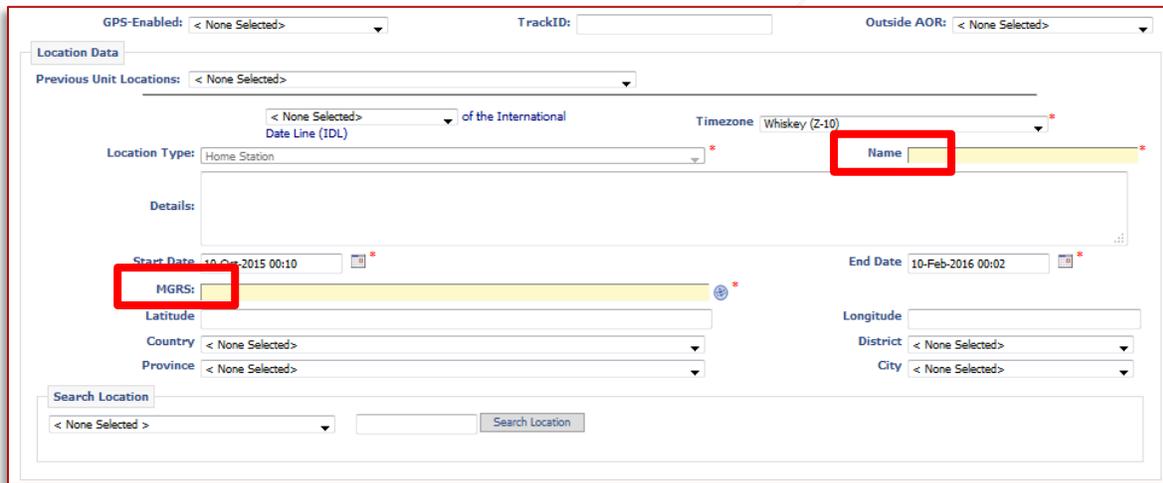


The screenshot shows a form titled "Unit Commander". It features a dropdown menu labeled "GO/CDR:" with the text "< None Selected>". To the right of the dropdown is a button labeled "Add GO/CDR:" followed by a smaller button labeled "Add New GO/CDR".

UNIT – REPORT TAB – LOCATION REPORT:

To create a new Unit Report

1. Complete the Name box by entering the Unit Commander's (GO/CDR) name.
2. Enter the Military Grid Reference System (MGRS) into the appropriate data field. By selecting the Globe Icon to the right of the MGRS box, the user can display a global map that will auto-populate the MGRS data simply by clicking the desired point. This information displays the Unit icon location on the eCOP.



The screenshot shows a "Location Data" form. It includes several fields: "GPS-Enabled:" (dropdown), "TrackID:" (text), "Outside AOR:" (dropdown), "Previous Unit Locations:" (dropdown), "Location Type:" (dropdown), "Name:" (text box, highlighted in red), "MGRS:" (text box, highlighted in red), "Start Date:" (date picker), "End Date:" (date picker), "Latitude:" (text), "Longitude:" (text), "Country:" (dropdown), "District:" (dropdown), "Province:" (dropdown), and "City:" (dropdown). There is also a "Search Location" section at the bottom with a dropdown and a "Search Location" button.

UNIT – REPORT TAB – RESPONSE SECTION:

Click on the 'Add' button to insert a new unit in the Response Forces.



The screenshot shows a form titled "Response Forces". It features a button labeled "Add" with a plus sign icon.

To create a new Unit Report:

1. Enter the Unit Name
2. Enter Response Type
3. Enter Unit Type specified in the order

Response Forces Add 

Unit Name: <input type="text"/>	Type: <input type="text" value="None Selected"/>
Nationality: <input type="text" value="United States"/>	Echelon: <input type="text" value="Battalion"/>
Service: <input type="text" value="Army"/>	Unit Type: <input type="text" value="None Selected"/>
Disposition: <input type="text" value="Home Station"/>	MGRS: <input type="text"/>
Start Date: <input type="text" value="10-Nov-2015 00:11"/>	End Date: <input type="text" value="10-Dec-2015 00:12"/>

Timeline To Deploy: days

Lift Requirement:

Capabilities:

Comments:



UNIT – SUBORDINATE UNIT TAB

To create a new Unit Report:

1. Use the Subordinate Unit Tab to articulate task organization

The screenshot displays the 'Subordinate Units' tab interface. At the top, a table lists various unit types with corresponding colored headers: Unit Name (black), Report Last Updated on (grey), DRRS Last Updated on (grey), OPCON (red), ADCON (blue), TACON (green), Organic (grey), Attached (grey), Assigned (grey), Direct Support (tan), and General Support (tan). Below the table, there is a 'Select Subordinate Unit:' dropdown menu currently set to '8th Army' and an 'Add New Unit' button with a plus icon. The main configuration area is titled 'Subordinate Unit' and includes several sections: 'Role To Subordinate Unit:' with checkboxes for OPCON - Operational Control (checked), ADCON - Administrative Control, and TACON - Tactical Control; 'Line To Subordinate Unit:' with checkboxes for Assigned - Solid Line - Long Duration, Attached - Dashed Line - Short Duration, and Organic; and support options for Direct Support and General Support. There are also text input fields for 'Relationship Comments' and 'Relationship Conditions'. At the bottom, there are date-time pickers for 'Established DTG' and 'Termination DTG', both in DD-MMM-YYY HH:M format, and 'Remove' and 'Close' buttons.

UNIT – COMMANDERS COMMENT TAB

Enter Commander comments by clicking the “Add” button in the Commanders Tab.

Note: This is an optional tab where the eCOP Operator annotates Commanders’ Guidance, Priorities and Special Instructions.

The screenshot shows the 'Commanders Comments' form. At the top right, the 'Add' button is highlighted with a red box. Below it, there is a 'Comments' section with a 'Pertains To:' dropdown menu set to '< None Selected >'. A large text area for entering comments is present, with a 'Delete' button to its right. At the bottom, there is a 'Reference File' section with an 'Add File' button.

UNIT – SYMBOLOGY TAB

The Unit Symbology Tab determines the appropriate (Joint Standard) display icon on the eCOP.

The screenshot shows the 'Symbology' form. At the top, there is a 'Select KML/Search Icon' dropdown set to '< None Selected >'. Below this are icons for 'Country Flag' (USA) and 'Service Branch' (USMC), with buttons for 'Add Unit Patch' and 'Add 2525 Symbol'. The 'Commander's Rank' and 'DRRS Status' are also visible. The main section is titled '2525 Symbology Identification Code (SDIC)' and contains several dropdown menus: 'Battle Dimension' (set to '< None Selected >'), 'Unit Echelon' (set to 'Command'), 'Unit Type', 'Reinforced' (set to '< None Selected >'), 'Sector 1', 'Sector 2', 'CMD Posts & CMD Group Amplifiers', 'Special Equipment Or Capabilities (Modifier)' (set to '< None Selected >'), and 'Combat Effectiveness' (set to '< None Selected >'). Below this is the 'Personnel Strength' section with input fields for 'Officers', 'Enlisted', 'Warrents', and 'Total'. At the bottom, there are input fields for 'MIL-STD-2525 SIDC', 'DRRS UIC', 'GCCS UID', 'DRRS ANAME', 'JOPES BIDE', and 'TRACK ID'.

Planning. Based on Service and Unit Standard Operating Procedures.

SECTION 3: Intelligence.

Special Operations Forces do not utilize the eCOP for the display of intelligence information, but rather use as the System of Record (SOR), the Global Command and Control System-Joint (GCCS-J) Integrated C4I System Framework (ICSF) on existing clients or Agile Client 4.3.x or higher.

Currently, Special Operations Forces maintain a one-way COP Synchronization Tool (CST) with the CCMD DFC. This CST channel provides the Special Operation Forces with Common Intelligence Picture (CIP) track data which ensures continual situational awareness and understanding of the environment regardless of platform or threat.

Special Operation Forces have two methods of manually creating a ground CIP track. This includes CIDNE (OTH-G message) to GCCS-J or directly into GCCS-J.

Note: Presently, Special Operations Forces are exploring the ability to directly induce CIP data via CIDNE to GCCS-J. While Special Operations Forces do not have the ability to create a unit track via the one-way GCCS-J CST; (nor is CIP track inducted within GCCS-J due to classification levels), the below steps demonstrate the ability to induct a ground track (regardless of platform) into GCCS-J, adding an overlay and KML as well as step to induct information into CIDNE.

GCCS-J Track Creation:

Step 1: Select Track

Step 2: Select New

Step 3: Select Unit

Step 4: Under Report/Scope

- Track Scope: leave current notation unless directed otherwise
- Track Type: leave current notation unless directed otherwise
- Position: add correct positional data

Step 5: Under Attributes

- Add the correct information in the following fields: Name, Short Name, Threat, Category, Flag, Alert, Organization Type, and/or if applies, Echelon and Platform.

Step 6: Select OK

Step 7: The eCOP Operator then validates track is accurately displayed.

Note: Manual input of data is the least preferred method to update COP displays. Commanders at all levels, particularly the Services, must make automated reporting a top priority. Manual inputs can and do provide force or unit locations

that are not connected to an automated reporting mechanism. Manual entering of data is resource intensive and usually results in time delays due to heavy data processing.¹⁶

To add a report to a Unit Track, follow the steps below:

- Step 1: Right click on Track
- Step 2: Select Add Report
- Step 3: Make changes to Report Attributes
- Step 4: Select OK

To create an Overlay through the utilization of Agile Client, follow the steps below:

- Step 1: Select Window on Menu Bar
- Step 2: Select Overlays
- Step 3: Select File inside the Overlays window
- Step 4: Select New *Note: The overlay Editor will open*
- Step 5: Enter in applicable information for Overlay
- Step 6: Select an Overlay Object from the Overlays Toolbar on the
Right side of the Overlay Editor window
- Step 7: Enter the applicable information for the Overlay object
- Step 8: Select OK
- Step 9: Click Apply in the Overlay Editor window
- Step 10: Select destination to save Overlay
- Step 11: Click Save *Note: Overlays can be toggled on/off in the Overlays window*

To add a KML through the utilization of Agile Client, follow the steps below:

- Step 1: Open Window on Menu Bar
- Step 2: Select Add Layer
- Step 3: Double-click KML folder and select KML Layer inside Add Layer window

¹⁶ As defined in CJCSI 3151.01C 31 October 2013.

Step 4: Select Browse button to research for KML. file and select Open

Step 5: Select Add Layer to Active Map

Step 6: KML will be displayed in Layers window

CIDNE Reporting to GCCS-J. CIDNE uses data from structured reports. In turn, if the eCOP does not have all of the necessary information, it is important to input as much relevant information as possible into the system, thus, enabling the data to be disseminated and analyzed. Before entering a report into CIDNE, the eCOP user should research the system for pre-existing reports in order to mitigate double reporting. Methods to induct information into CIDNE are captured below:

CIDNE Reporting to GCCS-J (OAA)

An OAA is defined as any activity that is conducted by a SOCPAC unit or a unit operating in SOCPAC AOR.

Examples of OAA include, but are not limited to:

1. Joint Combined Exchange Training (JCET)
2. Counter-Narcotics Training (CNT)
3. Military Information Support Operations (MISO)
4. Subject Matter Expert Exchange (SMEE)
5. Civil-Military Operations (CAO)

Cross-Domain Solution (CDS). CDSs are a form of controlled interface that provide an ability to manually and/or automatically access and/or transfer information between different security domains. The eCOP technological and process framework enables the transfer of multiple data sources displayed on different domains intelligently and rapidly on the eCOP.

NIPR to SIPR Transfer. SOF has the ability to integrate Situational Awareness Geospatial Enterprise (SAGE) Common Operational Picture (Unclassified) track data within the Geospatial Environment for Command and Control Operations (GEC20).

A Cross Domain Solution (CDS) is a form of controlled interface that provides the ability to manually and/or automatically access and/or transfer information between different security domains. (CNSSI 4009, National Information Assurance Glossary, June 2006)

SAGE is the Joint Staff and Special Operations Command Pacific standard for unclassified COP operations and is used for Humanitarian Assistances/Disaster Relief (HA/DR) and other events or exercises in the AOR which require unclassified data sharing.

International Distributed Unified Reporting Environment (INDURE). **INDURE is an unclassified/secure tool for data collection and data dissemination among groups who would not normally share data.** INDURE's user friendly interface allows information to be reported by knowledgeable people at the scene, via customer designed web forms. Data collection can also be accomplished using interfaces to a variety of external databases while users can manage and share their data within a single reporting environment. The data is used to enhance everyone's situational awareness and improve decision making. Situational awareness is made possible by layering and filtering the data on the GeoQuest map display. INDURE also provides leaders with the facts and statistics required to make informed decisions.

INDURE currently supports people working in the fields of security, rule of law, economic development, humanitarian assistance, socio-cultural awareness, and assessments. The system can be expanded to support any organization and is used extensively for Assess-Train-Advise-Assist (ATAA) operations. INDURE is also optimized to support Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HA/DR) Operations.

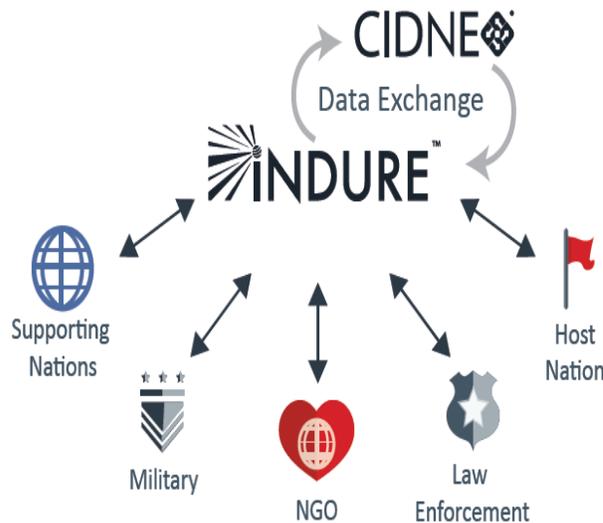


FIGURE 5: CIDNE DATA EXCHANGE

INDURE improves decision making and situational awareness when people come together to solve problems – e.g., Disaster Relief/Response.

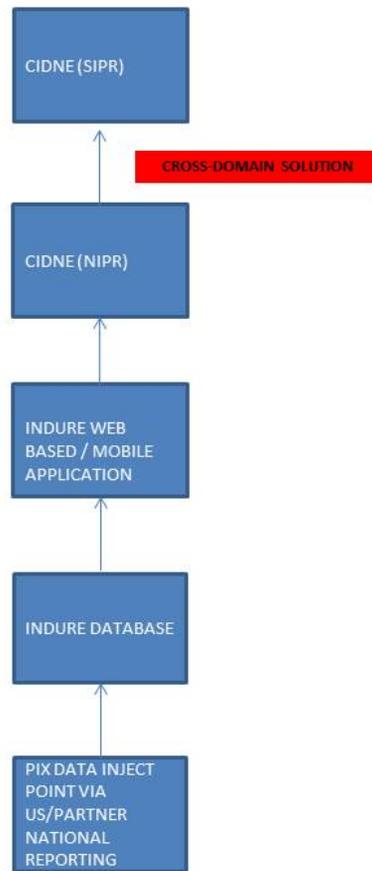


FIGURE 6: INDURE ARCHITECTURE

INDURE is a future capability and Special Operations Forces (SOF) is researching additional capabilities.

Special Operating Forces/Geospatial Environment for Command and Control Operations (GEC20). GEC20 is a tactical application, which supports many standard military messaging formats. This application uses Google Earth to display a COP, including map data, friendly force icons, threat icons, graphic control measures, and user defined overlays as well as dynamic and static KMZ or KML files. GEC20 also supports instant messaging and mission analysis. Command and Control/Situational Awareness (C2/SA) data is displayed in accordance with MIL-STD-2525-B Common Warfighting Symbolology. GEC20 operates on a variety of Commercial-Off-The-Shelf (COTS) platforms including desktop PCs for Tactical Operations Support (TOC) support and analysis, and reinforced laptops for vehicle mounted operations. The system saves all data to a Structured Query Language (SQL) database for later review/analysis. GEC20 supports

every phase of the mission from planning, mission outbrief, execution, and the analyst-led post-mission soldiers' after action reports (AAR).

GEC20's primary role is as a tactical application supporting deployed mission activities. However, in most cases, the tactical network will be uplinked to a larger division (i.e. Tactical Operations Center (TOC), Headquarters) or the other support units via a LandWarNet provided network link. GEC20's flexibility allows for configuration that places workstations throughout the network infrastructure for Situational Awareness monitoring and communications (Variable Message Formatted free text) from anywhere in the network to "boots on the ground" via a GEC20 workstation.

SIPR TO JWICS Transfers. Not applicable at this time. This is not an eCOP capability at this time.

SECTION 4: Meteorological and Oceanographic (METOC).

Special Operations Forces' (SOF) METOC provide operations and tailored service/support to SOF command and control elements, SOF aviation assets, the joint special operations air component and subordinate organizations.¹⁷

SOF METOC does not currently utilize *DisasterAWARE*; however, when required, it is a tool used to supplement authoritative METOC information.

SECTION 5: Missile Tracking.

Special Operations Forces Command is able to track simulated or real-world missiles through the utilization of the System of Record (GCCS-J/I3 version 4.3.x or higher). This is an automated feed via CCMD DFC.

¹⁷ Joint Publication 3-59 Meteorological and Oceanographic Operations, 07 December 2012

Chapter 7: eCOP Display Systems

The eCOP shares situational awareness data with authorized data consumers and producers. GCCS-J is the primary engine used to correlate the tracks among several databases and is shared via COP Synchronization Tool (CST) channels. The eCOP is also shared via a web interface and contains GIS data provided from the CCDR's AOR.

The eCOP uses three visual display systems to present information:

1. Global Command and Control System-Joint (GCCS-J)
2. Agile Client
3. Google Earth (not currently a system of record)

An optimized eCOP relies on the effective use of the Global Command and Control System-Joint (GCCS-J) COP and the Combined Information Data Network Exchange or CIDNE. While both systems play distinct roles regarding data collection, they are complimentary to each other. The Army, in particular, relies on each database in tandem to deliver technical and contextual information to end-users. The eCOP is system neutral, therefore, as future capabilities are developed and/or new programs of record become available, new systems are considered for utilization. An explanation follows:

- The GCCS-J COP integrates with CIDNE to capture the 'here and now' for primarily strategic communities which require database consistency. The GCCS-J COP excels in gathering information in answering 'who and where' informational requirements in real-time. This is due in part to the vast GCCS-J infrastructure that employs a network of registered sensors, such as tracking devices that allow for credible and immediate visibility of assets and forces when activated.

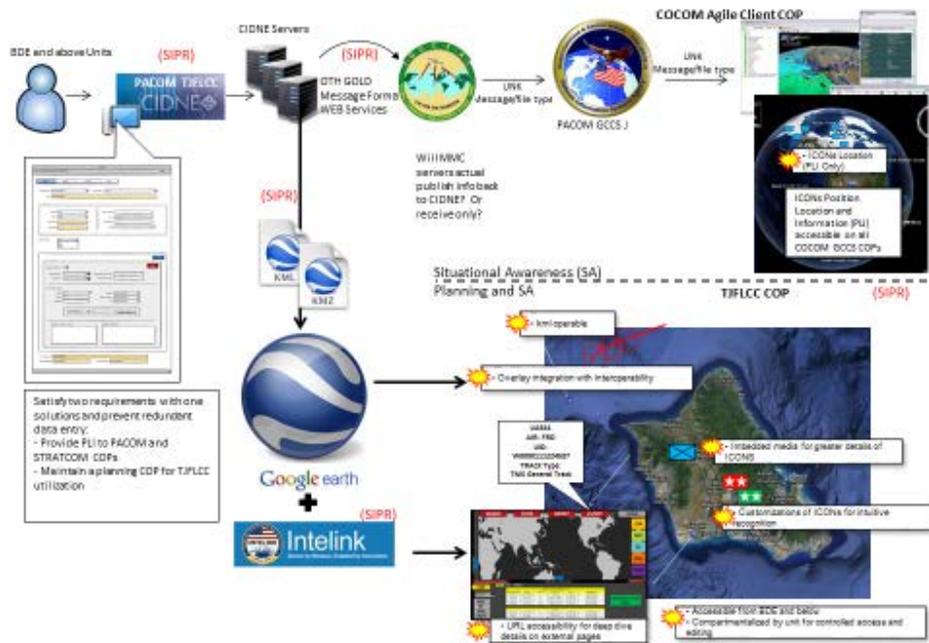


FIGURE 7: GCCS-J AND CIDNE/INTEGRATION CONCEPT

- CIDNE serves as an enabler. While not a program of record for all stakeholders, CIDNE is both a proven and neutral system that captures the contextual ‘Who, What, Where, When, Why and How’ information that provides long-term accessibility and historical analysis for Operational and Tactical-level personnel, most notably in the Phase 0 environment.¹⁸ This can be viewed as peripheral information in support of strategic objectives.

The need for both operational and tactical information requires that CIDNE be more dynamic and responsive to a Commander’s requirements. It is important to note that CIDNE:

- Is government owned software approved for use on U.S. government systems
- Can be modified to meet specific requirements
- Captures and stores historical data
- Is a web-based tool and interfaces with GCCS-J without additional software
- Reports can display GCCS-J data, to include attached media files

¹⁸ Joint Publication 3-0 and 5-0, Joint Operations, describes Phase 0 as a notional operation plan phase that includes OPLAN, Theater, and Global shaping activities.

- Imports unstructured data such as Senior Leader Calendars, OAA quad charts and GO/Senior Leader itineraries, etc.
- Is able to share information with FVEY partners via SECRET connections
- Gives users the ability to create files such as PowerPoint, PDFs, EXCEL, and Word documents when combined with WebTAS

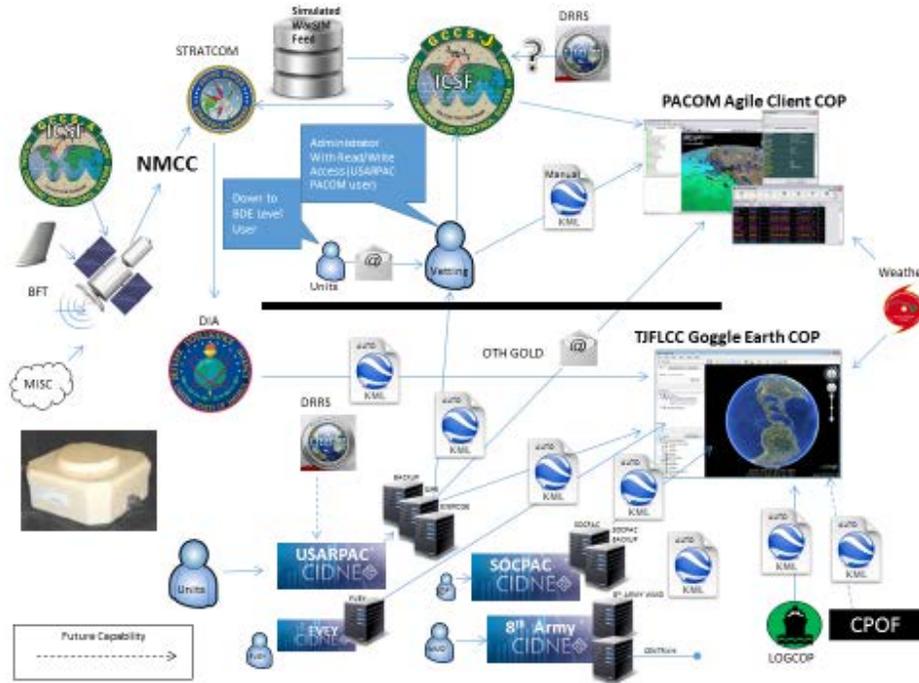


FIGURE 8: CIDNE ENABLES AND COMPLEMENTS GCCS-J

Managing the unit account requires adherence to the following interface and maintenance procedures:

Ops Interface. The eCOP Manager coordinates with all stakeholders and maintains working relationships with Senior Watch Officers from all services. The eCOP Manager supports working groups during contingency and emergency situations.

eCOP Maintenance. The eCOP Operator checks the accuracy and functionality of the COP twice daily. The Operations Officer ensures that the COP has connectivity and that the CCMD is receiving a feed. The Operations Officer and/or NCOIC works with a CIDNE representative to continue to enhance eCOP capabilities while addressing shortfalls.

Knowledge Management Interface. eCOP operations require an intuitive SharePoint portal where relevant information is posted. SharePoint information supports the

preparation and execution of battle rhythm events and is the main pool of data that supports the development and production of key documents and briefings.

Interface Dependencies. The intent of the CIDNE to GCCS Interface is to satisfy eCOP requirements, as prescribed by the CCMD. The eCOP Operator updates Position, Location and Information (PLI) data that is transmitted to, and is visible through, the CCMD GCCS-J COP. Over-The-Horizon Gold (OTH-GOLD) US Message Text Format (USMTF) is the medium used to interface PLI from CIDNE to GCCS-J. The sustainability of this interface explicitly relies on the continued support of the OTH-GOLD USMTF in accordance with the OTH-GOLD 2007 Baseline Specifications. This is the primary resource/reference used in the creation and design of this interface by GCCS-J COP Systems. Locally, the sustainability of the interface will also rely on the continued availability of a Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) Relay between GCCS-J and CIDNE servers.

CIDNE Version 2.3.5 (PACOM-Theater Build).

- Allows users to enter data into structured CIDNE reports, which are then used as source information and transformed into outgoing OTH-GOLD Messages.
- These reports are CIDNE General Officer / Commander (GO/CDR) Location; Operations, Actions and Activities (OAA); and Forces Tracker - Friendly Forces Location (FT-FFL).

Microsoft | SQL Server 2008 R2 Enterprise.

- Provides access to CIDNE source reports' metadata¹⁹
- Enables data-transformation processes to the OTH-GOLD Message Format
- Allows logging/tracking and submittal of OTH-GOLD Messages (detailed further in later sections)

Microsoft | Robocopy (local-dependency).

- Automates transfer of OTH-GOLD messages from CIDNE servers to another physical server hosting IIS SMTP Server

Microsoft | Internet Information Services (IIS) - SMTP Server.

- Allows OTH-Gold Messages to be transferred to local GCCS-J COP Servers over SMTP

¹⁹ Meta Data refers to a set of data that describes and gives information about other data. Provides data about data.

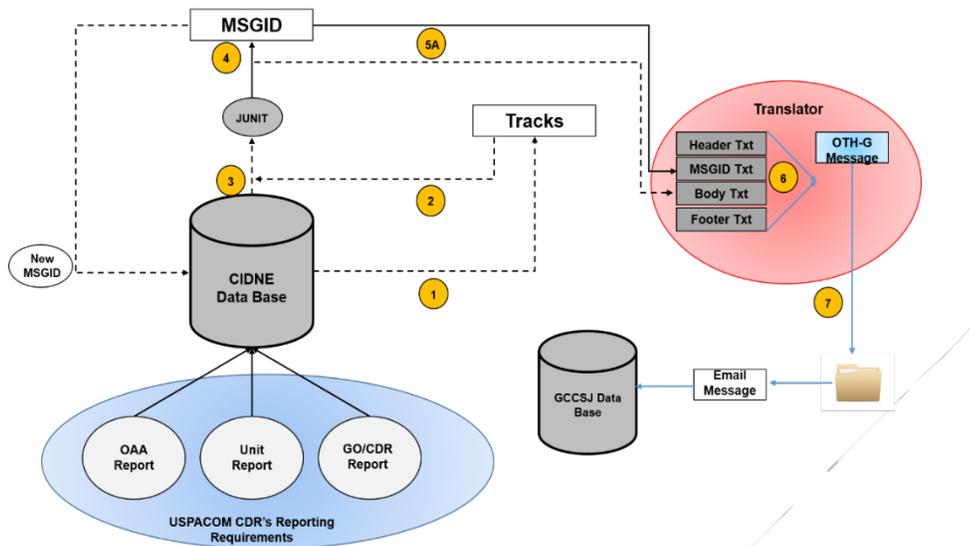


FIGURE 9: OTH-GOLD MESSAGE TRANSFER

Interface Process & Procedures. A particular focus to referential integrity²⁰ between systems was key to designing the various aspects of this specific interface. The subsections below examine and explain many of the distinct processes and procedures.

Field Value Conversions. The data contained within CIDNE is stored in a unique format in comparison to Field Values contained in OTH-GOLD Message fields. For this reason, several Microsoft SQL functions have been created to transform CIDNE Field Values into equivalent OTH-GOLD Field Values. The list below contains fields that undergo changes that require more than simple value replacements:

- Date Time Groups (DTG):
 - CIDNE (Microsoft SQL) Datatype: Date time
 - OTH-GOLD Format: DDHHMMZC/MMM

- Latitude and Longitude:
 - CIDNE (Microsoft SQL) Data Type: FLOAT (in two separate fields)
 - OTH-GOLD Format: DDMMSS.SSC/DDMMSS.SSC

Referential Integrity. The MSGID Originator, JPAIR Message Sets and RMKS Message sets are used to maintain 'Referential Integrity', this allows GCCS-J Track Managers to

²⁰ Referential Integrity is a data base concept that ensures that relationships between tables remain consistent. Adherence to this concept prevents users from entering inconsistent data.

disambiguate²¹ CIDNE generated Tracks in the GCCS-J COP. The following fields are examples included in each OTH-GOLD report produced by CIDNE, with the exception of OAA, which only pertains to OAA Reports:

- MSGID/PACOM-TJFLCC/0001/JUN/OAA
- JPAIR/CIDNE/234/FTFFL/0034
Description: CIDNE/VERSION/REPORT/LAST 4 of CIDNE Report Key
- RMKS/REPORTKEY-2020-3323-233-2ADFV-FAFCE
- RMKS/CIDNE.PAC.ARMY.SMIL.MIL

Contents of OTH-GOLD Messages by CIDNE Report Type

The Source Data contained in the following CIDNE reports is provided in OTH-Gold Format using the OTH-GOLD's Joint Unit (JUNIT) Message Type. The default details supplied pertaining to individual source CIDNE Report Types are described below, to include the Track Identification (Track ID) using a one-letter 'Track ID' prefix as specified in red:

- OAA Reports
 - Track ID: Q0001
 - Remarks Section: Start to End Date
 - Comments: Produced in individual OTH-GOLD Messages due to MSGID Message Set
- FT-FFL Reports
 - Track ID: U0001
 - Remarks Section: Parent Unit
 - Comments: This Report will be replaced by the 'Unit Report' in mid-October 2015
- GO/CDR Location Reports
 - Track ID: G0001
 - Remarks Sections: Position Title, Current Status
 - Comments: This Report will be upgraded in mid-October 2015 to allow more detail

OTH-GOLD SQL Database Tables. OTH-GOLD specific SQL Database Tables are used to assist with the creation and management of the OTH-GOLD Messages that are produced. The following three SQL tables populate on a residual four-hour timeframe (per USPACOM Guidance):

²¹ Disambiguate is to make unambiguous. To establish a single semantic or grammatical interpretation (for/of).

OTH-GOLD Queue. Every four hours, this table is populated with CIDNE OAA, GO/CDR Location, and FT-FFL CIDNE Reports, which is filtered to include only active/current reporting.

OTH-GOLD Draft. This table selects rows within the OTH-GOLD_Queue Table to add into OTH-GOLD Messages based on classification, releasability, report type, and row count, one OTH-GOLD Message at a time. Once the rows populate this table, the corresponding OTH-GOLD_Queue Table is deleted. The OTH-GOLD Message produces the message and is then moved into the OTH-GOLD_Sent Table and deleted from the OTH-GOLD_Draft Table.

OTH-GOLD Sent. This table contains all transmitted OTH-GOLD reports and uses a query to determine when/what OTH-GOLD reports have been created for troubleshooting. CIDNE Administrators use this table primarily for logging purposes.

Grouping CIDNE Reports into OTH-Gold Messages. CIDNE Reports are filtered through the ordered list below to categorize which CIDNE Reports to include in each OTH-GOLD Message in the most efficient and appropriate manner possible.

TIP: Establish quality control measures to reduce message ambiguity. eCOP Mangers must ensure translation or correlation with other tracks.

OAA Report – Each OAA disseminates in separate OTH-GOLD Messages.

Classification/Releasability – Each Classification and Releasability combination will result in separate messages transmitted via the SEC row.

Message Sets (Row Count) – After the Message Set count exceeds 98, a new separate OTH-GOLD Message is created.

Limitations and Future Integration Plan. Current limitations to this interface are isolated to the use of the existing CIDNE version 2.3.4's: OAA, GO/CDR and FT-FFL Reports, using the OTH-Gold Format for the JUNIT Message Types.

Note: The interface was built to allow scalability, to include other/new CIDNE Reports. However, current usage of the interface is only directly applicable to this specific use case in satisfying existing TJFLCC-CC requirements as set forth by USPACOM to supply tracks to GCCS-J COP on a routine basis. Consequently, a CIDNE version upgrade will affect changes to CIDNE's internal process to transform, aggregate, and allocate information into the OTH-GOLD messages. To retain a level of universal-applicability (use of other OTH-GOLD Message Types & Sets) and scalability (primarily for other quick integration of other CIDNE Reports and configuration in future CIDNE version upgrades), the team made many design changes.

Chapter 8: eCOP Tutorials

All Commanders must determine how best to efficiently reach a level of learning necessary to achieve mission readiness. An approach of monitoring, managing, and integrating individual and collective joint training using support networks is critical to improving joint operational capability and achieving joint readiness.²²

Training. Training is defined as instruction to acquire and retain the knowledge, skills, abilities, and attitudes (KSAs) that are necessary to complete specific tasks. Training should be based on command mission requirements and necessary mission-essential tasks (METs). Each commander, at each level, interprets mission focus across their span of command and control to prepare their forces and to generate required capabilities to meet mission standards.

- Marine Corps Training materials are available through the Marine Corps Tactical Systems Support Activity at <http://www.mctssa.usmc.smil.mil>
- Special Operations Forces CIDNE materials are available through <http://sof.sopac.smil.mil>

eCOP Management. The management of the eCOP consists of:

1. GCCS (system of record)
2. CIDNE

It is recommended that all personnel who use the eCOP receive formal and informal training through appropriate venues. This includes, but is not limited to:

1. Formalized Training (Military or Civilian)
2. Informal Training (Over the Shoulder, VTC)
3. Online Training (Via Authoritative Webpages)

All training should be conducted by qualified personnel. Refresher training should be a standard practice prior to a major exercise in order to refine, reinforce, and update skills.

Services should develop means to identify and track qualified eCOP Managers. In turn, services should conduct Task Performance Observation (TPOs) analyses and from those observations, they can make formal recommendation and training proficiency evaluations (TPEs) on whether the training audience met the training objective. Lastly, a course should support the **interest of two or more Military Departments** and be accessible to all Service personnel who meet course requirements. Ideally, **the intent is for all**

²² CJCSI 3500.01H Joint Training Policy for The Armed Forces of the United States, 25 April 2014

Services to be able to accept the program of instruction as meeting appropriate course content. ²³

Recommended tutorials:

[Joint Deployment Training Center \(JDTC\).](#)

The JDTC provides high quality, impactful functional training, and education focused on joint deployment, global force management, and situational awareness for Combatant Commands, Services, and Agencies.

JDTC training is available at:

NIPRNet: <http://www.jdtc.eustis.army.mil>

SIPRNet: <http://www.jdtc.eustis.army.smil.mil>

Recommendations for effective training:

- Clearly state end-user training requirements and objectives
- Establish a baseline of e-COP understanding and knowledge
- Focus training on data entry
- Prioritize videos and written instructions accordingly
- Standardize scripts

²³ CJCSI 3500.01H Joint Training Policy for The Armed Forces of the United States, 25 April 2014

GCCS-J COP Basic Operator Course.

This GCCS-J course provides the Joint Force with extensive hands-on and scenario-based instruction utilizing the GCCS-J COP. This course covers basic situational awareness as well as display features and functions, map products and symbols.

This instruction also includes manipulation of the tactical displays, tracks, routes, overlays, analysis and planning aids. Additionally, the student/operator will receive classes on theater missile defense, planning, and readiness, and COP reporting requirements. See Figure 10 below:

JDTC JOINT DEPLOYMENT TRAINING CENTER
Department of Defense's Joint Deployment, Global Force Management, and Situational Awareness application training and education support provider

<http://www.jdtc.osstls.army.mil/>
757-578-6653 (DSN 826)
Bldg. 849, Levy Street
Fort Eustis, Virginia 23604-5363
js.pentagon.j7.mbs.jdtc-registrar@gmail.com

GCCS-J COP Basic Operator Course (GCCS-J COP BOC)

SA1102

email Phone Register Schedule JDTC Wikis

Objective
GCCS-J COP BOC provides joint force personnel with fundamental knowledge and skill sets as Global Command and Control System-Joint (GCCS-J) Common Operational Picture (GCCS-J COP) operators.

Prerequisites
SA1101 - GCCS-J COP Basic Operator Training on JDTC Virtual Campus SIPRNET
Final U.S. SECRET security clearance

Recommended Participants

- New GCCS-J COP operators
- GCCS COP operators requiring GCCS-J training

Major Topics

- Identify how GCCS-J supports Command and Control (C2)
- Manage system options and map products to support and enhance the graphical display
- Create, edit, and search tracks; create track groups and view track summaries
- Manage the display of tracks through the use of filters and plot controls
- Plot overlays to identify areas of interest and enhance situational awareness
- Use planning and analysis features to assist with decision-making
- Demonstrate capabilities of GCCS-J planning and readiness applications to display tactical and logistical data
- Create theater definitions; display theater ballistic missiles and warnings
- Agile Client

Joint Qualified Officer (JQO) point value
1

Length
5 Days

Tools and Applications

- GCCS-J Global (GCCS-J COP Clients)
- Agile Client

Venue Options

- Resident Training (RT) – Hands-on instruction at JDTC's Fort Eustis, VA facilities
- Mobile Training Team (MTT) – Customer Requested Instruction/Support at or near the student's location

FIGURE 10: GCCS-J COP BASIC OPERATOR COURSE

GCCS-J COP Advanced Operator Course. This course offers extensive hands-on instruction. It is designed for experienced COP operators who have progressed to GCCS-J COP management positions. Class instruction covers system architecture, data management, communication processes, technical support, and troubleshooting when utilizing GCCS-J COP and Command and Control Personal Computer (C2PC). See Figure 11 below:

JDTC JS / J-7 / DD JED
JOINT DEPLOYMENT TRAINING CENTER
 Department of Defense's Joint Deployment, Global Force Management, and Situational Awareness application training and education support provider
<http://www.jdtc.eustis.army.mil/>
 757-878-6653 (DSN 826)
 Bldg. 840, Levy Street
 Fort Eustis, Virginia 23604-5363
js.pentagon.j7.mbx.jdtc-registrar@mail.mil

GCCS-J COP Advanced Operator Course (GCCS-J COP AOC)
 SA2102

email Phone REGISTER NOW Register Schedule JDTC Wikis

Objective
 GCCS-J COP AOC provides Joint force personnel with advanced knowledge and skill sets to manage the Global Command and Control System-Joint (GCCS-J) Common Operational Picture (GCCS-J COP) in order to develop and maintain an accurate and current graphical display of the operational environment

Prerequisites

- SA1102 - GCCS-J COP Basic Operator Course + 6 months experience as a GCCS-J COP Operator or 12 months experience as GCCS COP Operator
- Recommendation from sponsoring command's GCCS COP functional or program manager
- SA2101 - GCCS-J COP Advanced Operator Training on JDTC Virtual Campus via SIPRNET
- Final U.S. SECRET security clearance

Recommended Participants
 Experienced COP and Common Tactical Picture (CTP) operators that are progressing to or are in a GCCS COP management position

Major Topics

- GCCS-J COP data reporting requirements and management responsibilities
- GCCS-J Global architecture
- Tactical Management System (TMS) and Universal Communications Processor (UCP) workstation configuration as a master server, gateway, and client
- Establishment and management of communications channels
- Filter management
- COP Synchronization Tools (CST) communications capability, configuration, and management
- Network channel communications capability, configuration, and management to include broadcasting
- Fundamental principles and procedures for proper track data management

Joint Qualified Officer (JQO) point value
 1

Length
 5 Days

Tools and Applications
 GCCS-J Global Build (GCCS-J COP Servers and Clients)

Venue Options

- Resident Training (RT) – Hands-on instruction at JDTC's Fort Eustis, VA facilities
- Mobile Training Team (MTT) – Customer Requested Instruction/Support at or near the student's location

FIGURE 11: GCCS-J COP ADVANCED OPERATOR COURSE

GCCS-J I3 Operator Course (GCCS-J I3). This course provides Joint Force personnel with knowledge and skills to operate the GCCS-J Integrated Imagery and Intelligence (I3) applications in order to enhance situational awareness through intelligence data, products, and analysis. See Figure 12 below:

JDTC JOINT DEPLOYMENT TRAINING CENTER
 JS / J-7 / DD JED
 Department of Defense's Joint Deployment, Global Force Management, and Situational Awareness application training and education support provider
<http://www.jdtc.eustis.army.mil/>
 757-878-6653 (DSN 826)
 Bldg. 849, Levy Street
 Fort Eustis, Virginia 23604-5363
 js.pentagon.j7.mbx.jdtc-registrar@mail.mil

GCCS-J I3 Operator Course (GCCS-J I3)
 SA2103

email Phone REGISTER NOW Register Schedule JDTC Wikis

Objective
 GCCS-J I3 provides Joint force personnel with knowledge and skill sets to operate the Global Command and Control System-Joint (GCCS-J) Integrated Imagery and Intelligence (I3) applications in order to enhance situational awareness through intelligence data, products, and analysis

Prerequisites

- SA2104 - GCCS-J I3 Operator Training is highly recommended for prospective students
- Final U.S. SECRET security clearance

Recommended Participants
 GCCS-J COP users requiring GCCS-J I3 training

Major Topics

- Determine how the Intelligence Community supports the Operational Community
- Understand how GCCS-J I3 supports the Joint warfighter
- Retrieve Order of Battle (OB) information using Analyst Workshop (AWS) and AWS Web
- Perform electronic threat environment analysis using Improved Many-On-Many (IMOM)
- Perform terrain analysis using Joint Threat Analysis Tool (JTAT) and AWS
- Search, display, plot and modify stored imagery and video products, and access external imagery sources using GCCS-J I3 Imagery Applications
- Describe the Joint Targeting Cycle and Joint Targeting Toolbox (JTT) web portal structure, capabilities, and products

Joint Qualified Officer (JQO) point value
 .5

Length
 4 Days

Tools and Applications

- Analyst Workshop (AWS)
- Analyst Workshop Web (AWS Web)
- Improved Many-On-Many (IMOM)
- Joint Threat Analysis Tool (JTAT)
- Java Image Video Exploitation (JIVE)
- Joint Targeting Toolbox (JTT) portal

Venue Options

- Resident Training (RT) – Hands-on instruction at JDTC's Fort Eustis, VA facilities
- Mobile Training Team (MTT) – Customer Requested Instruction/Support at or near the student's location

FIGURE 12: GCCS-J I3 OPERATOR COURSE

*Note: All JDTC GCCS courses have a Joint Qualified Officer (JQO) point value. The Joint Qualification System (JQS) ensures a systematic, progressive, career-long development of officers in joint matters. JQS discretionary points may be earned from joint training, and education that contributes to an officer's expertise in joint matters.*²⁴

²⁴ CJCSI 3500.01H Joint Training Policy for The Armed Forces of the United States, 25 April 2014

CIDNE Training. There are four CIDNE training classes. These CIDNE training courses range from basic to advanced. Students can take the entire 5-day course or they can select to take the courses individually. Prerequisites may apply. Upon completion of each course, students will receive a certification. Class sizes are limited to 10 people.

CIDNE Basic (2 days)

- Product Navigation
- Communities and Dashboards
- CIDNE Report Types
- Managing CIDNE Reports
- Interactive Map

CIDNE Advanced (1.5 days)

- Link Analysis
- Interfaces
- CIDNE Lite Mode
- Advanced Interactive Map

CIDNE Administrator (1.5 days) – Prerequisites required

- Tool Menu
- ADMIN Toolkit
- Unit Administration
- Report Management

CIDNE Trainer (.5 days) Prerequisites Required

- Training Techniques
- Presenting CIDNE
- Unit Administration
- Addressing Frequently Asked Questions

Complete CIDNE Program (5 days)

- CIDNE Basic
- CIDNE Advanced
- CIDNE Administrator
- CIDNE Trainer

Note: CIDNE SME who are certified can provide training as required to requesting units/individual personnel.

Alternative Training.

Web-Enabled Temporal Analysis System (WebTAS)

WebTAS Basic Certification Course (3 days)

This course offers training on the basic usage of WebTAS. Participants learn query building, basic data analysis techniques, display customization, project management, collaboration, and the use of the link's analysis features.

- This class is delivered by authoritative trainers
- Accommodates up to 16 students (depending on location)
- Also covers Unit Administration
- Onsite training is available (upon request)

International Distributed Unified Reporting Environment (INDURE)

The INDURE training courses range from basic to advanced in difficulty. Students can take the entire 5-day course or they may choose courses individually. Prerequisites may apply. Upon completion of each course, students will receive a certification. All class sizes are limited to a maximum of 10 students.

INDURE Basic (.5 days)

- Product Navigation
- INDURE Report Types
- Managing INDURE Reports
- Interactive Map Features

INDURE Advanced (.5 Days) – Prerequisites required

- Report Rollup
- Transliteration
- Workflow

INDURE Administrator (.5 days) – Prerequisites required

- INDURE Administration
- Report Management
- Account Manager

INDURE Trainer (.5 days) – Prerequisites required

- Training Techniques
- Presenting INDURE
- Addressing Frequently Asked Questions

Complete INDURE Certification Program (2 days)

- INDURE Basic
- INDURE Advanced
- INDURE Administrator
- INDURE Trainer

Dfuze Intelligence Management System/Application (Dfuze)

The Dfuze Courses training consists of a phased approach and is dependent upon the environment of a given customer. Courses offered include an overview of each platform, as well as in depth training on data entry, search, and analysis.

For users that will be managing the system, an Administrator's course is available. The Administrator's course includes installation and setup, user management, customization, and trouble shooting.

Dfuze Introductory Training (2 days)

- User Administration
- Data Entry and Linking
- Attaching Media
- Image Analysis Tools
- Data Searching
- Data Transmission
- Reports and Charting

Dfuze Net Introductory Training (1 day)

- User Administration
- Data Entry and Linking
- Attaching Media
- Image Analysis Tools
- Data Searching
- Mapping and Command Control
- Reports

Dfuze Mobile Introductory Training (1 day)

- User Administration
- Data Entry
- Attaching Media
- Data Searching
- Mapping and Command Control

Dfuze Administrator Training (1 day)

- Installation and Setup
- User Account Management
- Password Management
- Configuration of Media Store
- Security Management
- Customization
- Record Groups
- User Groups
- Prospect Administration
- Virtual Store Administration

Chapter 9: Conclusion.

The Enhanced Common Operational Picture (eCOP) provides a means of organization, collating data and information to support staff and command decision making of the Land Forces across a Combatant Command's (CCMD's) Area of Responsibility (AOR). This Handbook has provided general information on the capabilities of the eCOP tools, techniques, and procedures to display Phase 0 Operations, Actions, and Activities (OAA), as well as laid out various methodologies used to integrate and establish connectivity to eCOP data fields in order to facilitate information and data sharing. The Handbook depicts common processes to effectively maintain the eCOP, while simultaneously documenting service specific practices. The eventual goal is to coordinate unified Land Force and Service responses to facilitate the allocation of available Land Force assets. It is highly beneficial for all Combatant Commanders to have a multi-accessible, fully integrated, land component COP during Phase 0 Operations.

A properly managed eCOP provides the following added value:

- Improve a Commander's ability to monitor, assess, analyze, predict, plan, execute, and report a Global or Theater mission responsibility
- Assists other commands in their unclassified situational awareness
- Improves decision making
- Facilitates data sharing by providing information via an unclassified or classified network
- Imports unstructured data, such as Senior Leader Calendars, OAA quad charts, and GO/Senior Leader itineraries, etc.
- Able to share information with FVEY partners via secret FVEY Server connections
- Combined with WebTAS, CIDNE gives users the ability to create files such as PowerPoint, PDFs, Excel, and Word documents

The main goal of the Handbook is to capture innovative techniques and evolving procedures to maintain and update the eCOP to ensure it is current. The eCOP Handbook is a living document and is therefore continually updated as protocols evolve.